LETTER OF STUDENTS CONDEMNING THE SURRENDER TO MOB RULE BY DELAWARE STATE

Kids tell governor

Afro-American

Milford shames U.S.

Baltimore Md.

Compare Bryant Bowles' action to paperhanger in Germany

Sat. 10-16-54 p 1

POTTSTOWN, Pa. — A letter condemning the surrender to mob rule by Delaware State and Milford school officials and likening Bryant W. Bowles to "the" little German paperhanger (Hitler) has been written to Gov J. Calbeb Boggs by 28 Sunday school children here.

Bowles is president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, considered by some a successor to the defunct Ku Klux Klan and organized to defy the Supreme Court on public school segregation.

—o O o—

THE NAAWP was responsible for the official fiasco at Milford, Del., and stories in the newspapers about the victory of mob rule there sparked similar demonstrations in Baltimore and Washington.

Text of the letter written to the Delaware governor by the Royersford Sunday school youngsters—ranging in age from 11 to 15—all members of First Reformed Church, follows:

"We, the future of America and the hope of the world, wish to protest the disgraceful manner in which boys and girls of the colored race are being treated in Delaware.

—o O o—

"OUR PARENTS are considered our voice until we are of legal age to raise our own. We want it understood that the Society for the Advancement of White People is NOT THE VOICE OF OUR NATION'S HIGH SCHOOL CITIZEN.

"Today there is much talk of juvenile delinquency all over our country. IS THIS THE SHINING EXAMPLE OF ADULTS

The Crusader

"Are the utterances of a man who has himself been arrested on charges of false pretense to be accepted by false pretense to portant, is mob rule the American way or the Russian way?

Sat.-10-16-54

"ISN'T THERE a terrible sameness about W. Bryant Bowles and the paperhanger in Germany who liked segregation and mob rule?

"We, too, live in a small town and our local high school has an enrollment of 500, 10 of which belong to the colored race.

"Last week, the freshman class elected John Walker president of the class. He is of the colored race. As Christian boys and girls, we do not judge people by the color of their skins.

"We are proud of our friend John. Aaron Burr, Julius and Ethel (Rosenberg) were white remember?

—o O o—

"MILFORD, DEL., is the shame of the nation. Twenty years from today our children and yours will read of this most unglorious chapter of American history.

"Do the Stars and Stripes hang from the flagstaff over the schools and in classrooms where one is not allowed to go if one doesn't belong to the white race? How do you explain this?

"We hope the people of Milford, Del., won't make every teen-ager in the United States hang their head in shame while the hammer and the sickle gang jump for joy."

...white school—

Milford Negro students obey board's edict

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 18—(AP)—Ten Negro pupils, ousted from Milford's all-white high school, today obeyed an order from the Delaware State Board of Education and reported for classes at the all-Negro high school at Georgetown, 16 miles south of here.

The state board had ordered them to the William C. Jason School yesterday and arranged for transportation. James Webb, principal of the William C. Jason School, said their enrollment was only on a temporary basis.

He said they will go there only until the controversy over attending the all-white school here is settled in the courts.

THE PUPILS have not attended classes since early this month, when their enrollment at the Lakeview Avenue School here was cancelled because of a boycott by white pupils.

Meanwhile, Vice Chancellor William Marvel will hold a hearing in Wilmington tomorrow on a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to restrain the Milford School board from keeping the 10 Negroes out of the white school.

DELAWARE RULING BACKS 10 NEGROES

But Lengthy Delay Appears Likely in Re-enrollment of Pupils at Milford

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19—The ten Negro pupils seeking readmission to Milford High School won another legal victory in Chancery Court here today. However, their re-enrollment now is impossible before next Monday and is likely to be deferred for weeks.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel approved the formal order calling upon the Milford School Board to reinstate the Negroes. The pupils, all 15 or 16 years old, today spent their second day in the all-Negro high school at Georgetown, seventeen miles south of Milford. They are enrolled "temporarily" at Georgetown, pending final implementation of the order to transfer them back to Milford.

But Vice Chancellor Marvel suspended the order until Friday at noon, which meant it could not be served on the four-man Milford School Board until Monday. That was to enable Howard E. Lynch, attorney for the school board, to perfect an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Lynch filed notice of appeal this afternoon with James Messick, clerk of the three-man Supreme Court. The Court will hear his application for a stay of the order pending the appeal at Dover at 10:30 A. M. Friday.

Appeal Is Denied

Earlier, in the Wilmington hearing Vice Chancellor Marvel had denied Mr. Lynch's appeal for a reargument. Last Thursday, after a hearing two days earlier in Georgetown, Vice Chancellor Marvel had ruled that the Negro children had a "clear legal right" to be re-enrolled at Milford. They had registered there early last month and had attended school without disturbance for ten days. After that time, pressure by segregationists mounted. The Negroes were dropped from the rolls on Sept. 30 and the court action followed.

Vice Chancellor Marvel asserted that the court was "dealing with constitutional rights that have to be, or rather should be, decided as quickly as possible * * * . I feel no further argument can be helpful. I shall enter an order now, from which, of course, there is immediate right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the state."

The order as approved applies only to the Negroes in the Milford case.

H. Albert Young, Attorney General of Delaware, was present as a friend of the Court but did not speak.

On Friday he will go before the Chancery Court in Dover to seek an order restraining the National Association for the Advancement of White People from further solicitation of members and funds. Mr. Young hopes to deprive the organization of its Delaware charter by proving that the charter has been abused.

In Georgetown, J. R. Webb, superintendent of the all-Negro Jason High School, said every effort was being made to enable the ten Milford pupils—out of school since Sept. 30—to catch up with their studies.

HURRICANE EASES MILFORD'S TENSION

But Respite Over Integration Is Brief as Town Faces Full Docket on Issues

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 16—Like so many communities in the path of Hurricane Hazel, this neat and leafy little town primarily was concerned today with cleaning up.

But in a sense, the big wind, which tore down signs, smashed windows and blacked out Milford, came as a relief. It took people's minds at least temporarily off the school segregation issue.

The respite is bound to be brief. Beginning tomorrow there will be developments daily in the fight over segregation—any one of which can bring a new crisis here.

But beyond next week's full schedule of formal developments there is the town iteself. Physically, Milford is a lovely town. Straddling the line between Kent and Sussex counties, it is dominated by Walnut Street, banked by beautiful homes and fronted by stately trees.

5,300 People in Milford

At the last census it had about 5,300 people, 900 of whom were Negroes. It is a trading center for 25,000 other persons, in a prosperous poultry region. Their family income, the Chamber of Commerce reports, is considerably above the national average.

Most of the white people around here do regard segregation as a way of life. So do some of the Negroes. But that is not the same thing as saying that most of the whites or any of the Negroes want to fight integration. Among the whites, there is a large and substantial body that agrees the Supreme Court is the law of the land. They do not propose to break that law.

Some feel that once the Supreme Court has issued its implementing decrees to its order banning segregation in schools, even the recalcitrant whites will yield. But among those who attend the meetings arranged by Bryant W. Bowles of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, are many who give a contrary impression.

When it was suggested that high state officials might be willing to lead the ten Negro children back to the all-white Milford High School, from whose rolls they had been dropped, one of these segregationists said:

"If they try that they don't know what they're getting into."

Called 'Five Dollar Man'

Several people around here scornfully refer to Mr. Bowles as the "$5 man"—suggesting that he is interested only in the membership fees collected at every meeting. Others regard him as a sincere spokesman for a cause. They can't see why he was arrested here last Sunday when leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have not been.

Here is the week's schedule of events bearing on the controversy:

Tomorrow at near-by Harrington Airport Mr. Bowles is due to address another meeting of his followers.

On Monday the State Board of Education will provide transportation for the ten Negro students to the all-Negro Jason School in Georgetown. This plan, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is strictly to keep the children involved from missing school altogether.

Move Is Defended

Wagner D. Jackson, president of the Wilmington branch of the N. A. A. C. P., said the plan in no sense represented a retreat from the legal position gained by the Negroes in the court decision by Vice Chancellor William Marvel on Thursday.

"In fact," said Mr. Jackson "we are hopeful the children will be back in Milford High School this week."

On Tuesday Louis D. Redding, attorney for the Negro parents, will go before Vice Chancellor Marvel to get the definitive order reinstating the children in accord with the judge's decision that they had a "clear legal right" to attend school on an integrated basis.

The Milford school board, represented by Howard E. Lynch, has a right to seek a stay of the order—but so far has not said that it would.

If the order should be granted, the Bowles group has promised to renew the boycott by white children. An earlier protest virtually shut down the school last month and led to the dropping of the Negroes from the rolls on Sept. 30. Trouble at the school gates is regarded as sure to develop should the Negro children reappear.

And on Friday, in Dover, the state capital, Delaware will try to break the back of the Bowles organization in a hearing aimed at depriving it of its charter.

Teachers Back Integration

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16—A resolution approving racial integration in the public schools and a by-law change to integrate Negro teacher units in the Maryland State Teachers Association, Inc., were adopted at the closing session today of the association's annual convention.

Adoption of the resolution was unanimous and adoption of the by-law amendment was almost so. A motion to postpone action on the amendment for further study was defeated. Opposition to both measures had been expected when they were introduced Thursday.

Milford School Board Appeals Ruling To Readmit Negroes

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Milford School Board today appealed to the Delaware Supreme Court to hold up an injunction issued to allow 10 Negro pupils to return to Milford's all-white high school.

Howard E. Lynch, counsel for the school, said the three-man State Supreme Court had set Friday morning in Dover for a hearing on the School Board's request.

The School Board wants the state's highest court to halt the effective date of an injunction handed down today by Vice-Chancellor William O. Marvel to allow the Negro pupils to return to classes.

N.A.A.C.P. Asked Injunction

The injunction was requested by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People after Marvel ruled last week that the Negro pupils have the right to attend the school.

Lynch said the arguments Friday will be on whether the Supreme Court should order Marvel to hold up his order, pending disposition of arguments now before the chancellor on the integration question. If the court rules in favor of the school board, Marcel's injunction will be nullified.

If the Court rules in favor of Marvel, the injunction will go into effect Friday noon. The earliest the pupils could return to school would be next Monday, because the state's schools will be closed for two days for a teachres' meeting.

The 10 Negro students were integrated at the beginning of the present school term, under provisions of a United States Supreme Court ruling. Boycotts, inspired in part fy the National Association for The Advansement of White People, cut attendance. The Milford board ousted the Negro pupils and the State Board of Education ordered the pupils to Georgetown's all-Negro high school yesterday.

Delaware Court To Hold Hearing On School Issue

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 20 (AP)—The Milford School Board today appealed to the Delaware Supreme Court to hold up an injunction issued by the vice chancellor to allow 10 Negro pupils to return to Milrord's all-white high school.

Howard E. Lynch, counsel for the board, said the three-man state Supreme Court had set Friday morning in Dover as the time for a hearing on the School Board's request.

The School Board wants the state's highest court to halt the effective date of an injunction handed down today by Vice Chancellor William O. Marvel to allow the Negro pupils to return to classes.

The injunction was requested by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People after Marvel ruled last week the Negro pupils have the right to attend the school, effective Friday noon.

School Board Told to Admit Negro Pupils

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19 (AP).—Vice Chancellor William Marvel today signed an order calling on the Milford School Board to readmit 10 Negro pupils to the all-white high school —but left the way open for the school board to appeal the order to the State Supreme Court.

Marvel already has ruled that Negroes have the right to attend the Milford school. He was asked today to grant an order and injunction, requested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to restrain the Milford school from keeping the Negroes out of the high school.

However, he fixed the effective date of the order and injunction as 12 p. m. Friday. This leaves three days for the school board counsel, Howard E. Lynch, to appeal the order and injunction to the Delaware Supreme Court.

That three-man court can issue a stay of the injunction which would put off its effective date until the State Supreme Court hears arguments.

If the State Supreme Court refuses to hear the school board's appeal, the earliest the pupils could return to school would be next Monday because the State's schools will be closed for two days for a teachers' meeting.

International News

Students Observe Integration in Action

Paul Shipp (left) of New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School meets students from Southern High School, Baltmore, who, with six Washington high school pupils, are visiting his school to study integration. Today the students will visit United Nations.

EDUCATION 1954

DELAWARE

CONFLICT

Firm Hands Quiet School Disorders

Wilmington Chicago, Ill.
Sat 10-16-54 p. 7

Eruptions in Milford, Del., Baltimore and Washington over efforts to desegregate the public schools subsided this week but not before officials, including the police, took stern measures to suppress the adult-inspired demonstrations.

In Washington, Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning emphatically stated that the schools would continue to operate in accordance to the action of the

board of education and Supreme Court decision.

Corning told the students that he had confidence "in the judgement and citizenship of Washington students and that they will not endanger their educational program by demonstrations of this sort."

The tense situation in Baltimore eased after Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, warned students that drastic measures would be taken against those who stayed out of school.

In every case of truancy, Fischer said, time and work would have to be made up.

And in Delaware, Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young refused to represent the Milford school board in a battle over segregation in school.

REFUSES ACTION

Young declared that "denial of admission to schools solely on the ground of race, color and ancestry represents a violation of what I believe to be the law." Edmund Steiner, Milford School Board president, accused him of shirking his duty.

In addition, Young said he would file suit against an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of White People, led by Bryant Bowles, 36-year-old ex-Marine. The organization is accused of touching off demonstrations in Milford, Baltimore and Washington.

Backing all these officials was U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Brownell said the Justice department is watching developments and is keeping Bowles and his organization under surveillance.

However, Brownell said, "I do not see how we could act until the Supreme Court acts."

The Delaware attorney general has asked Bowles to present his books for inspection. He has been accused of "misusing the power of the corporation."

TO RESTORE INTEGRATION

Meanwhile, the Milford school board has promised to restore integration early next year. Negro children who had been attending school in Milford have been temporarily transferred to an all-Negro school in Dover.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, Democratic candidate for governor of Maryland, touched off a controversy last week when some of his remarks at a speech in Snow Hill, Md., were interpreted as favoring segregated schools. Dr. Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland, told his audience:

"You will want members of the school board appointed who will be able to act and deal in accordance with age old customs and traditions that have been a part of your way of life."

Byrd has refused to clarify the statement but aides insisted it was "perfectly clear."

Thousands of letters and telegrams have been received by school officials in Baltimore. Most of them favor school integration, a spokesman said.

Defender

It was noted during the height of the demonstrations that most of the students participating seemed to be enjoying their vacation from the class room and was not very much concerned with anything else.

LEADER QUITS

Sat. 10-16-54

A student leader of the strike in Washington public schools, Robert Dean, 18, Anacostia High school senior, gave up his fight Friday.

Dean said he still didn't want to go to school with Negroes, "But we talked with a lot of city officials and they really convinced us we can't win. They explained that when they say "Supreme Court" they really mean supreme."

Demonstrations in Washington centered around Anacostia and McKinley High schools.

Southern High was the focal point of the demonstrating in Baltimore.

Reports that the strikes were adult-inspired were supported by the admission by Rep. Davis (D.-Ga.) that he told students at Anacostia High school to strike, and at the same time castigated the Supreme Court's decision as an "outrageous attempt to force upon an unwilling people the personal and sociological views of the court."

CONFLICT

TWO CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE IN DELAWARE SIGN NAAWP PLEDGE TO UPHOLD SEGREGATION

2 candidates to uphold JC

Delaware men sign segregation pledge

MILFORD, Del. — Two candidates for public office in Delaware have signed an NAAWP pledge to uphold segrgation if and when they are elected to office.

The two candidates are Thomas E. Pearson, a Republican, who is candidate for representative from the Third District of Ken County, and Emory Lynch, a Democrat and a candidate for Levy court commissioner from the Third District of Kent County.

The two men attended a meeting of the NAAWP at Lincoln Monday night and sighed the pledge on the invitation of Bryant Bowles, head of the NAAWP.

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THE PLEDGE which they signed read as follows: "I do with solemnity pledge wholeheartedly to practice, promote and effect segregation of the races so help me God."

Mr. Bowles has asked all candidates in Delaware to sign such a pledge but thus far only two have responded.

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REPUBLICAN STATE chairman Clair J. Killoran said after learning of the signing that he feels that neither of the two men can ho'd office if elected because in signing the pledge they have advocated going against a ruling of the Supreme Court.

He said state officers are required to take an oath to uphold the Constitution and that anyone opposing a Supreme Court Ruling is not upholding the Constitution.

...OOL DESEGREGATION: ...ONS FROM MILFORD

...ford, Del., Oct. 23—...segregation of ... school ... is in a confli... ... A renewed ... ... Milford, al... ... of the State ... ... it has ... ... it last night ... ... a ... ... the Negro pupils in ... ... by ... ... that dropped ... ... to stay in order the ... ... before the ... ... it, deciding it ... ... under pending ... ... signed on Dec. 13.

...ly, the ten Negro pupils ... the school board to the all... ... Court, ... below ... but ... Association for the ... of Colored People is ... the school board's ap...

... have pledged ... the pupils will return to ... in Milford on the first ... ning after the State ... Court has required the ... them.

... hundreds of men and wo... ... meeting held to ratify sub... ... which ... glib and ... ... about ... the white man's ...

... will not return ... ... that if they do, ... will be no classes. ... ... can has brought ... ... attention to a ... lovely little town of ... ... 4,000 inhabitants. ... ... a five of them is a ... ... town is cut by the ... ... Mispillion River, ... the boundary be... ... and Sussex Counties. ... ... itself is a typical ... ... of red brick with white- ... ... shutters, as typically ... ... Junction as the state- ... ... public school houses and ... ... town were by many of ... ... residents.

... the suitable ... of ... ... the street and the fine ... ... fronts of many

Of the old houses do not reflect the mounting stress which Milford has felt for many months. The forces involved bear on the town from within and from without.

Determinant in the situation so far has been a body of opinion dedicated not only to segregation as a way of life—a way, incidentally, preferred by many in southern Delaware who abhor violence and the evasion of law—but to the maintenance of segregation regardless of the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Though this group has disavowed violence, its members burned a large wooden cross one night in a green field opposite the school. And by keeping their own children home, and by other demonstrations, they compelled the resignation of one school board. Its successor resolved the crisis by dropping the Negroes from the rolls on Sept. 30.

Segregationist Reaction

Curiously enough, there had been nine school days of integration at Milford before there was a sign of trouble.

But there was an undercurrent of segregationist complaint. On Sept. 17 a meeting overflowed the American Legion hall. A series of threatening phone calls buzzed through the Milford exchange. And there was one long distance call, to the Washington office of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People."

This brought to Sussex County one day last month Bryant W. Bowles, a 34-year-old Floridian and former Marine Corps drummer, who had founded the N. A. A. W. P. back in December, 1953. He said he had "anticipated" the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17 and the pro-Negro "pressure group" activity it would stimulate.

Mr. Bowles, who blithely admits to a police record, including convictions in Baltimore, for failing to pay workmen, brought to the Delaware segregationists the leadership they wanted. Sussex County in return furnished him with a weekly sounding board. It has been at a tiny airport and outside a p...ate garage near Milford that he has been able to draw national attention to some of the bitterest of the old clichés of "white supremacy."

At the opposite pole in the situation there is also leadership from the outside.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its New York and Wilmington offices, is fighting the school board action in the courts. It has won every legal round so far. Most notable was the Chancery Court ruling by Vice Chancellor William Marvel that the ten Negroes had a "clear legal right" to reinstatement. It is on this ruling that the school board has served notice of appeal.

Various Group Attitudes

In between these major forces are the people of Milford proper. They are, in the over-all, unhappy and uneasy. They fall into the following subdivisions:

(1) A number of white families who take the idea of integration as a matter of law and who have been willing to back it to the extent of keeping their children in school throughout the worst of the trouble. The minority status of this group can be gauged by the fact that white attendance at the school dropped 70 per cent during the agitation that led to the ultimate dropping of the Negroes. Moreover, many of these whites have endured personal insult and economic boycott by segregationists.

(2) A probably larger number of whites who believe in law and order but feel that integration can only cause trouble, and prefer at all costs to keep their children away from it. As was briefly the case in Washington and Baltimore, it was families like these who unintentionally played the organized segregationists' game by keeping children home from school out of sincere fear for their welfare.

(3) Whites who believe in segregation on principle, who don't want to buck the United States Supreme Court, but who feel it is up to that court to resolve the situation nationally by the implementing decrees to be handed down some time after Dec. 6. In Milford this group includes one veteran local official who acknowledges that integration is inevitable. He feels that the best interests of everyone will be served if the ten Negroes continue to attend the Georgetown school until the Supreme Court issues its decrees. After that, he feels the crisis may shape up in definitive form but that segregationism will have lost all but its most extreme following.

(4) The Milford Negro population, which is for the most part willing to proceed toward a community goal far more slowly than an organization like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on national and urban levels. The role of these Negroes has been the most difficult; they are under pressure from all sides within their own community. Until the very last, one of the ten families refused to let its child go to Georgetown, because it felt (or had been persuaded) that this might look like a surrender of a legal position. The majority of the local Negroes appear to prefer to go slow. As one harassed Negro clergyman put it, "we feel it is immaterial to the outside world" how many of the children do or do not go to the school at Georgetown. His tone unmistakably reflected the old and certainly understandable attitude that, left to themselves, members of a small community could eventually work out their local problems.

Wide Impact

Of course, the Milford situation is not really local at all. It already has dominated the political campaign in Delaware and it is being watched by everyone interested in desegregation on a national level, across the country.

What does the Milford story mean for the future of desegregation generally?

First, it underlines the fact that tremendous problems lie ahead, when the Supreme Court decrees come to be implemented in the Deep South.

Second, it shows clearly that the psychology of the Ku Klux Klan—the burning cross, the inevitable slurs on other races and religions—can readily be activated in a border state by a combination of local conditions and outside influence.

Third, it shows to an astonishing degree the amount of ignorance that prevails on the nature of our Government and on the role of the Supreme Court.

Intrastate Conflicts

Fourth, it shows that segregationists can seize on differences of opinion, or administrative confusion, evidenced between state and local authorities.

Fifth, and most hopeful, it points up that local trouble, like that in Milford, does not necessarily affect integration throughout a state. Integration in Delaware has worked in the small northern communities of Claymont and Hockessin, where the state Supreme Court ruled, long before the May 17 decision, that existing separate facilities were not also equal facilities. It has worked in Wilmington, whose population of more than 113,000 is nearly one-third the population of the state.

And most significantly, it has worked in Dover, only twenty miles above Milford, and like it a small town, where, down the years segregation had been "a way of life."

STAMP IT OUT

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

"Before it becomes a holocaust!"

'CAN'T HOLD BACK THE TIDE'

10 children win right to attend school

Bowles loses as judge upholds plea of NAACP

GEORGETOWN, Del. — Ten colored children have won the right to return to the high school in Milford.

This was the verdict of Judge William Marvel, a Democrat, in Chancery Court here at 2 p.m., Thursday.

Judge Marvel had before him, Tuesday, a petition filed by NAACP counsel Louis Redding and Jack Greenberg asking readmission of the children to the same high school from which they had been ousted after a racial flareup of several days.

All that remains now is for NAACP lawyers to appear before the vice chancellor of the Court of Chancery and ask him to issue the order for the children to return to school.

ATTORNEY REDDING told the AFRO, Thursday, that that step will be taken at 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, Oct. 19, at Wilmington.

An NAACP spokesman said that he expects the children will return to school either the following Wednesday or Thursday since the order can be issued by the vice chancellor immediately.

When they return, it will mark the third time that the brave band of students have entered the school.

They were first admitted for the opening of the fall term, but the school was closed because of demonstrations.

They went back under police escort when the school was reopened, but a new school board ordered them transferred to a jim-crow school in Dover. They refused to go there and have not attended school since Sept. 23.

In handing down his eight-page ruling on the motion, Thursday, Judge Marvel, a Democrat, said:

"I hold that the plaintiffs have a clear legal right to have their status as students of Milford High School preserved, pending final hearing, and that an order will be entered enjoining the defendants from denying to the plaintiffs because of color or race, their vested right to attend Milford High School."

The attorney general of the State of Delaware, Tuesday, begged the chancery court judge to readmit the colored students to the all-white school and declared that if he did so, the governor of the state, its two U.S. senators and "myself stand ready to take them by the hand and lead them back into the school."

The dramatic plea came from H. Albert Young, attorney general of the state of Delaware as Chancery Court Judge William Marvel reserved decision on a motion filed by NAACP Attorney Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, asking that 10 colored students in Milford be readmitted to Lakeview High School there.

Mr. Redding, assisted by NAACP legal counsel, Jack Greenberg, filed the motion on behalf of the children and their parents.

THE STUDENTS were admitted to the school at the start of the fall term but were dropped from its rolls after anti-integration demonstrations led by the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

The impassioned plea by the state's attorney general on behalf of the 10 children came as a distinct surprise to many of the more than 100 persons who crowded the court room hoping to see segregation upheld and another 150 who milled around the courtyard because they could not get in.

It had been supposed in some circles that the attorney general, himself, might defend the state in the action filed by Mr. Redding, but even when it was announced that Harold Lynch, a Milford lawyer, would defend the board, there were few citizens of Delaware, and certainly none among the NAAWP membership, who felt that the attorney general would take the part of the colored students against the state.

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BUT TAKE THEIR part he did and his argument went a long way toward influencing the decision of Judge Marvel, which came Thursday afternoon. Mr. Young dramatically appeared in the courtroom and asked to be heard as "a friend of the court."

Then, to the consternation of Bryant Bowles and his NAAWP followers, he proceeded to entreat the court to issue an injunction forcing the readmission of the 10 students.

He told Judge Marvel that the 10 children had been legally admitted to the Milford school, that the Milford board had acted within the law in admitting them and that they had been expelled from school by "mob rule."

AFTER HAMMERING home the point that it was "mob rule" and nothing else which had forced the students from the school, Mr. Young then begged the court to send them back.

Declaring that it was the "law of the land" which was at stake in the matter, Mr. Young said: "Your Honor, if you issue such a decree, it will arm the authorities of this state with a weapon with which they can bring the mobs into court."

Then, visibly shaken by anger, Mr. Young added: "And if it comes to a case of preserving law and order, this state will preserve law and order. And if it becomes necessary, the governor of this state, its two United States senators and myself will take those children by the hands and lead them into the school."

THERE WERE some boos from one side of the courtroom as he made this last statement, but the boos were drowned in cheers as Judge Marvel gavelled for order in the court.

Mr. Young's friend of the court pleas came after Harvard-trained Mr. Redding had presented the court with a brilliant and masterful legal argument for readmission of the students.

Mr. Redding argued that Delaware laws give every student under 21 the right to attend free public schools and that the Supreme Court decision of May 17 gives every student the right to attend a school which is not segregated.

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HE THEN quoted Delaware statues which showed that the Milford board had no authority to transfer the students to another school and that the state board which might have such a right under the statues had never in effect ordered them transferred.

He argued that the state board had simply made a bus available to the students and said, in effect, that they might go to school in Dover if they wished to.

Bryant Bowles, head of the NAAWP, showed up at the courthouse Tuesday morning, but arrived too late to get a seat inside and had to content himself with sitting outside the court, making snide remarks at Attorney General Young, who is seeking to have his organization's charter taken from him.

THE CROWD was orderly and well behaved both in and out of the courtroom, though it was obvious that the case was the talk of the town.

The 10 pupils, Lillian Simmons, Madeline Staten, Anne R. Thompson, Edna Turner, Irene Pettyjohn, Charles Fleming Jr., Kenneth Bayard, Orland Camp, Eugene Harris and Roland Vann, all were enrolled at the all-white school at the beginning of the fall term.

After attending school for 10 days without incident, demonstrations headed by the NAAWP caused the school to be closed to all pupils.

The school board then resigned en masse but the school was reopened with the colored pupils being given police escorts. Then a new school board was appointed and it ordered the colored children to be dropped from the school rolls.

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THE LOCAL school board had no authority under the law to send the pupils to another school but the State School Board urged them to go to the William Henry Comprehensive High School in Dover, 20 miles away. This is a jim-crow, non-accredited high school.

The pupils refused and since Sept. 23 have attended no schools. Last Tuesday they filed the injunction asking admission to the "white" school again.

Meanwhile, however, their parents, becoming concerned over the amount of school work they were missing, have agreed that the students should enroll at the jim-crow school while awaiting the outcome of the motion for the injunction.

Through it all the 10 pupils have shown the highest moral courage in the controversy raging around them.

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THIS REPORTER has seen them bravely smile as they walked through hostile mobs under police escorts on their way to the white school.

All kinds of names have been hurled at them by the mobs and yet not one has refused to show up whenever NAACP officials and their parents have asked them to return to school. Six are girls and four are boys.

Much credit should also be given to the Rev. Randolph Fisher of Milford, NAACP branch head, and Attorney Redding, Wagner D. Jackson, NAACP state president; Dr. Kenneth Clark, NAACP psychiatric expert; June Shagloff, Dr. Clark's assistant, and the parents who have stuck with their children all the way in the controversy.

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ON EACH TRIP to Milford this reporter can be assured of finding the 10 children, their parents and NAACP officials standing together, virtually a group against the whole city for they have always been outnumbered at least 100 to one in any of the flareups.

At week's end it appeared that the controversy has invaded the realm of politics and many political observers saw in the attorney general's firm action Tuesday, a bid by the Republican administration in the state to recapture or hold on to the strong colored vote centered around Wilmington.

Milford Board Wins Delay In High School Fight

Afro-American P.1

Dat. 10-30-57

Del. High Court sets new hearing for December 23

Baltimore, Md.

Ten children must remain in school 18 miles away

By JAMES L. HICKS

DOVER, Del. — Democracy took another dip in Milford, Delaware, Friday as the State Supreme Court ruled that there are "serious questions of law" as to whether ten colored children have the legal right to enter Milford's all white high school and set Dec. 23 as the date for argument in the case.

In handing down the ruling the supreme court thus granted a stay of an injunction previously hande ddown by Vice Chancellor William Marvel in which Judge Marvel had ordered the children readmitted to Milford high school after holding that they had a clear and legal right to attend there.

The supreme court's ruling came on an appeal from Judge Marvel's ruling made by the Milford school board.

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IN SUMMARY, it was a temporary setback for Louis Redding, attorney and the NAACP which will have the effect of maintaining the status quo of the muddled Milford school situation until sometime after December 13.

This means that the ten children who were once students of the all white high school, but who are now attending a jim crow school in Georgetown, must continue to remain there until final arguments can be held on Judge Marvel's injunction.

It does not mean that the NAACP has suffered a reversal in its attempt to get the children back in school. Judge Marvel's injunction ordering the children back to school still stands in effect.

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FRIDAY'S ARGUMENT was on whether the injunction was improperly issued by Judge Marvel.

The supreme court in granting the stay of the injunction was merely saying that it would like to probe further into the question before permitting it to go into effect.

The court pointed out in staying the injunction that its action neither expressed or intimated merits of the case itself.

After Mr. Redding and Howard Lynch had presented arguments before the three-man supreme court for two hours Friday the court recessed.

Christian Science Monitor

TWO HOURS later it returned with its opinion which said in part, "from a reading of the pleadings and the affidavits, arguments of counsel and such examination of the briefs we have been able to make during the recess, we are convinced that there are serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right" (the right of the ten children to attend Milford High School).

Pub. Nov. 2

"It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the court that appellant's application for a stay should be granted. In announcing this decision, the court neither expresses nor intimates any opinion upon the merits of the case."

The granting of the stay was a hard blow to Attorney Redding and his faithful little band of supporters, who have joined him in bucking the Delaware mob rule almost singlehandedly.

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IT MEANT that Redding, who has virtually deserted a lucrative law practice in Wilmington, must continue to struggle with the case until the end of the year.

The burden becomes double when it is realized that Redding, as a lawyer in the Delaware school cases, must also appear before the U.S. Supreme Court the week of December 6 to present final arguments to the court on its decision of May 17.

Friday's hearing could have ended the Milford situation and the children would have returned to school Monday if the court had not granted a stay of the injunction.

The session of the court was held in a room which [illegible] by only 21 persons. Fourteen newspaper reporters showed up for the hearing and only six of them were admitted.

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THIS REPORTER, who was finally admitted, was one of a delegation of eight reporters who personally went to the offices of Governor Caleb Boggs of Delaware to lodge a complaint against officials, who would not permit the press in the courtroom.

Governor Boggs told the reporters "There is nothing I can do about it."

The delegation included reporters from radio, TV, Time Magazine, the wire services, the Chicago Defender and the AFRO.

It has become obvious that Delaware does not want outside reporters to cover its school incidents and all sessions dealing with the subject are held in as small a room as possible to cut down on their attendance.

This happened in Milford, Georgetown and Dover.

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THE ONLY colored persons in the court Friday other than reporters was Wagner D. Jackson, NAACP official from Wilmington, who was forced to sit at the counsel table with Attorney Redding.

The Rev. Randolph Fisher Milford NAACP branch head, was unable to get into the courtroom.

This reporter could not bribe or buy his way into the hearing just across the state capitol grounds where the attorney general in another court action sued to take away the charter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Bryant Bowles, head of the NAAWP, announced beforehand that he would not be present at the hearings but would be represented by his two lawyers.

The hearing, held in a small courtroom, like the supreme court case, came simultaneously with the hearing on the injunction.

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REPORTERS LEAVING the injunction hearing found the courtroom filled when they arrived.

The session was concerned with remarks by the attorney general, which attempted to show that the NAAWP had violated its charter by violating state laws.

State Attorney General Young asked for a preliminary injunction to prevent the NAAWP from soliciting memberships, and obtaining contributions in Delaware.

Three Counties and Night and Day

Delaware Tiny But Split on Segregation

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

DOVER, Del.—The tiny state of Delaware is divided into three counties—New Castle, Kent and Sussex—and each is as different as night and day.

Especially is this true when you take a good look at the school desegregation program.

In northern Delaware, just a short jump from Philadelphia, you find New Castle County, and in it rests the biggest city of the state, Wilmington.

* * *

MAINLY BECAUSE of school suits brought by the NAACP, Wilmington has been desegregating its schools since 1952. At present only elementary schools are included in the integration program.

The county also lays claim to such cities as Newark and New Castle. In Newark, the junior and senior high schools are enrolling both Negro and white pupils, and in New Castle both races attend the ninth grade through the twelfth grades on an integrated level.

Negro residents of the state also attend the University of Delaware at Newark.

Arden and Hackesson in New Castle County has partial integration.

KENT COUNTY, beautiful in its old colonial setting, stretches across the middle of the state and its pride and joy is the capital city, imposing little Dover.

Dover is a sophisticated little city so to speak, and goes about what it has to do quietly and calmly. Spurred by the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools, officials of Dover's special school district decided to take a stab at this thing called integration.

All-white Dover High was thrown open to ninth grade Negro pupils in September after members of the special school board had called meetings of colored and white parents to discuss the matter.

* * *

NINETEEN NEGROES enrolled at formerly all-white Dover High. Later, nine dropped out and returned to the all-Negro Henry High School.

They dropped out for various reasons, Some wanted to be with their friends, while others felt that they were not interested in a strict academic school program.

Henry High offers the necessary academic courses, but stresses vocational work.

Of the ten Negroes remaining at Dover High, eight will finish with flying colors and two will fail. That is the opinion of Negro and white educators.

* * *

THE CHANGE-OVER in Dover was not done without incident. Some white parents, mostly of the low-income group, protested. One parent kept her children out of school for one day.

Some white kids pinned "hate" notes on the school bulletin board but these were quickly removed by observing teachers.

Teachers and the principal, Marvell L. Vehslage, received threatening telephone calls but these were ignored.

The success of the Dover change-over is traced to advance preparation. Plans for partial desegregation were discussed and outlined in public meetings long before the September opening of school.

* * *

AND THE would-be rabble-rousers and lily-whites in Dover know that police officials are prepared for any flareups or violence and that a group of 120 white people in Dover has banded together for the purpose of helping the police department preserve law and order.

Although Dover High can now be classed as a mixed school, Principal Vehslage said: "We don't consider what we are doing as integration or desegregation yet. The board wanted to do something this year and we agreed to admit Negroes to the ninth grade . . . Most people here are more concerned with law and order than they are with integration or desegregation."

Whatever they call it, Dover is getting a taste of it in three spots. Most significant is the situation at ultra-modern Henry High School, a school for Negroes in Kent County and directed by Principal Harley F. Taylor, an industrious civic leader and business man.

Principal Taylor last September employed two white persons, a Frenchman and his California wife. The man teaches French and English and his wife is secretary to Mr. Taylor. "Integration works two ways," said Mr. Taylor.

* * *

OVER ON the other end of town where sits imposing Delaware State College, headed by that former athletic great of Cornell University, Dr. Jerome (Brud) Holland, is another encouraging picture of integration.

Three white students are attending the formerly all-Negro state college and numbered among its faculty are four white teachers.

Integration on the campus actually was started last year with two white teachers and two white students.

* * *

THE INTEGRATION picture is fair in northern New Castle County and could be called encouraging in middle Kent County, but when you move through the southern county of Sussex you send a wire to your mother and say: "Mom, I'm in Georgia again."

With the exception of the city of explosive Milford, which straddles both Sussex and Kent counties, no attempt has been made to desegregate schools on the southern tip of the state.

Whereas New Castle County is greatly influenced by the actions and mores of Philadelphia, Sussex County picks up a lot of its ways and meanness from nearby eastern Maryland and northern Virginia.

* * *

IN FACT, when Bryant W. Bowles, better known in these parts as "Mr. Hitler," invaded Milford and initiated trouble that eventually resulted in eleven Negro children being kicked out of the formerly all-white high school, his chief henchmen and rabble-rousers were followers from Virginia and Maryland.

Milford, like Dover, decided to follow the edict of the Supreme Court and open its white high school to Negro students. But, unlike Dover, Milford failed to prepare its white citizenry for the sudden change-over. There were no meetings with parents, no discussions. The board decided that the white schools would be open and that was that.

"Those people down there don't know what the Supreme Court decision means," said a responsible person in northern Delaware. "They need education."

* * *

THERE WERE rumbles and mumbles in Milford and throughout Sussex County when the eleven 1954 graduates of all-Negro Banneker Elementary School enrolled in the formerly all-white school.

The protesters were ripe for action, but they had no leader. And, then along came this man Bowles. And all hell broke. They had been waiting for someone to stir 'em up and they really got stirred.

The Hitlers demanded that the Negroes be barred from the formerly all-white school. The school board sat pat and held to its decision to integrate.

* * *

TWO BRAVE, Negro parents, spurred by the NAACP and protected by local police, braved the mob and carried the children to school.

The Milford School Board received no outside help from the Governor and so it resigned. The schools were closed and the newly appointed school board, aided and abetted by that man Bowles, reopened the schools but denied Negreos admission to the formerly all-white high school.

The NAACP filed an injunction calling for the school to be reopened to Negro pupils, but no action had been taken by the Chancery Court at this writing.

* * *

THE FEELING throughout Delaware is that once the Supreme Court hands down a clear-cut edict after the Dec. 6 hearing, all schools will be thrown open to Negroes and whites in the state.

A clear-cut decision by the U. S. Supreme Court and a command from the state capital calling for full integration will wipe out school segregation completely in Delaware in another year, but the big question is: "What is going to happen to the Negro teachers?"

Teachers in this state do not have tenure law. In other words, they get a year-to-year contract, and although Negro teachers, comparatively speaking, are better educated and own more degrees than white teachers in the grade schools, there is still some fear existing among the Negro tutors.

* * *

DELAWARE HAS a peculiar school setup. There is a general state board of education and each of the counties has a county board of education. Yet, in the larger cities, you'll find a separate setup known as a "Special School District," and this, too, has its own officials. And then each school has a board of trustees.

Hiring of teachers is left up to the county boards or the board of trustees. Inasmuch as there is no tenure law in the state, Negro teachers feel that they may be overlooked when full integration does take place.

Negro county schools in the rurals are certain to be wiped out eventually, and county high schools in the towns or cities that serve the entire county on the Negro high school level may be turned into vocational schools for both white and colored pupils.

* * *

FOR INSTANCE, the William W. M. Henry Comprehensive High School in Dover is fed Negro students from five surrounding towns.

Once integration is in full operation, Negroes in these five surrounding towns will attend the nearest white schools, which means the enrollment at Henry High will be cut by 60 to 80 per cent.

Its only hope for continuing is to be converted into a junior high or vocational school for whites and Negroes.

Teachers are placing a lot of faith in their board of trustees or local school boards because most boards controlling Negro schools are composed of Negroes or Negroes and whites.

* * *

DELAWARE'S ENTIRE population is approximately 350,000, and only 33,000 of these are colored citizens.

The Catholics, who have paved the way for mixed schools throughout the South, are not too strong in this state, but all of their schools are open to Negro and white.

Negro leadership in Dover played an important role in bringing about the admission of colored pupils to formerly all-white Dover High. The parent-teacher association and the NAACP joined hands with Board of Education officials in working out plans.

It was learned that the P-TA suggested sending only select Negro students to Dover High, but the NAACP insisted that all Negro pupils, whether they had earned good grades or not, should attend the school.

* * *

TWO NEGRO pupils of note are attending Dover High. One is talented Cherritta Laws, 12,

* * *

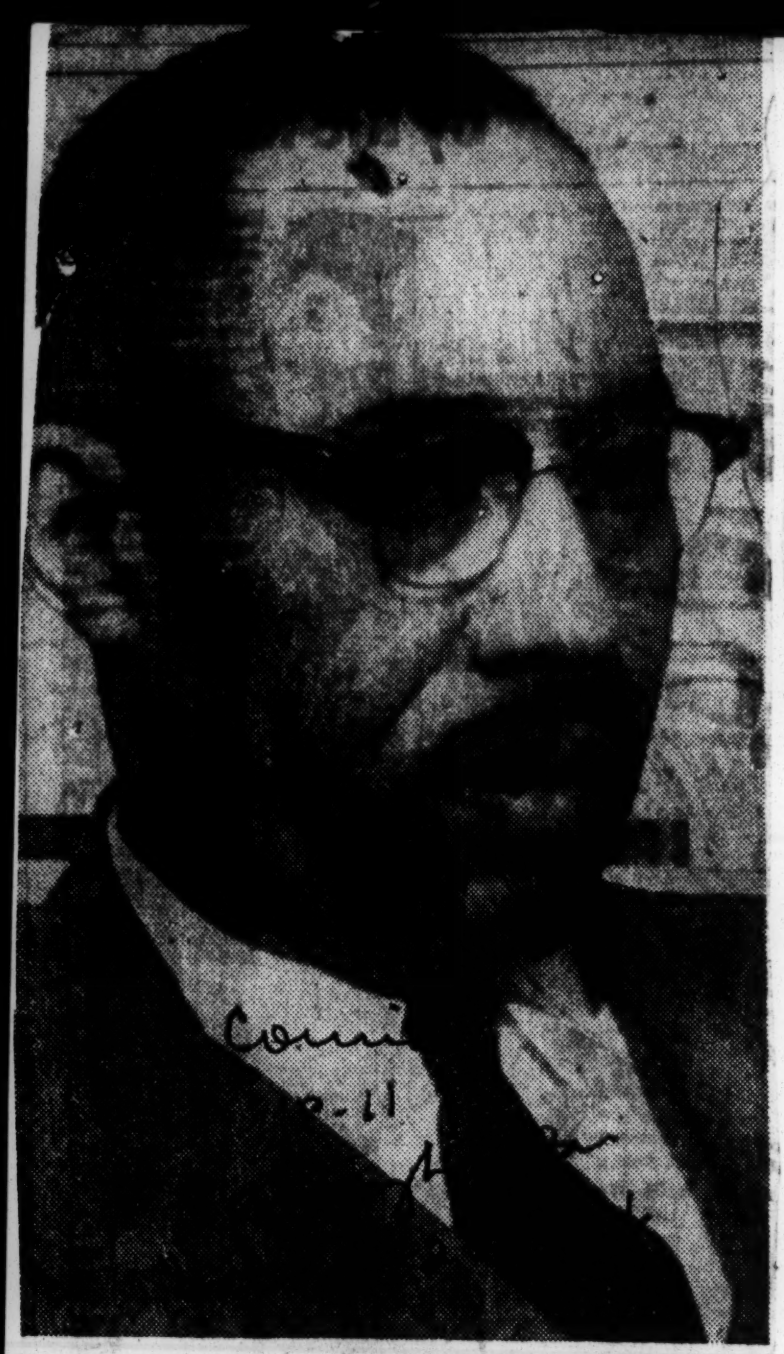
daughter of school teachers, and the other is Marshall Arnell, son of a Negro father and a Filipino mother. Marshall was elected treasurer of the ninth grade class at Dover High.

In one Delaware town, Harrington, where the doors of the white school were thrown open to ninth grade colored pupils, no Negroes showed up for registration.

Much credit for action taken to battle that man Bowles and the rabble-rousers in Milford and Sussex County goes to the white clergymen, the Council of Churches and the Catholics.

* * *

DURING THE height of the flareup in Milford, thirty-five workers walked out of a factory because the owner of the factory carried his daughter to the



Man of God— "Let my people go to school," d mands the Rev. Randolph Fishe NAACP president and courageous leader in Milford, De The Gammon Theological Seminary-trained man of Gc has been pastor of the St. Paul Methodist Church of th city for five years.—Rivera Photo.

Ten Students Go to Court Over Ousting

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERS Jr.

MILFORD, Del. — The ten Negro students who refused to attend the all-colored Henry High School in Dover after being thrown out of the white school here and then took out an injunction against the school board, are: Lillian Simmons, Madeline Staten, Annie Ruth Thompson, Edna Turner, Irene Pettyjohn, Charles Fleming Jr., Kenneth Baynard, Orlando Camp, Eugene Harris and Donald Vann.

Dover High School Integrated Without Any 'Trouble' at All

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

Dover, Del.—Two very bright youngsters, among the first Negroes to enroll in the ninth grade class of Dover High School here, said they have had no trouble at all.

'Leader'—Surrounded by a cordon of reporters and photographers is a typical example of the kind of people that made up the Milford, Del., anti-integrationists. This woman was identified as "a leader," but she would not talk for publication nor would she give her name.—Rivera Photo.

Negroes here and in the middle section of Delaware, as in White Sulphur Springs and Four States, W. Va., were prepared to defend themselves and their children had it ever become necessary.

But, this would have been a last resort. The excellent leadership supplied by the NAACP advised Negroes to remain calm.

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THEY WERE advised against meeting violence with violence: "Let the whites fight among themselves," they were told. "We'll fight it out in the courts."

The Rev. Randolph Fisher, a dapper little man, pastor of St. Paul Methodist Church here and president of the local branch of the NAACP, accepted us into his home cautiously.

He was on guard, and who could blame him? Milford is hot! There is a deceptive quiet throughout the city. Any minute you expect some fool to come along and drop a lighted match into the racial powder keg.

* * *

FINALLY, he said: "There are no rabbits here among us.

"Right now, it is a matter of seeing who wins—the law or mob rule," the Rev. Mr. Fisher added.

Asked what happened to cause whites to oppose Negroes attending the former all-white school in Milford, the minister replied: "It was a matter of bad leadership getting to the community first."

"Were the Negroes here afraid of the mob?" he asked.

* * *

THE YOUNG leader scratched his chin and said: "Several times I had to hold them in line."

"A sore doesn't heal over night," he added.

He thought again and said: "Whites who merely spoke to me downtown before the flare-up now speak, and smile when they speak."

He didn't know why.

Pastor of the largest Negro church in Milford, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, who has been here five years, is recognized as one of the fearless leaders of the town.

* * *

MELVIN STATEN was one of the two fathers, aided by police and supported by the NAACP and Negro citizens of Milford, who braved the mob and carried Negro children into the formerly all-white high school here.

"We're not running," said Mr. Staten. "The ball is rolling and everyone is hoping that we carry through. Many white friends want to see it go through."

William Fountain was the other father who waded through the Milford mob to get the colored children into the school.

Staten, Fountain, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, undertaker Perry A. Reece and Charles Fleming, along with some of the mothers and their high school children, journeyed to Wilmington to discuss final matters with NAACP Atty. Louis Redding before the hearing on the ouster of the eleven Negro children came up last week before the Chancery Court.

Milford's Negroes Say 'We Are Not Running'

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

MILFORD, Del.—"There are no rabbits here!" These power-packed words fell from the lips of a courageous Negro minister, one of the leaders who fearlessly faced Bryant W. Bowles' mob in the fight over the heated school segregation issue.

In stronger words, a Negro trucker and father said: "We are not running."

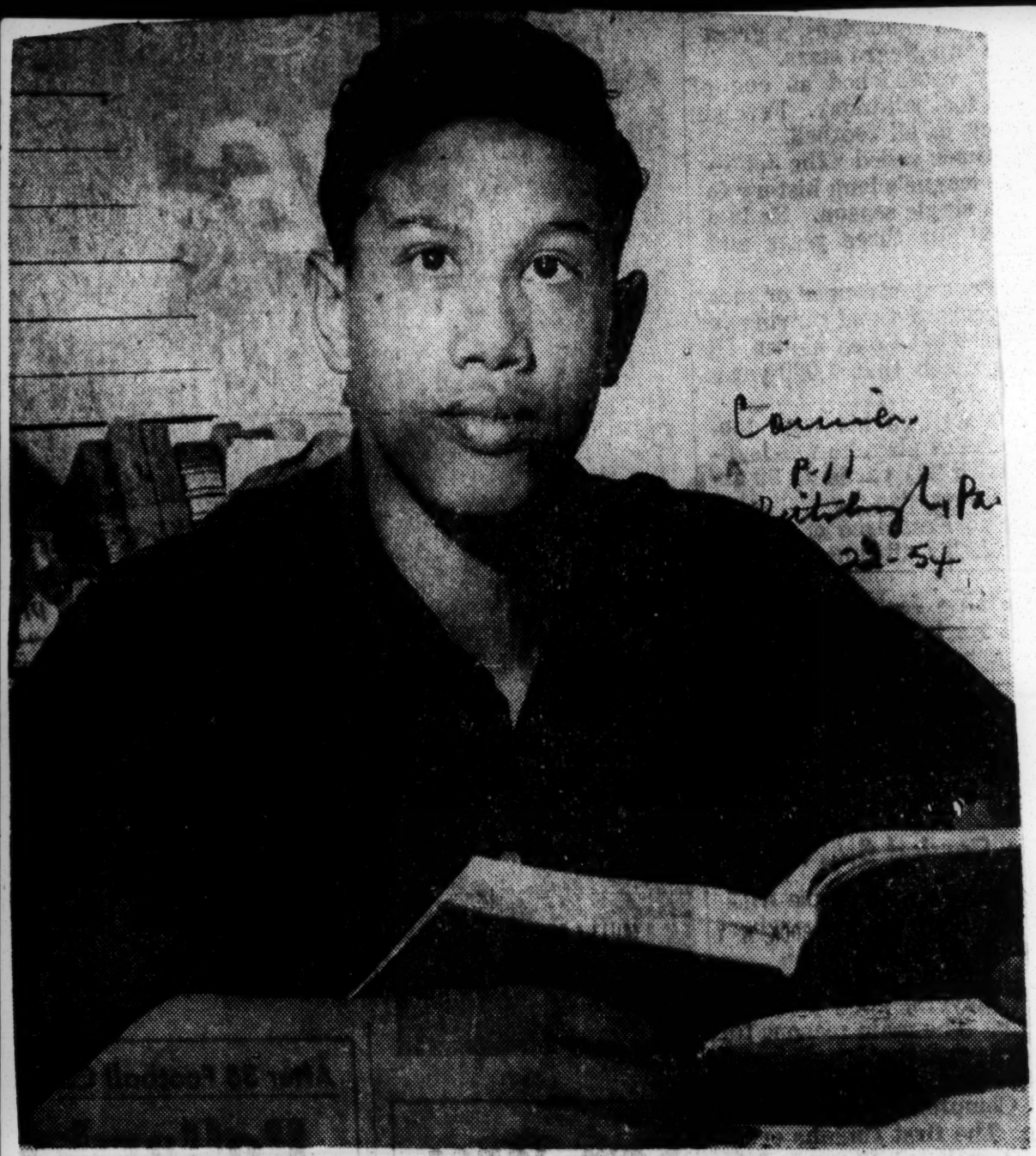
What these two gentlemen said added up to this—Negroes are no longer afraid of the mob.

They don't run and hide any more when Kluxers burn a cross on their lawn. They know that they must pay a price for their full freedom and they have the courage to do just that.

* * *

EVEN THOUGH the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has wiped out school segregation, Negroes know that they must cross the picket lines and face the rabble-rousers before this thing actually works.

That's exactly what's happening in this explosive little town of Milford, Del., located in the southern part of the three-county state and commonly referred to as "Georgia."



They Like Him—Marshall Arnell, son of Negro and Filipino parents, has been elected treasurer of the ninth grade class since he became one of the first Negroes to enroll at formerly all-white Dover High School in Dover, Del. He's also a member of the high school football team.—Rivera Photo.

Doors close again—

Violence threatened in Delaware schools

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21—(AP)—This community's two public schools were closed again today in the face of telephoned threats of violence if Negro children were allowed to attend classes in the previously all-white high school.

Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, superintendent of the Milford schools, had announced earlier the schools would open as usual today after being closed yesterday.

However, Dr. Cobbs issued a statement shortly after 8 a.m. in which he said the schools will be closed until further notice "in the interest of the safety of all the children."

The statement said:

"Members of the board of education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the board hereby serves notice that the schools are closed until further notice."

A DETAIL of five policemen arrived at the school along with several of the schools' teachers. The teachers entered the building, while the policemen spread around the building to keep watch.

Dr. Cobbs declined to elaborate on his statement as tension mounted in this quiet southeastern Delaware community. The situation developed yesterday when the Milford school board closed the schools after learning of a protest march planned by anti-integrationists.

Although the school board, composed of three business men and a housewife, had called for resumption of classes today, it left unanswered the question of whether 11 Negro pupils would be allowed to take up their high school studies.

MEANWHILE, several hundred miles away in Dayton, Ohio, Atty. Russell L. Carter prepared petitions on behalf of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asking the United States District Court to enjoin what Negro leaders call segregation in the Hillsboro, Ohio, school system.

Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, regional coordinator in Dayton for the NAACP, said, "The Hillsboro action is designed as a test case for racial segregation in northern schools."

School board officials in the Southwestern Ohio community of some 5000 insisted there is no segregation. And city officials said a rezoning of the city's school districts—tending to keep most Negroes out of previously all-white Webster and Washington Grade Schools—was on a "residential" rather than a racial basis. The rezoning took effect last week.

IN ANOTHER North-South border point, Madison, W. Va., parents sat down last night with the County Board of Education to discuss the integration of Negro and white students while at nearby Seth picketing students brought the problem to a head.

From 15 to 20 student pickets roamed in front of Sherman High School in Seth in protest over the enrollment of three Negroes in the student body of about 700.

The Madison meeting followed which announced last night that Milford's schools would be reopened on Monday without segregation. The local Board took its stand despite anonymous threats of violence and protests by a large group opposing integration.

The two public schools in Milford have been closed since Monday because of threats directed against the Negro pupils, six boys and five girls, who were admitted to the Lakeview Avenue School at the start of the fall term Sept. 8.

Until then, the school, a combined elementary and high school with an enrollment of 687, had been for white pupils only. Negro children of the Milford area attended the Benjamin Banneker School through the ninth grade and, before this month, had to continue their education in schools for their race in this city or at Georgetown, eighteen miles south of Milford.

The Milford board has been criticized for not giving residents of the area advance notice of its intention of starting the integration program in conformity with the Federal Supreme Court's outlawing of segregation.

In similar cases, the state Board of Education has backed district school authorities, holding that all Delaware public schools should adopt integration as soon as possible.

Legal Chief Backs Board

The state board is supported by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and H. Albert Young, Attorney General of Delaware. Mr. Young advised the Milford board members that they had acted within the provisions of the Delaware and Federal Constitutions.

The Milford board, reduced to three by the resignation of one member this week, has said that it would resign in a body if the state board did not support its decision to reopen the Milford schools Monday.

In Milford, Mayor Edward C. Evans and Chief of Police Samuel G. Powell said that no new threats of violence had been reported in the last two days. They added that they did not expect any trouble unless outside agitators came into Milford.

In this connection, Mayor Evans exhibited anti-integrationist pamphlets, entitled The National Forum. The pamphlets had been found by residents in their cars this morning, the Mayor said.

Mr. Evans said that the police had been instructed to arrest anyone found distributing such literature. The lead article in the pamphlet, which was headlined, "Left-wing Papers Lie to Northerners," expressed a violent anti-integration point of view. Another item said that "career men are leaving the integrated armed forces."

Mayor Evans called for "level-headed thinking" and said he did "not believe that any person in Milford or in the area surrounding our city wants to see trouble that might result in serious consequences for all of us."

Paris C. Kirby, operator of a farm at Milford Neck and a leader of the segregation proponents, said that his group would not decide on a course of action until the State Board of Education had announced its decision.

Sewanee Admits Negro

SEWANEE, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A Georgia Negro has become the first member of his race to attend regular winter sessions at the University of the South Theological Seminary here, officials of the Protestant Episcopal Church-supported institution reported today.

Bishop E. P. Dandridge, Dean of the seminary, identified the student as Merrick Collier of Savannah.

Mr. Collier's application was the first for the regular three-year theological course, the dean said. He is not, however, the first Negro to take up studies at the university. Bishop Dandridge said that a Negro had attended the post-graduate school in the summer of 1953.

The Sewanee board of trustees voed overwhelmingly in June, 1953, to consider all applications for admission to the School of Theology—regardless of race.

DELAWARE BOARD WEIGHS BIAS ISSUE

Backing Expected for Milford Panel's Decision to Push Integration in Schools

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 23—The State Board of Education met here tonight to consider the "ticklish situation" created by the enrollment of eleven Negro pupils in the tenth grade of the previously all-white senior high school at Milford, twenty miles south of the state capital.

There was no indication as to when the board would make its decision known. However, the ruling was expected to uphold the Milford Board of Education,

Tense Delaware Area Flooded By Antisegregation Pamphlets

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23 (AP) — Hundreds of antisegregation pamphlets have been distributed in the current row about Negroes attending Wilmington township schools with whites.

Mayor Edward C. Evans said the pamhplets were signed by "Bryan Bowles" who is not further identified. Printed on both sides of a single 9 by 12 sheet of paper, the pamphlet text carries the headline:

"Left-Wing Papers Lie To northerners."

The text in part reads:

"I (Bowles) have just returned from a tour of the Southern states to check newspaper reports on Southern reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court's 'Black Monday.'".

"I found 99 per cent of the black and white people opposed to mixing their children.

"I found people who are threatening to move from their states if the states adhere to the court ruling.

"I found people who threatened to dynamite the schools if this goes through. . . ."

The pamphlet also contains a cartoon showing a Negro walking through a cottonfield with a fishing pole on his shoulder. The caption underneath reads: "I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech and a Supreme Court engineer."

Powder keg in Delaware—

Border town faces segregation crisis

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 24—(AP)—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs demanded today Milford High School be reopened Monday to both white and Negro pupils "without incident."

The governor issued his order as the State Board of Education prepared to take over operation of the Milford school district after the local school board resigned last night amid mounting tension over racial integration at the community's only high school.

"I must insist that no disorders, threats or violence take place," Boggs said. "I call upon every citizen, regardless of his personal views, to see that law and order and calmness prevail."

Boggs also asked all organizations in the school district to call meetings "so that I or other persons available may meet and discuss calmly and fully the situation."

"This is important in upholding law and order and the dignity of the state and its citizens," Gov. Boggs said.

"I must say frankly that law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way. I know that the citizens of Milford and Delaware will have it no other way."

Leaders of the anti-integration group were reported to be planning a mass meeting for either tonight or tomorrow to consider a course of action. However, leaders could not be reached for comment.

The Milford school board resigned last night at a meeting with the state board in nearby Dover, the state capital.

The local board's attempt to institute integration of Negro and white high school pupils at the formerly all-white combination elementary and grade school had led to threats of violence.

"We feel we are too close to the situation to accept the responsibility of opening the schools Monday morning with Negro students," Atty. Howard E. Lynch, speaking for the Milford board, explained.

THE STATE BOARD'S decision encountered a "wait and see" attitude in this Southeastern Delaware community that has become a focal point in the segregation issue. Milford has a population of 5700 but some 14,000 persons reside within the school district.

Milford's schools originally opened Sept. 7 with 11 Negro students registered along with 686 white pupils for the high school classes. However, the school—along with an all-Negro elementary school—was closed following the threat of violence if the local board tried to maintain integration.

The state board said last night the local school officials had not followed procedure in the integration. The state board had ordered local school districts to submit integration plans by Oct. 1. Milford was the only district in the state to put an integration plan into effect prior to submitting it to the state board.

The spokesman for the anti-integration group, Russell V. Bradley, had complained earlier this week that some of the objection resulted because the local board "didn't tell us these Negroes were to be admitted to school this term. They could have waited until the Supreme Court figures out how they're going to run this thing so it won't be so much of a problem."

Anti-integration pamphlets were circulated anonymously in Milford yesterday.

Signed by a person identifying himself as "Bryan Bowles," they purported to describe a tour of Southern states by "Bowles" to check reaction to the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

THE PAMPHLETS stated that "99 per cent of the black and white people" in the South are "opposed to mixing their children" and that some persons have "threatened to dynamite" Southern schools if integration goes through.

Mayor Edward C. Evans ordered an investigation into the source of the pamphlets. He said they are entitled "The National Forum" and are published under the name of "The National Assn. for the Advancement of White People."

ANSWERING a suit aimed at ending public school integration the board of school commissioners at Baltimore has said "there is no valid, constitutional law requir

The board made its view known in a demurrer to the mandamus suit filed recently by parents of seven school children, the Maryland Petition Committee and the National Assn., for the Advancement of White People. The suit contended the city is required by law to maintain segregated schools.

The petition was received by the school board early this week. It bore the names of 19 Brewton Negro parents and the signature of Peter A. Hall, Birmingham Negro lawyer and attorney for the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People.

Charlie Harris told reporters he and his wife, Margareen did not sign the petition. Percie Black, a school teacher, said she could not have signed it because she did not agree with it.

Broox Garrett, school board chairman, said the board had accepted the petition as a bona fide document. No date has been set for the board to consider the request.

The petition, similar to one received by the Montgomery Board of Education recently, had offered the services of the Brewton NAACP branch in assisting in drawing up a desegregation program for the city schools.

DELAWARE TOWN SPLIT BY CRISIS

Milford Schools Due to Reopen Today; Many Citizens Fear Trouble

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 26 (AP)—A crisis over race relations has shaken this town of 5,700 to its roots. And many residents fear that before the question of integrating white and Negro high school pupils is settled, there will be scars—both physical and mental.

This town's two schools, closed a week because of threatened race violence, are scheduled to reopen tomorrow. But some citizens are still seeking to stop any classes with Negro and white students.

Milford is a normal small town, U.S.A. It is in the southeastern section of the Delaware peninsula near the Delaware Bay.

Agricultural Town.

Agriculture supplies 90 per cent of the town's economic lifeblood.

Since the turn of the century race relations have been friendly until four weeks ago. Then 11 Negroes registered for classes in the all-white combination high-and-elementary school.

The thing started when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that school segregation was unconstitutional. Delaware has segregation.

What happened, then, in Delaware after the court ruled?

In Wilmington, school officials decided to start integration at the first-grade level, allowing separate classes for whites and Negroes in the upper grades.

Downstate, on Sept. 7, the 11 pupils who had graduated from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker Elementary School applied for admission to the all-white Lakeview Avenue High School.

Previously, Negro pupils had to attend high school in all-Negro schools in either Dover or Georgetown, 18 miles from Milford.

None of the 237 elementary pupils at Benjamin Banneker applied for enrollment at Lakeview.

Classes opened at both Lakeview and Banneker on Sept. 8. All went well. The school board plus school officials were satisfied that integration was working.

But on Sept. 17, a meeting was held. No one knows who called it, but 1,500 persons showed up. No Negroes were present. Petitions to fight integration were circulated.

On Monday morning, another mass meeting mushroomed at the Lakeview school.

Russell V. Bradley, a husky fortyish mechanic, conducted the meeting. He said:

"I'm not against Negroes or opposed to them or anything else. We're law-abiding people here and if we have to have integration we might not like it but we'll accept it. But I think this thing has been badly mismanaged by the school board. They didn't tell us these Negroes were to be admitted to school this term. They could have waited until the court figures out how they're going to run this thing so it won't be so much of a problem."

As the mass meeting broke up, Board President Dean Kimmel was handed the petition with 1,002 names. It called for the discharge of the 11 Negro pupils from the 10th grade before school reopened.

The board met that night (Sept. 20)—behind closed doors. Outside citizens stood around, getting more and more impatient.

Finally, Kimmel and School Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs announced the schools would reopen Tuesday.

The board went home to be greeted by a deluge of phone calls threatening violence if the Negro pupils returned.

Kimmel and the board issued a statement closing the schools until further notice.

The situation simmered a few days, with the youngsters—white and Negro—taking advantage of the unexpected holiday.

Crisis In Board.

Last Wednesday the board met again. It now had only three members. The fourth had resigned. This time, the board decided to reopen the community's two schools tomorrow—again "without segregation."

It coupled this announcement with a threat: The three members would quit if the state board of education overruled them.

Thursday the state board rebuked the Milford board for putting integration into effect, but said that since the deed was done—it was done. The state board said local boards had been asked to submit plans for integration before placing them in operation.

This rebuke nettled the three Milford members and they resigned. Now the state board, temporarily, is operating the two Milford schools. They'll reopen tomorrow with Negro students integrated.

But opponents of integration haven't given up the fight yet. And police are ready for any emergency.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs urged the community to obey the law. He said he wouldn't tolerate violence and it's a safe bet he'd call out the Delaware National Guard if there is any chance of a disturbance.

How do the other citizens of the community feel?

G. Marshall Townsend, editor of the Milford Chronicle, said "I don't think I've ever heard so many reports, rumors and conversation. This thing is tremendous in its implications. Potentially, it's dynamite."

James C. Davis, president of the First National Bank feels the same way about the situation as Albert Williams, president of the Milford Trust Co.

"We have both white and Negro depositirs in our bank. Most of them are long-time residents of the community and naturally this thing bothers all of them, not just the whites."

The Rev. Randolph H. Fisher, president of the Sussex County Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, has been the spokesman for the 11 Negro pupils. He sums up his feelings this way:

"Before the eyes of God we know we are right. All we ask is equal opportunity, nothing more."

What Other Newspapers Say

Dr. Rivers Fredericks

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.)

The death of Dr. Rivers Frederick brings to a close a long and respected career that has earned for the Negro physician and surgeon recognition extending far beyond New Orleans.

The octogenarian, who had been chief of the surgical department of Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard university, was intensely interested in the welfare of New Orleans' large Negro population. For many years he had been in the forefront of efforts to better its economic condition, and much that has been accomplished is credited to his zeal and energy.

As a young man he had practiced medicine briefly in Central America and the West Indies, but most of his medical career, embracing over 50 years, had been spent here.

His many honors included the first Dillard university award to an alumnus for meritorious achievments. Another was the citation at the annual assembly of the International College of Surgeons in Florence, Italy. Recently he received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Frederick was a simple man of temperance, moderation and dignity — a humanitarian looked up to and was revered by the people with whom he worked and lived, and to whom he ministered. The community loses by his passing.

• • •

In Three States

(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

Down in Arkansas the Democratic party has placed three Negroes on its state committee. This is partial fulfillment, pending the consideration of other prospective Negro members of the pledge of Arkansas Democrats to put six Negroes on the committee. No such attention has been paid to Negroes in Arkansas politics since the Civil War.

From New York comes the news that the Metropolitan Opera has signed a contract with Marian Anderson, surely one of the greatest vocalists of our times. She will be the first Negro to sing in Metropolitan productions.

In Delaware race-hatred fomenter Bryant Bowles is under arrest for conspiring to break the state's public education law in his rabble-rousing fight on the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Every day that passes marks progress in the battle to make the United States the land of equal rights and equal opportunity envisioned by the Founding Fathers.

Desegregation: Many-Sided Issue

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

The first session of this year's Herald Tribune Forum, opened up the problem of desegregation in the nation's schools in all its challenge and diversity. Last May 17 the Supreme Court announced that henceforth in the nation's law the doctrine of "separate and equal" has no place. How did the country respond? What is being done to translate basic law into the living practice of the community? These questions were answered by a variety of speakers, stressing the human side of the task, as well as the economic, legal and sociological aspects.

When much else will have become blurred, there will undoubtedly remain in the minds of those who attended the image of the two young girls, their names and home towns not revealed, who had wanted to play the flutes together in their high school orchestra but had found themselves under the ban of their color-conscious elders. The image will remain of the Negro school teacher whose common sense and inspired example helped make possible integration in one Delaware high school even before the Supreme Court had spoken. These were dramatic and human touches in the evening's program; but no one will underestimate the solid contribution of facts and comprehension made by other speakers.

The changing economy of the South, which forms the context within which all other problems must be solved; the institutions, such as labor unions and the church, which provide channels of understanding among people; the educational press which gives objective information and the survey which reveals a community to itself—these were described and documented.

The record to date, needless to say, is mixed. There are places and examples that stand as bright threads in the pattern of American development. There are some others of a different and more somber hue. There is a Claymont and also (less happily) a Milford. Yet the advance already made is notable, and the next steps, as Mr. Thurgood Marshall indicated in his closing address, cannot but be forward—not alone in the field of education but wherever the practice of segregation remains. The advance of desegregation can already be seen as proof that democracy fosters those qualities of mind and heart which make the fulfillment of democracy a predestined fact.

NAAWP Postpones Showdown With Delaware Over Finances

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 11 (AP)—The National Assn. for Advancement of White People delayed a financial showdown for 24 hours and then called a mass meeting tonight to whip up opposition to a court test tomorrow on reassigning 11 Negro pupils to Milford High School.

Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young, who subpoenaed the financial records of the NAAWP on Friday, said this afternoon that Bryant Bowles, president of the group, had called him from Georgetown, Del., and asked for a 24-hour delay in appearing with the records. Young said Bowles' attorney was busy with another commitment.

Young said he granted the delay and is scheduled to meet with Bowles tomorrow in Georgetown where the state chancellor will hear arguments on an appeal by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to re-admit the Negro pupils to the all-white school.

Bowles modified his stand on turning over the records. He said yesterday he would turn over the records to a court but would refuse to turn them over to Young because the attorney general "is not a court." Today he said his legal counsel was checking whether Young has the authority to subpoena the records.

Bowles is free under $6,000 bond on charges that he conspired to break the state compulsory education law by leading a boycott of eight south Delaware schools in protest over the integration of the 11 Negro pupils—since re-assigned to an All-Negro school at Dover—where they in turn boycotted classes.

Bowles denied the charge saying that he is merely following the wishes of a crowd of a meeting spodsored by his group at Lincoln, Del., scene of tonight's meeting. Bowles said at a mass meeting yesterday that at that meeting "someone offered a motion" to boycott the schools and "it was unanimously approved."

NAAWP head arrested—

Bowles asserts DA won't get records

BY BILL LOFTUS

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 11—(AP)—Bryant Bowles, under arrest on charges of conspiring to break Delaware's education law, said today his pro-segregation organization will refuse to turn over all of its financial records to the state attorney general.

"I'll turn these records over to any authorized court that requests them," Bowles said, "but I'll not turn them over to the attorney general.

"Besides, trying to get the records of all the chartered organizations in the different states on such short notice is impossible."

Bowles referred to subpoenas issued last Friday by State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young, calling on the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People to hand over the data on its finances and operations.

THE NAAWP OFFICIALS were scheduled to meet with Young in his office in the nearby state capital of Dover this afternoon.

Bowles, a 34-year-old Marine Corps veteran, faces other troubles in his fight against the U. S. Supreme Court anti-segregation edict. He was arrested twice yesterday on charges of conspiring to violate the state education law by leading a boycott of Milford's high school where 11 Negroes were admitted to classes last month for the first time.

Bowles is free under $6000 bond for a Nov. 3 hearing at Dover. The charges, a misdemeanor, carry penalties of up to $500 each or a prison term if the fines are not paid.

Two news photographers covering an NAAWP mass meeting yesterday were cornered for 20 minutes by a crowd and relieved of some film.

LATE SATURDAY, the state took another step in its growing battle against the NAAWP when Gov. J. Caleb Boggs ordered Bowles arrested on the conspiracy charges.

As a result of the boycott, the Milford School Board ordered the pupils transfered to an all-Negro high school in Dover 18 miles north of here, but the Negroes, in turn, boycotted these classes.

The two photographers at the airport were cornered by the noisy crowd, which hurled expletives at the newsmen, demanded their film and called for "an explanation of your position."

The ringleaders told the photographers, Warren Winterbottom of The Associated Press and Walter E. Dombrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to climb onto a truck platform and speak over the public address system.

Both men refused but the CBS man eventually intoned the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

"They called out 'Show our side once in a while,' 'You always show the worst side,' 'You're playing the Communist game' and other things not so polite," said Dombrow. "They ripped my shirt a bit, taking off a few buttons."

WINTERBOTTOM described the crowd as boisterous but not outright disorderly. He said he and Dombrow were surrounded for about 20 minutes, but added he was not given rough physical treatment.

The AP cameraman said he was forced to give vup a photographic plateholder, but added it was empty. He said he was able to get a shot of Bowles being served with the warrant before the crowd closed in on him.

Bowles was arrested yesterday by a state police detail at the Harrington airport, eight miles west of here, while an alternately jeering and cheering crowd stood by. They cheered when the plane bringing him from Washington, D. C., landed and they jeered when he was served with the warrant and he was taken to Dover for the first of two arraignments.

He posted $3000 bond there and then was brought to Milford for a second arraignment and posted another $3000 bond.

Both bonds were signed by local property owners who used their real estate as collateral.

A collection had been taken up at Harrington airport earlier and NAAWP officials later announced the sum was $415. But the judges in both courts refused cash.

Legal authorities said the two arraignments were carried out in different counties—Kent and Sussex—because the Milford school district straddles these counties and pupils from both are among the 1562 enrolled at the all-white school.

WHILE BOWLES was spending six hours in the two courts—without uttering a word for the record—the mass meeting went on at Harrington airport with seven speakers hammering incessantly at Young, Boggs and the U. S. Supreme Court among others.

When Bowles returned to the airport he noted that "Justice (Robert H.) Jackson, who voted against against segregation, has parted."

Bowles Booked On 2 Charges Of Conspiracy

Order By Governor Designed To Resist, 'Organized Mob Rule'

DOVER, Del., Oct. 10 (AP)—Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People and leader of a pro-segregation movement, was arrested today on charges of conspiracy to violate Delaware's school laws.

A warrant was served upon him this afternoon at Harrington Airport, eight miles west of Milford, scene of a boycott by white pupils of Lakeview Avenue School two weeks ago.

Bowles had flown in from Washington to speak at a scheduled mass meeting at the airport.

Waiting for him there was a crowd which grew noisy and in some instances resentful because of Bowles' arrest.

A group of partisans cornered a Columbia Broadcasting System cameraman and an Associated Press photographer, shouted invective at them, and demanded their film and negatives and an explanation of their "position."

The ringleaders told them to climb onto a truck platform and speak over the amplifying system. Both men refused, but the CBS man a bit later read the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Even Less Polite

Walter E. Dombrow, the CBS cameraman, said "they called out "Show our side once in a while', 'You always show the worse side' and things even less polite. They ripped my shirt a bit, taking off a few buttons." He said he handed over two holders of unused negatives.

The AP photographer, Warren Winterbottom, of the Philadelphia Bureau, described the crowd as boisterous but not outright disorderly. He said he and Dombrow were surrounded for about 20 minutes, but that no one laid violent hands on him. He gave up only an empty photographic plateholder. He reported that he was able to take only shots of the crowd and of the warrant being served on Bowles, before the hecklers closed in.

The warrant for his arrest was served by Maj. Frederick Lamb, of the Delaware State Police, and Bowles promptly accepted it. He was then brought to the Dover Barracks of the state police, detained there for about 25 minutes, then squired to the Court House.

Out On Bail

In Common Pleas Court of Kent County, Judge Arley B. Magee released him when bail of $1,500 was provided on each of two counts of violating the state's school laws. A further hearing was scheduled for Nov. 3. Herman Brown, deputy attorney general, represented the state.

At Harrington Airport where a crowd estimated by police at about 2,000 had gathered for the expected meeting, many of Bowles' adherents set about taking up a collection to supply bail. Under Kent County law, however, only property can be accepted for such surety.

Bowles arrest was ordered yesterday by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who asserted "The State of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our chil-

dren."

First Appearance

The NAAWP moved into the Milford dispute at a Sunday meeting three weeks ago, similar to the one set for today. That was Bowles' first public appearance in Delaware, one of the areas troubled in recent months by cleavage over the integration of Negro pupils into schools heretofore enrolling white pupils only.

The arrest of Bowles at first caused an uneasy stir among the people assembled at the airport. Soon shouts rose here and there, chiefly that of "Block the highways." But state troopers in uniform and in plainsclothes, were on hand to keep order, and the highway leading to the airport was guarded by other police. The sentiments of the crowd, though boisterously expressed, therefore, led to no actual disorder.

One manifestation of crowd disapproval prompted the seizure of two photographers — Warren Winterbottom of The Associated Press and a Columbia Broadcasting System cameraman — but no violence was done to them. A photographic plate holder taken from Winterbottom was kept, however.

Winterbottom said he and his colleague, whose name was not immediately available, were "held" for about 20 minutes after being told that the seized plate would be held unless Bowles gave the word to release it.

Put On Truck

Winterbottom related that the ringleaders put him and the CBS man on a truck, equipped with a loud speaker microphone, and "asked us to go ahead and explain our position."

Both refused. Winterbottom got away simply by saying he'd go have a talk with Bowles. The CBS man, he added, "was reading the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag when I left." Later it was reported that the crowd insisted that he do that.

Police, the photographers and others described the crowd as a mixture of young and older people, with quite a sprinkling of children. Many appeared to be farmers.

The crowd stayed on after the removal of Bowles, obviously hoping that he would return to make the speech he said yesterday he definitely would make.

Open Air Meeting

The 34-year-old former Marine was told of Gov. Boggs' action when he arrived at an open air meeting near Baltimore where he helped to form a Maryland chapter of the NAAWP. At the same time he was served with a summons to appear before the internal revenue service in Wilmington, Del., on Monday for alleged failure to pay federal taxes.

An internal revenue spokesman said the summons had nothing to do with the NAAWP but was in reference to several hundred dollars due from a roofing business Bowles operated in Baltimore in 1952.

Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school so long as 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the tenth grade.

Delaware Urged To Arrest Integration Bias Backer

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9 (AP). —Gov. J. Caleb Boggs today ordered the arrest of Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of the recent pro-segregation boycott in Milford, Del., schools, on charges of conspiracy to interrupt the education of children in Delaware schools.

Mr. Bowles, holding a meeting at Ritchie Raceway just south of Baltimore, said: "I will go to Delaware Sunday morning. I will call up and find out who holds the warrant. I will make an appointment and go up there to meet him.

"If Gov. Boggs wants to serve the warrant himself, I'll go to meet him."

Mass Rally Planned

Mr. Bowles has a mass meeting scheduled for 2:30 tomorrow afternoon at the Harrington, Del., airport, eight miles west of Milford—scene of a boycott by white pupils of the Lakeview Avenue School two weeks ago.

The text of Gov. Boggs' statement:

"The state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech, but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calulated to disrupt the education of our children.

"After a thorough review of tape recordings of speeches by various self-styled leaders, interviews of numerous witnesses who attended those meetings and following consultation with members of the state police and the Attorney General, it was decided that arrest and prosecution of Bowles is warranted on charges of criminal conspiracy so that there will be no further interruption of education of the children in our schools.

Arrest Ordered

"Accordingly, orders have gone out for his immediate arrest. Law and order will be maintained and the police have been alerted and directed to arrest any one else who violates our laws.

"I approve the action of the Attorney General in seeking forfeiture of the charter of the N. A. A. W. P. for having abused the privileges accorded to it by the state of Delaware and further commend the state police for their vigilance in the past, which was largely responsible for the prevention of violence and injury.

"The Attorney General, the police and I will continue our constant surveillance of future activities of all unlawful elements in order to prevent injury to our citizens, damage to their property and to preserve the dignity of the state."

Active at Milford

The N. A. A. W. P. moved into the Milford dispute at a Sunday meeting three weeks ago, similar to the one scheduled for tomorrow. That was the first public appearance of Mr. Bowles in Delaware.

He told the crowd that he was for segregation and that he had a three-year-old daughter "who will never attend a school with Negroes as long as there is a breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

Mr. Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school so long as eleven Negro pupils were admitted to the tenth grade.

Boycott Succeeds

The boycott was successful with less than 30 per cent of the enrollment of 1,562 pupils showing up for classes for four days. Finally the newly elected school board—the old one resigned in a dispute with the State Board of Education—ousted the Negro pupils and ordered them transferred to an all-Negro high school at Dover, Del. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed an injunction—scheduled for hearing Tuesday in Georgetown—to get the pupils readmitted to the Milford school.

Earlier this week the state of Delaware sought revocation of the N. A. A. W. P.'s charter and Thursday issued subpoenas on state officers of the group to produce financial records by Monday.

RACIAL DISPUTE TAKEN TO COURT

Delaware Official Demands School Accept Negroes

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12 (AP) —State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young asked the Court of Chancery today to return 11 expelled Negroes to the all-white Milford High School and promised that Delaware would preserve law and order.

Young, in an appeal before Vice Chancellor William Marvel, asserted that a court order readmitting the Negroes "will arm" Delaware officials "with the kind of decree where we can get those people who are trying to destroy our community and destroy our laws."

The attorney general emphasized that he was speaking as the chief legal officer of Delaware in backing the demand for a temporary injunction by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Has Official Support

What's more, Young said, he has the "wholehearted support" of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and Delaware's two U.S. Senators — Republican John J. Williams and Democrat J. Allen Frear.

Young added that if the court orders the Negroes back to Milford High "the governor of the state and our United States senators" will "if it becomes necessary" lead these Negro students "by the hand into that school."

Marvel, warning some 200 persons who crowded into the small courtroom that he would tolerate no disturbance, reserved decision. He declined to say when he would act.

The integration issue has created tension throughout Southern Delaware. Officials have expressed fear of violence.

Crisis Began at Milford

The Milford crisis developed three weeks after the 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the school that accommodated more than 1,500 whites—both elementary and high school grades.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, headed by Bryant Bowles, demanded their transfer and forced the school board that had approved integration to resign. A new board ousted the Negroes after more than two-thirds of the white students boycotted classes. They were transferred to an all-Negro school in Dover, 20 miles away.

Young has filed a petition to revoke the NAAWP charter. A hearing on this will be held Oct. 22 in Dover.

The attorney general also had Bowles arrested on charges of conspiring to violate the state education law by leading a boycott of Milford's high school. Bowles now is free on $6,000 bail.

In addition, Young has demanded the financial and membership records of the NAAWP, but Bowles refused to turn them over.

Bowles and Young conferred privately today. The attorney general told newsmen later he would issue new subpenas tomorrow through the court of chancery for all the organization records.

Bowles said that only the court could issue the subpenas.

State Of Delaware Pleads With Court To Order School Take Back 11 Negroes

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The integration issue has created tension throughout Southern Delaware. Officials have expressed fear of violence.

Young told the court: "If it is a question of preserving law and order x x the state of Delaware will preserve that law and order."

Louis J. Redding, counsel for the NAACP, said the U.S. Supreme Court had outlawed segregation and insisted that "these students should be back in school, in the Milford school. They have been admitted once. They should be readmitted and they should stay there. It is their right."

Howard E. Lynch, Milford School Board attorney, said a desire to "preserve law and order" was the chief reason for the ouster, then noted that today's action should be conducted as "a legal procedure" and not as "a very important social problem."

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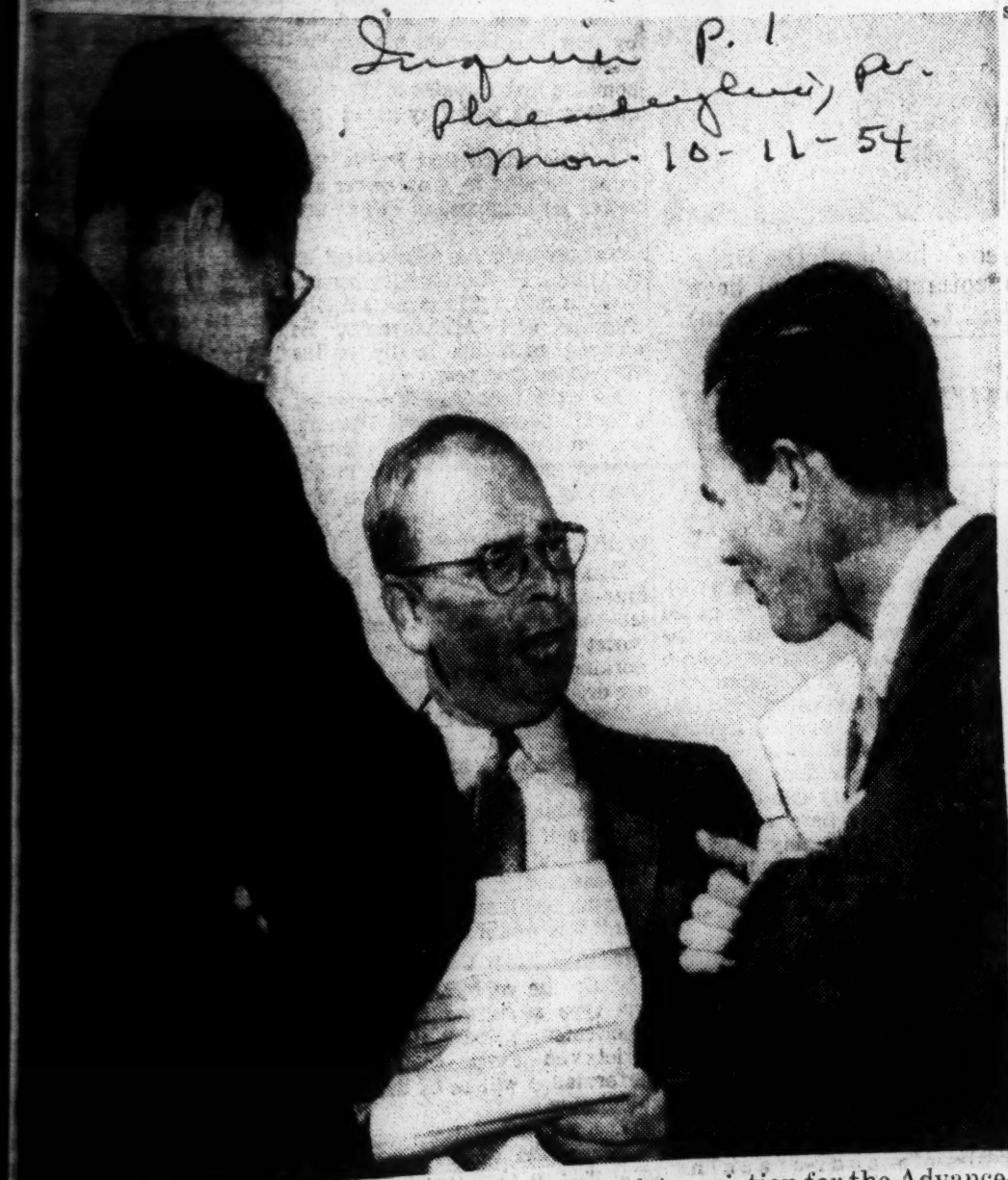
Bowles Arrested Twice in Del.; Followers Roar in Protest

Inquirer P. 1
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mon. 10-11-54



Bryant W. Bowles (right), head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, is served with a warrant by Maj. Frederick Lamb of the Delaware State police as he steps from a plane at Harrington, Del., to address a pro-segregation meeting. Man at left is unidentified. (AP Wirephoto)

Special to The Inquirer

HARRINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was arrested today after he stepped out of a plane here to address a pro-segregation meeting.

He was seized by Delaware State police over the protests of a crowd of 200 which came to the Harrington airport to greet the outspoken foe of racial integration.

A moment after he was released in $3000 bail at the Kent County Courthouse, in Dover, Bowles was served with another warrant on identical charges, involving alleged violations in Sussex county.

$1500 BAIL FIXED

Whisked away in a State police car he was first taken to Troop 3 headquarters, north of Dover, and then to the courthouse where a special hearing before Judge Harley Magee was to have been held.

The proceedings, however, were cancelled at the last minute and the NAAWP president was ordered to post $1500 bail on each of two counts, pending arraignment at 10 A. M. Nov. 3.

Judge Magee insisted that the bail bond be signed by a Kent county landowner, pointing out that it is illegal to accept cash as bail.

RELEASE HELD UP

The technicality held up Bowles' release for nearly three hours. It was 5:10 when the bond was finally signed by Joseph Danes, president of the NAAWP's Delaware branch. Danes was brought to Dover from Washington in the same plane which carried Bowles.

As soon as the formalities were over, State police handed Bowles the other warrant. It was identical with the first one, except that it charged violations in Sussex county. Authorities pointed out that Bowles was arrested for his activities in Milford. Since Milford is in both Kent and Sussex counties, they decided to issue the second warrant.

SECOND BOND POSTED

It was a surprise move which brought a howl of protest from some of Bowles's followers who came to the courthouse, expecting him to be set free quickly.

Instead, Bowles was put into another State police car which carried him to Milford where he was finally released after another $3000 bail bond was signed—this one by a man identified only as Douglas Morgan.

Magistrate Morris Groverman, who took the bond in Milford, said Bowles would be summoned to appear before the Sussex County Superior Court sometime during the November term.

In the meantime, the meeting went on without the NAAWP head. It was called as scheduled, at 2:30 P. M., and was addressed by the Rev. Claude Lynch and the Rev. Manaen Warrington, the original president of Bowles' organization's Delaware Chapter.

The arrest was announced at the gathering and it was received with loud boos. A moment later a peach basket was passed among the crowd for contributions which speakers said would be used to bail out their leader.

BUSY FOR SIX HOURS

Bowles spent about six hours at arraingnment hearing in the two counties and in making telephone calls. He then appeared at the Harrington meeting and declared:

"Let's don't say this is the bitter end. There will be no bitter end. We'll keep going until ther's a sweet end."

Bowles, warned that he would be arrested the moment he stepped into Delaware, came to Harrington from Washington in a single-engine Stinson. He arrived shortly before 2 P. M. with two companions and the pilot.

ORDERED BY BOGGS

The moment he stepped out of the craft he was handed the two-count warrant, issued on orders of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, by Major Fred Lamb, Field Force Commander of the State Police. The warrant charged interference with school attendance and fomenting racial disturbances.

The crowd edged toward the plane, set up a loud protest when Lamb and State Troopers led Bowles to a waiting police car.

The crowd grew noisy and was obviously resentful of the arrest

DEMAND NEGATIVES

As Maj. Lamb and his aide were driving off the field with Bowles, a group of partisans cornered Walter E. Dombrow, a television cameraman, and Warren Winterbottom, photographer for the Associated Press.

From Winterbottom they demanded the negatives of photographs taken of the arrest. He handed them a blank filmholder.

Dombrow was ordered to mount the platform of a truck and explain his "position." He refused, although a short time later he read the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

BUTTONS RIPPED OFF

Dombrow said the crowd ripped a few buttons off his shirt.

Winterbottom said the crowd was not outright disorderly, but surrounded the two men for about 20 minutes. He said, as a result, he was able to make photographs only of the warrant being served on Bowles.

At the courthouse in Dover, Lamb said no other warrants had as yet been issued for other officials of the NAAWP. He added that he intended to keep a check on Bowles' activities as soon as the suspect was released.

NAACP ALSO MEETS

About the same time the Harrington meeting was called to order, another gathering, the one of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was being held in the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church, in Wilmington. Attending this session were the parents of the 10 Negro students whose transfer from a Milford school to the Dover High School set off the stormy controversy on racial integration, which spread to seven other lower Delaware schools.

White students at first boycotted the schools. The parents joined in the protest and then Bowles came into Delaware to organize various group against integration.

DEFIES THREAT

Many meetings were held as speakers lashed out against the U. S. Supreme Court decision, which ruled that segregation in public schools was a violation of the Constitution.

As Bowles' drive for a larger organization at $5 per head got under way, Gov. Boggs in a dramatic announcement Saturday ordered the arrest of the NAAWP president.

Bowles, who learned of the order, announced that in spite of the warrant, he would appear in Delaware to address today's meeting here.

RECORDINGS HEARD

Gov. Boggs said his action was taken after a "thorough review of tape recordings of speeches by various self-styled leaders, interview of numerous witnesses who attended those meetings and following my consultation with members of the State police and the Attorney General."

Bowles' first brush with Delaware authorities came last Thursday when he was ordered to produce the financial records of the NAAWP tomorrow. These are expected to show the extent of the membership, established at $5 a year and $12 for three years, $25 for a "silver card" and $50 for "gold card" memberships.

BARRED IN PHILADELPHIA

The action, taken by Attorney General H. Albert Young, was a move to seek forfeiture of the NAAWP's charter for the abuse of privileges afforded to it by the State. This also had the approval of Gov. Boggs.

Bowles, who previously had been in trouble with the law on bad check charges, was banned from Philadelphia. District Attorney Richardson Dilworth threatened to arrest him if he made any effort to promote racial-hate campaigns in Philadelphia.

Racial Boycott Forces 4 Schools to Suspend

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 29. Four Sussex county public schools suspended classes today as an organized campaign against racial integration of the State school system gained momentum throughout lower Delaware.

State police headquarters at Georgetown reported that exceptionally high absenteeism forced suspensions at Millsboro, Gunboro, Ellendale and Lincoln. At the latter school, police said, not a single pupil reported. The school has an enrollment of 140.

At Gunboro, police said, four of 113 pupils reported and then returned home. At Millsboro, only 19 of 128 pupils arrived, then went home. At Ellendale, the count was 29 out of 131 pupils.

ABSENTEEISM HIGHER

Absenteeism was higher than normal at both the John M. Clayton School, in Dagsboro, and the Lord Baltimore School, in Ocean View, police and school officials reported. Classes were not suspended, however.

There was little change in absenteeism at Milford's Lakeview ave. elementary-high school, where a white boycott against the admission of 11 Negro pupils started the protest against integration on Monday, school authorities reported.

Police estimated that today more than 2000 pupils, nearly all of them white, did not report for elementary and high school classes here and in the six nearby communities.

PHONE DRIVE REPORTED

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, an anti-integration group headed by Bryant Bowles, of Washington, apparently was the power behind the white boycott movement.

There were reports that a telephone campaign was under way "suggesting" that parents keep their children out of the classrooms. Segregationists staged a motorcade here last night and burned a six-foot tall wooden cross in a lot across from the Lakeview Ave. School. Police said it was the work of youths.

State police said the escort for the Negro pupils attending the Milford School would be discontinued tomorrow. However, they said a heavy guard would be maintained in the school area.

OFFICIALS ARE SILENT

There was no indication today that State school authorities were planning any counteraction in the situation. And there were no statements from either Gov. J. Caleb Boggs or Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., superintendent of the State Department of Public Schools.

Meanwhile, a white boycott of a rural school near Fairmount, W. Va., ended yesterday after Circuit Judge J. Harper Meredith ordered white mothers to send their youngsters to the school. About 95 percent of the pupils of Annabelle School, at Four States, appeared after the two-day boycott.

In a court order naming 53 parents, Meredith warned that the boycott was "a rebellion against the State."

Integration Hits Snag in Delaware

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 20 (AP).—The Milford Board of Education closed the town's two public schools today following a protest against integration of Negro and white high school pupils. Later, the president of the board announced the schools would open tomorrow, but declined to say whether integration would be continued.

Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, school superintendent, said the schools were closed by the board "in the interests of the safety of the children of the district."

The schools are the Benjamin Banneker School, which has only Negro pupils in grades one through nine, and the Lake Avenue School, a combined elementary and high school which until this term had only white pupils. Negro pupils graduating from the Banneker School in the past attended an all-Negro high school in Dover, nineteen miles away. Negro graduates of Banneker were enrolled at Lake Avenue with the start of school Sept. 7. The school district takes in the community of Milford and some nearby settlements. Best estimates place the total population at 9,000, with 2,000 Negroes.

The superintendent said that since the Lake Avenue school opened there have been "no incidents in classrooms involving the student body."

Plan March on School

An estimated 1,500 persons met at the American Legion hall Friday night to protest integration. Dr. Cobbs said no announcement was made, but the board learned that the anti-integration group planned a march on the Lake Avenue School today. Milford police and the State Board of Education advised the Milford school board to close the schools today.

Groups of men and women started arriving at the Lake Avenue School today, and more than 1,000 took seats in the auditorium. Dean Kimmell, president of the board, told the audience—including fifty Negroes—that the school board could not accept a petition protesting integration because the board had no legal basis for acting on the plea.

Petition Accepted

Then the public meeting broke up and the board went into a private huddle with leaders of the anti-integration group. Afterward, Mr. Kimmel said the schools would open tomorrow but did not say directly that the Negro pupils would attend classes. He did say that "they would be there." He said the board accepted the group's petition "for consideration and advisement from the State Attorney General's office."

Later, as observers reported mounting tension in this small southeast Delaware community, Mr. Kimmel modified his original statement and said the situation "is in a state of flux."

"I think the schools will open tomorrow, but I would not like to comment at this time on whether the pupils will be integrated," Mr. Kimmel said. "I am trying to get the school board together tonight for a meeting, but I anticipate some difficulty. The school board has not formally voted as yet on integration, and we hope to do that tonight."

Anti-Integration View

One of the anti-integration spokesmen, Paris Kirby, a farmer from Milford Neck, said the objectors were not opposed to the mixing of white and Negro pupils but rather to "rushing through it." "We feel the board should wait until the Supreme Court rules on how integration is to be established," he said.

The Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation of pupils is unconstitutional, but has delayed the actual enforcement until a method of integration can be perfected.

Parents' Picket Line

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 20 (AP).—A picket line of forty parents paraded today in front of the Harwood School in near-by Center Township, protesting the admission of thirty Negro pupils. The picketing was orderly as a sheriff and two deputies watched.

Officials said the grade school, which opened Sept. 7, has 675 pupils. About 40 per cent were absent today. Negroes attend all high schools and most grade schools in Evansville, but this is the first time they were admitted in the Center Township school, just north of Evansville.

Indiana's desegregation law has gradually been enforced since 1949.

Parents Continue Fight on Integration At Delaware School

By the Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28.—The deepening dispute over integration of 11 Negro pupils in Milford's previously all-white high school reached another crossroad today, with segregationists appealing again for white pupils to remain away from classes.

Attendance at today's session, scheduled under the watchful eye of State and local police, could well set a trend for future action in the battle over continuing the 11 Negro pupils in the 10th grade of the Lakeview Avenue school. Yesterday, less than 30 per cent of the enrollment of 1,562 pupils appeared for classes. Ten of the 11 Negroes arrived, went to classes and then were driven home with police escort.

School officials explained the low attendance by pointing to parents' fear of possible violence or opposition to integration. Just which is predominant apparently will be decided this morning, the officials felt.

Boycott Pushed at Rally.

Last night, prosegregation forces in the Milford school district, at their third meeting in three days, stepped up their demand for a boycott of the school at a mass meeting in nearby Lincoln. State police said a conservative estimate of the crowd was 750.

The Rev. Manaen Warrington, newly-elected president of the Delaware chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, urged the parents to keep their children home in opposition to integration "until the Negroes get out of our schools."

He said anti-integrationists would maintain their stand "no matter if it means bloodshed . . . no matter what the consequences."

Bryant Bowles, national president of the NAAWP, urged those in the crowd from towns near Milford, a southeastern Delaware community of 5,700, to "hold a sympathy strike in the towns surrounding Milford to show these parents we're behind them."

Yesterday's reopening, after a one-week shutdown, went off without undue incident.

Ouster of Two Sought.

Mr. Warrington and others were circulating a petition today calling for the ouster of School Supt. Ramon C. Cobbs and High School Principal M. Alexander Glassmire. Mr. Warrington said a "criminal investigation bureau is being started to probe the rest of the teacning staff."

Another speaker last night, Earl Hastings of Georgetown, Del., introduced 14-year-old Betty Jean Tingle, who confirmed that she signed a letter to the NAAWP stating that a Negro boy asked her for a date last Friday afternoon when the schools were closed and she was sitting on her front porch. She said she refused.

Delaware has a State law calling for compulsory attendance of children in schools until they are 16. Mr. Bowles told the meeting if any one was arrested for breaking this law by boycotting the Milford School, he would be furnished with a lawyer.

Dr. George R. Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, announced late yesterday that the administrative—but not policy-making—powers of the Milford district were being returned to the school superintendent. Dr. Cobbs was not at the school yesterday and his home said he was out of town but expected back today. The State Board of Education has assumed the power of the four resigned members of the Milford Board until the next election in May.

Tension Mounts

No School— These Milford (Del.) pupils look at the sign on their school door which reads "closed until further notice." The action was taken by the Milford School Board after Negro pupils were threatened over the phone. —INP Photo.

Negroes Segregated, White Students Return

Illustrated on Page 9

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1.—A majority of white school children here and in other southern Delaware communities returned to classes today, ending an anti-integration boycott set off by the admission of 11 Negro pupils to the all-white Milford High School.

The mass return followed promptly the action of the newly elected Milford Board of Education in barring the Negroes and directing that they be sent back to an all-Negro high school in Dover, 20 miles from here.

VIOLENCE IN BALTIMORE

While tension over the issue of segregation abruptly eased in this State, demonstrations and minor violence over the same issue broke out in at least seven public schools in Baltimore. Six white men and a Negro were arrested in a scuffle at Southern High School there. Police reported the arrested Negro dropped a pistol as he was taken into custody, but there was no gunplay.

The trouble developed when an unruly crowd closed in on Negro students leaving the school. One of the men arrested, Jack Zimmerman, 24, an unemployed shipyard worker, was fined $100 in police court later for striking a 14-year-old Negro student as the boy left the school building.

Demonstrations at the high school began just before class time yesterday morning, with about 500 white pupils milling in the streets. Some of the school's teachers came out and snatched from the pupils placards reading, "Negroes Not Allowed" and "On Strike." The 39 Negro pupils attending the school marched into the building in a body after police had ordered the demonstrating pupils either to go to class or go home.

'GERMS SPREADING'

Pickets marched outside six other Baltimore schools, precipitating a few small demonstrations. One woman picket carried a sign reading, "Keep Your Germs Spreading." This was an answer to the comment of John H. Fischer Baltimore superintendent of schools, that "it looks like some of the germs have spread down here from Delaware."

Dr. Fischer, after conferring with legal advisers on methods of halting the boycott, told reporters upon emerging from the conference that "there will be no Milford here."

In Milford, the 11 Negro pupils barred from the high school stayed home today. Edmund F. Steiner, the chairman of the new school board, said he did not expect these pupils to report for classes today, but anticipated they would resume classes at Dover next week.

In Dover, the capital city, J. Leon Tarburton, a member of the school board, called a meeting for tonight to "organize a group to prevent terrorism by lawless forces." Tarburton said he called the meeting, at Dover High School, after hearing that anti-integration groups had made Dover their next target.

A little boy looks up questioningly at his mother (center) as she joins others in crowd at Lincoln, Del., in favoring segregation in Delaware schools. Group voted to urge candidates at November election to take stand on issue. (AP Wirephoto)

SCHOOL BOYCOTT ENDS AT MILFORD, DELAWARE

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1 (AP) — School buses crowded with white pupils returning to classes signalled the end today of a spreading boycott protesting admission of Negro pupils to Milford High School.

Eleven Negro high school pupils remained at home, their educational future uncertain. They had attended the formerly all-white school under a school board decision to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court ban on racial segregation. They were barred yesterday when a newly-formed board reversed the previous decision in the wake of protest meetings, burning crosses and the refusal of many white pupils to attend classes here and in nearby South Delaware communities.

Just where the Negro students would attend classes next week apparently had not been determined.

Edmund F. Steiner, new president of the Milford School Board, said they probably would report to classes at the all-Negro William Henry High School in Dover, 18 miles to the north. But Dr. George F. Miller, state superintendent of public schools, said no decision has been reached and Dr. Ramon C. Cobbs, Milford school superintendent, said the decision is up to the State Board of Education.

Attendance at Milford High School was reported officially today as 83 per cent of the 1,562 students enrolled, which school authorities described as "about normal." Yesterday, when 10 of the Negro children were at classes, total attendance was less than 28 per cent. Near-normal operations were reported at all-white schools in seven nearby communities to which the protest boycott had spread.

Attendance Normal In Milford School

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1 (AP). Attendance jumped back to normal today at Milford High School as segregation forces hailed the defeat of an attempt to send 11 Negro students to the all-white school.

For four days this week attendance at the school, with 10 of the Negro pupils in classes—had dropped to only about one third of normal. Today, school officials reported it was more than 80 percent.

Prosegregationists called the return of all-white classes "the first step toward our ultimate goal of making sure that no Negroes attend white schools in the state."

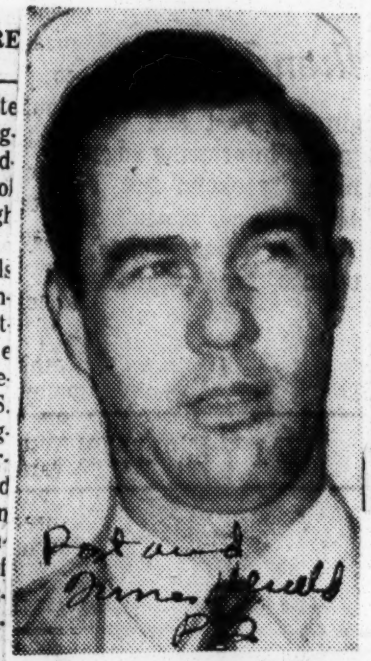
A new school board selected yesterday promptly rescinded an order permitting the Negro children to attend the school. It said the action was "in the best interests of the pupils in the community."

Meanwhile, Police Chief S. G. Powell told newsmen that a police patrol car found a cross burning in a vacant lot across from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker Elementary School late last night. He said the incident is being investigated. It was the second cross-burning of the week.

In nearby Dover, the State Capital, J. eLon Tarburton, a member of the Dover School Board called a meeting tonight to organize a group "to prevent terrorism by lawless forces."

Tarburton said tonight's meeting is "a private meeting for residents of the Dover Special School District who are interested in protecting their children and not knuckling under" to "rabble-rousers." Tarburton said he proposes organization of a "vigilantes committee," but did not further explain his objectives.

Dover High School has 10 Negroes attending its ninth grade so they may take an academic course not available at the all-Negro William Henry School.



Associated Press

Leads Fight

Bryant Bowles, Florida-born former Marine, is leading the fight against integration of white and Negro pupils in Delaware as president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

...th Threats Of Violence

Racial Crisis Shakes Delaware Town

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 26 (AP)—A crisis over race relations has shaken this town of 5,700 to its roots. And many residents fear that before the question of integrating white and Negro high school pupils is settled, there will be scars—both physical and mental.

This town's two schools, closed a week because of threatened race violence, are scheduled to reopen tomorrow. But some citizens are still seeking to stop any classes with Negro and white students.

Milford is a normal small town, U.S.A. It is in the southeastern section of the Delaware peninsula near the Delaware Bay.

Agriculture supplies 90 per cent of the town's economic lifeblood.

Since the turn of the century race relations have been friendly until four weeks ago. Then 11 Negroes registered for classes in the all-white combination high-and-elementary school.

The thing started when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that school segregation unconstitutional. Delaware has segregation.

What happened then in Delaware after the court ruled?

In Wilmington, school officials decided to start integration at the first-grade level, allowing separate classes for whites and Negroes in the upper grades.

Downstate, on Sept. 7, the 11 pupils who had graduated from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker Elementary School applied for admission to the all-white Lakeview Avenue High School.

Previously, Negro pupils had to attend high school in all-Negro schools in either Dover or Georgetown, 18 miles from Milford.

None of the 237 elementary pupils at Benjamin Banneker applied for enrollment at Lakeview.

Classes opened at both Lakeview and Banneker on Sept. 8. All went well. The school board plus school officials were satisfied that integration was working.

But on Sept. 17, a meeting was held. No one knows who called it, but 1,500 persons showed up. No Negroes were present. Petitions to fight integration were circulated.

On Monday morning, another mass meeting mushroomed at the Lakeview school.

Russell V. Bradley, a husky, fortyish mechanic, conducted the meeting. He said:

"I'm not against Negroes or opposed to them or anything else. We're law-abiding people here and if we have to have integration we might not like it but we'll accept it. But I think this thing has been badly handled by the school board. They didn't tell us these Negroes were to be admitted to school this term. They could have waited until the court figures out how they're going to run this thing so it won't be so much of a problem."

As the mass meeting broke up, Board President Dean Kimmel was handed the petition with 1,002 names. It called for the discharge of the 11 Negro pupils from the 10th grade before school reopened.

The board met that night (Sept. 20)—behind closed doors. Outside citizens stood around, getting more and more impatient.

Finally, Kimmel and School Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs announced the schools would reopen Tuesday.

The board went home to be greeted by a deluge of phone calls threatening violence if the Negro pupils returned.

Kimmel and the board issued a statement closing the schools until further notice.

The situation simmered a few days, with the youngsters—white and Negro—taking advantage of the unexpected holiday.

Last Wednesday the board met again. It now had only three members. The fourth had resigned. This time, the board decided to reopen the community's two schools tomorrow—again "without segregation."

It coupled this announcement with a threat: The three members would quit if the state board of education overruled them.

Thursday the state board rebuked the Milford board for putting integration into effect, but said that since the deed was done—it was done. The state board said local boards had been asked to submit plans for integration before placing them in operation.

This rebuke nettled the three Milford members and they resigned. Now the state board, temporarily, is operating the two Milford schools. They'll reopen tomorrow with Negro students integrated.

But opponents of integration haven't given up the fight yet. And police are ready for any emergency.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs urged the community to obey the law. He said he wouldn't tolerate violence and it's a safe bet he'd call out the Delaware National Guard if there is any chance of a disturbance.

How do the othr citizens of the community feel?

G. Marshall Townsend, editor of the Milford Chronicoe, said "I don't think I've ever heard so many reports, rumors and conversation. This thing is tremendous in its implications. Potentially, it's dynamite."

James C. Davis, president of the First National Bank feels the same way about the situation as Albert Williams, president of the Milford Trust Co.

"We have both white and Negro depositirs in our bank. Most of them are long-time residents of the community and naturally this thing bothers all of them, not just the whites."

The Rev. Randolph H. Fisher, president of the Sussex County the Advancement of Colored People, has been the spokesman for the 11 Negro pupils. He sums up his feelings this way:

"Before the eyes of God we know we are right. All we ask is equal opportunity, nothing more."

Milford will prosecute groups stirring hatred

MILFORD, Del. — Mayor Edward C. Evans of Milford has issued a statement warning hate groups that they can be prosecuted for circulating printed matter designed to stir up the white population in the Milford school crisis.

After learning that hate circulars from the National Association for the Advancement of White People had been circulated at one of the meetings, the mayor said:

"Anyone distributing literature within the city limits of Milford which tends to incite either the white or colored race will be dealt with severely."

ONE OF THE pamphlets which fell into the hands of the mayor was from the NAAWP and stated under an article by its president, Bryant Bowles, "The National Association for the Advancement of White People Inc. was formed with the belief that the U. S. Supreme Court would hand down a decision outlawing segregated schools.

"It's past record of ruling in favor of organized left wing minority groups indicated that it would continue to unsurp legislative powers. If we had believed otherwise, we would have felt there was less need for forming this organization."

The pamphlet charged that the NAACP was not really a colored organization since its "president and real power is a Jew, Arthur Spingarn."

The pamphlet also carried a picture of a colored male student and a white girl student and said beneath that the picture was a "colored king and white queen" selected by the Los Angeles City College to reign over the school's 25th anniversary celebration.

Third Present As Integrated School Opens

Negroes Escorted By Delaware Police

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27 (U.P.)—Only one-third of 687 pupils at Milford High School were present today when public schools, closed all last week following a protest against integration, reopened with 10 Negro students in the 10th grade class.

One Negro student scheduled to attend the formerly all-white high school remained at home.

Eight of the 10 Negroes present were brought to the school in private cars escorted by police. The two others came in a school bus without incident.

About 16 adults milled around the school grounds but made no effort to demonstrate. A total of 25 state police and 10 local policemen were on hand to prevent disorder.

There were no white children enrolled in the Dannecker Elementary and Junior High School, formerly for Negroes only. The school which also was closed all last week, reopened without incident with a near average attendance.

Students go back to school—

Segregation forces win in Delaware

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1—(AP)—Attendance jumped back to normal today at Milford High School as triumphant segregation forces hailed the defeat of an attempt to send 11 Negro students to the all-white school.

For four days this week attendance at the school—with 10 of the Negro pupils in classes—had dropped to only about one-third of normal. Today school officials reported it was more than 80 per cent as laughing youngsters crammed aboard the 14 buses taking them to school.

Pro-segregationists called the return of all-white classes "the first step toward our ultimate goal of making sure that no Negroes attend white schools in the state.

AT BALTIMORE demonstrations against the mingling of white and Negro students spread to at least seven public schools today.

About 500 pupils milled noisily on the street at Southern High School just before classes started.

Some of the teachers came out and snatched from the youngsters crude placards which said: "Negroes not allowed" and "On strike."

Police in four squad cars and a patrol wagon broke up the demonstration and told the youngsters either to go home or go to school.

The 39 Negroes attending Southern walked into the building in a group. There were no audible threats against them.

A disturbance broke out at Southern when 10 Negro pupils left the building under police escort at the request of their parents.

The nine girls and a boy remained on a sidewalk across from the school and about 200 young white demonstrators jerred at them.

At one point the whites began moving menacingly toward the Negroes.

The 10 Negro students retreated down the street to the next corner, where police stepped between the two groups and sent them off in opposite directions.

Baltimore school officials have reaffirmed their position that schools would remain open.

A NEW MILFORD SCHOOL board selected yesterday promptly rescinded an order permitting the Negro children to attend the Lakeview Avenue School. It said the action was "in the best interest of the pupils in the community."

Even as the four-day integration attempt was ended, Police Chief S. G. Powell told newsmen a police patrol car had found a cross burning in a vacant lot across from the All-Negro Benjamin Banneker Elementary School late last night. He said the incident is being investigated. It was the second cross-burning of the week in this Southeastern Delaware community.

Meanwhile, in nearby Dover, the state capital, J. Leon Tarburton, a member of the Dover School Board called a meeting tonight to organize a group "to prevent terrorism by lawless forces."

Tarburton said tonight's meeting is "a private meeting for residents of the Dover special school district who are interested in protecting their children and not knuckling under" to "rabble-rousers." Tarburton said he proposes organization of a "vigilantes committee" but did not further explain his objectives.

He said, "Businessmen who fear reprisals may come masked but must identify themselves at the door."

Dover High School has 10 Negroes attending its ninth grade so that they may take an academic course not available at the all-Negro William Henry School.

DR. RAMON C. COBBS, Milford superintendent of schools, said today's attendance was 757 of 892 pupils enrolled in the elementary grades at Lakeview Avenue, and 562 of 620 in the high school. Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, reported attendance at seven other schools in nearby towns, where a protest boycott had developed, also was back to normal today.

The Milford board's statement did not say whether segregation was permanent, or only effective for the period until the U. S. Supreme Court hands down its decision on how integration shall be carried out.

The president of the Delaware chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Wagner P. Jackson, denounced the action as a "shameful, degrading spectacle of our duly constituted authority ignominiously surrendering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob. He said the NAACP "refuses to accept defeat by mob rule and . . . we have already begun planning our next legal action." He declined to elaborate.

LAST NIGHT, the pro-segregationists held their eighth meeting in as many days and celebrated what was termed "a point won" by Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, the spearhead of the drive against integration.

Bowles, a spokesman for the segregation forces, was asked what the group's stand would be after the U. S. Supreme Court hands down its decision and he said:

"We won't adhere to that. They would be telling us how to do it and it is unconstitutional for the Supreme Court to make laws."

THERE WERE other segregation developments yesterday.

In Washington, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that neither the Constitution nor federal laws prohibit segregation of passengers in interstate travel. Isadore Freidson ruled against Mrs. Sarah Keyes of New York, a Negro woman who attempted to ride with white passengers on an interstate bus in North Carolina. The case now is expected to receive a full review by the ICC.

The state Democratic convention in Georgia threw full support behind a "private school" amendment sponsored by Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Cincinnati said they will appeal a federal judge's ruling deferring action on "enforced segregation" in Hillsboro, Ohio, schools.

At Middletown, Ohio, 12 Negroes were turned away from an all-white school for the second time.

Senator Ired at Speech He'd Lead Negro Pupils

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 13 (AP)—U.S. Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del) expressed resentment today at a statement that he is prepared to "lead Negro children by the hand" into a previously all-white high school.

The statement in question was made by Delaware Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young in Chancery Court at Georgetown yesterday.

Young, in an appeal for an injunction to help authorities prosecute persons resisting racial integration in schools, told Vice Chancellor William Marvel:

"If it becomes necessary for the governor of this state and its U.S. Senators, and they have expressed it to me, to lead these Negro children by the hand, after a decree of this sort, into that school, they will do so."

Young referred to the Milford High School from which 10 Negro pupils were barred by a newly appointed school board.

Williams said this was a "defiant statement." He said he joined "every Delawarean in resenting the inference behind the attorney general's remarks."

Williams said he issued a statement on Monday calling for maintenance of law and order in the school integration issue.

"But by no stretch of the imagination," he said, "was my support of law and order ever intended to be so narrowly interpreted, and in particular such interpretation was not expected from one holding such a high position."

Williams said he wanted to make it "very clear" that he has "never delegated to any person, either in or out of the Republican Party, authority to speak for me." Young also is a Republican.

Court Order Is Requested in Milford Case

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12 (AP).—Attorney General H. Albert Young stepped into the school segregation issue today with a request for a court injunction with which State authorities could prosecute persons who resist integration.

Appearing as a "friend of the court," Young asked Vice Chancellor William Marvel of Sussex County to grant a temporary injunction sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to restrain the Milford School Board from barring Negro students from Milford High School.

Such an injunction, Young said, will "arm the authorities of this State with the kind of decree we need to get the people who are trying to disrupt law and order her and so bring thm bfor you for contempt of court."

Marvel reserved decision.

Only 100 persons were admitted to the courtroom for the hearing before State Police sealed off the corridors of the courthouse. Several hundred persons, including Bryant W. Bowles, of Washington, D. C., head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of the segregationists, crowded outside the door.

There was no demonstration when Young made his suggestion to the court.

Louis L. Redding, who successfully appealed the segregation issue to the United States Supreme Court, argued the NCAAP case. He contended the Milford School Board had no authority to transfer the Negro pupils outside its district to the high school for Negroes at Dover, Del., because such transfers specifically are limited by law to the State Board of Education.

Delaware Court Gets Pleas In School Segregation Fight

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12—The Attorney General of Delaware pledged in court today that the Governor and the state's two United States Senators were prepared to lead ten Negro children by the hand into the Milford High School if the court ordered the school board to readmit the pupils.

Attorney General H. Albert Young declared that the full authority of the state would be brought to bear to preserve law and order if integration returned to the Milford school.

The Attorney General appeared in the Court of Chancery, before Vice Chancellor William Marvel.

The hearing involved a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the parents of the Negro children. The parents demand a temporary injunction to upset the school board's resegregation action in Milford.

Vice Chancellor Marvel reserved decision and adjourned court.

Courtroom is Crowded

The courtroom was crowded, largely with supporters of Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. The high point of Mr. Young's presentation came when he declared "mob rule" had taken over in Milford under a "leader peddling hypocrisy and prejudice."

Mr. Bowles' organization led the fight that resulted in the return of segregation to the Milford school on Sept. 30. The Negro students had started school at Milford Sept. 7.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, a Republican, on Saturday announced that Mr. Bowles would be arrested if he came back to Delaware. Mr. Bowles returned on Sunday and was arrested on charges of conspiring to violate the state's education law by leading the boycott that led to resegregation. Mr. Bowles is free in $6,000 bail on the charges.

After court adjourned, Attorney General Young said, "I know I can speak for Senator [John J.] Wiliams and the Governor and I felt sure I could speak for Senator [J. Allen] Frear in this matter." This was with regard to his assertion that the three men would be willing personally to lead the Negro children into the school. Senator Williams is a Republican and Senator Frear a Democrat.

Great hostility to Mr. Young was apparent around the courthouse after he completed a forty-minute interview with Mr. Bowles on another aspect of the segregation issue. The Attorney General left by a rear door.

The population of Georgetown is less than 2,000, but it was swelled by several hundred segregationists from near-by Milford, Harrington, Lincoln and other communities.

Arguments Are Outlined

Louis L. Redding, a Wilmington attorney, represented the Negro parents in the hearing. He was assisted by Jack Greenberg of New York, associate counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Redding argued that on both statutory grounds in Delaware, and on constitutional grounds — since the Supreme Court decision of May 17 outlawing school segregation—the children were being deprived of their rights.

He cited the decision in Baltimore last week whereby Superior Court Judge James K. Cullen upheld desegregation in Baltimore in advance of Supreme Court decrees.

On behalf of the Milford school board, Howard Lynch said the issue was an "important social problem, the solution of which is most difficult."

Mr. Lynch said the fact that the Supreme Court had "restored the cases to the docket for further argument," indicated that "all of the vital questions other than the one principle of segregation" remained "unanswered and unsolved." This referred to the fact that the Supreme Court on Dec. 6 would begin to hear arguments prior to issuing decrees implementing the decision of May 17.

The attorney for the school board argued that there should be no solution prior to the Supreme Court decrees.

Mr. Young declared "the Supreme Court has spoken * * *, and now it becomes a matter not of what we feel or think but of compliance with law and order and decrees of courts."

The Attorney General called what had happened in Milford "mob rule," set up by "people who are trying to destroy our community and our law." He rejected the idea that the school board was thinking only of the welfare of the Negro pupils, on the ground that the State of Delaware was prepared to use the full measure of its authority to guarantee law and order.

After court adjourned, Mr. Young interviewed Mr. Bowles and two of his attorneys on the matter of the financial records of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. This involved proceeding separate from the morning hearing and was in effect a step preliminary to the state's action to deprive the association of its charter. A hearing on this will be held in Dover on Oct. 22.

Mr. Bowles' attorneys argued that the Attorney General had a right to subpoena Mr. Bowles personally, but not to subpoena the records of his group. Mr. Young countered by ordering new subpoenas issued.

Return Negroes to School, Delaware Court Asked

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12 (AP)—State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young asked the Court of Chancery today to return 11 expelled Negroes to the all-white Milford High School and promised that Delaware would preserve law and order.

Young, in an appeal before Vice Chancellor William Marvel, asserted that a court order readmitting the Negroes "will arm" Delaware officials "with the kind of decree where we can get those people who are trying to destroy our community and destroy our laws."

GOVERNOR'S BACKING

The attorney general emphasized that he was speaking as the chief legal officer of Delaware in backing the demand for a temporary injunction by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

What's more, Young said, he has the "wholehearted support" of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and Delaware's two U.S. Senators — Republican John J. Williams and Democrat J. Allen Frear.

Young added that if the court orders the Negroes back to Milford High "the governor of the state and our United States senators" will "if it becomes necessary" lead these Negro students "by the hand into that school."

Marvel, warning some 200 persons who crowded into the small courtroom that he would tolerate no disturbance, reserved decision. He declined to say when he would act.

The Integration issue has created tension throughout Southern Delaware. Officials have expressed fear of violence.

Young told the court: "If it is a question of preserving law and order . . . the state of Delaware will preserve that law and order."

Louis J. Redding, counsel for the NAACP, said the U.S. Supreme Court had outlawed segregation and insisted that "these students should be back in school, in the Milford school. They have been admitted once. They should be readmitted and they should stay there. It is their right."

Howard E. Lynch, Milford School Board attorney, said a desire to "preserve law and order" was the chief reason for the ouster, then noted that today's action should be conducted as "a legal procedure" and not as "a very important social problem."

20 MILES AWAY

The Milford crisis developed three weeks after the 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the school that accommodated more than 1,500 whies—both elementary and high school grades.

The National Assn. for Advancement of White People, headed by Bryant Bowles, demanded their transfer and forced the school board that had approved integration to resign. A new board ousted the Negroes after more than two-thirds of the white students boycotted classes. They were transferred to an all-Negro school in Dover, 20 miles away.

New School Board In Milford, Del. Abandons Integration Try

MILFORD, Del. — (INS) — A new school board was sworn in at Milford, Thursday and promptly announced that attempts to integrate Negro pupils into all-white classes would be abandoned.

Racial feeling in the community had been fanned to a fever pitch by the admission of 11 Negroes to the Milford combined Elementary-High school last Monday.

The new school board replaced the old one which resigned last week in a dispute with the State Board of Education over methods of ending segregation. Following an executive session this afternoon, the new board announced:

"The Board of Education decided in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole to remove the 11 Negro students from the enrollment records of Milford High School."

The board requested the State Board of Education to assume responsibility for the "future education" of the Negro students, who must travel 20 miles to a Negro school at Dover.

Parents of white children were asked by the new board to send their children back to school today.

The Milford school, with a total enrollment of nearly 1600, had been all but closed this week by a spreading boycott which enveloped six other schools in lower Delaware.

A fight against integration was led at numerous rallies by William B. Bowles, who described himself as president of a group known as "the National Association for the Advancement of white People."

Bowles hailed the action of the school board as a decisive victory for the anti-integration forces, but declared: "The fight has just begun." He said further rallies may be held this week-end.

The break in the strained Milford situation came as parents in Southwest Baltimore picketed and 300 children stayed home from school in the Maryland City's first expression of protest against integration.

The parents charged the Baltimore School Board with "trying to cram desegregation down our throats" and announced plans to strike against six other schools.

The new School Board in Milford was appointed Friday by two members of the old board, who temporarily resumed office for the task and then resigned again.

Negro Students Not to Attend White School

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30 (AP)—A newly-elected Milford Board of Education voted today to remove 11 Negro students from the rolls of the formerly all-white Milford High School and send them back to a Negro school "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

The board's action, announced after an emergency executive session, was the latest move in a segregation struggle that developed in this Delaware community over the admission of the 11 Negro students to the high school in keeping with the recent Supreme Court ruling that segregation in the nation's school should end.

The issue of whether the 11 should attend classes with 1,500 white students at the Milford High School had kept the town and surrounding Delaware communities on tender hooks for the past week.

At one point the Milford school board resigned and the Milford schools, including the high school, were taken over by the state board. Today's action was described by the new Milford board as "an attempt to solve the current issue."

Integrate Or Else, Board Tells School

MILFORD, Del.—(ANP) - The Milford board of education has answered threats of violence made in an attempt to keep Negro students out of the community's two public schools with an ultimatum.

They'll reopen the city's formerly all-white senior high school with Negro pupils in attendance or resign in a body.

The board had ordered the schools closed "until further notice" because resentment of and threats of violence resulting from the enrollment of six boys and five girls, Negroes, in the 10th grade of the Lakeview Avenue school.

The state board of education has backed the local board in the matter, insisting that the schools be opened with Negroes in attendance.

At a meeting called by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, H. Wilbert Young, attorney-general, advised the Milford board that the members had not violated any state law in admitting the Negroes in compliance with the Supreme court's decision outlawing segregation.

Present at the special meeting in Washington were representatives of the Delaware state board of the NAACP.

When informed about the decision of the school board, Milford's Mayor Edward O. Evans said the reopening was "problematic and depended on how the situation looked."

Delaware Town Hits Integration

'Fighting For A Principle,' Says Tennessean

To The Commercial Appeal,

The people of Milford, Delaware, are living examples that the love of liberty and local self-government still burns bright in the hearts of some Americans.

They are fighting for a principle, just as did their forefathers at the Boston Tea Party.

Segregation is as American as freedom itself.

Americans have the right to be different, and to have different ideas and customs.

America was settled by such people, who wished to live according to the dictates of their own hearts.

Colonists separated, when they found local laws unacceptable, and pioneered to other sections.

Freedom will survive in this country only so long as State laws are respected, and the people, themselves, not one man, not nine men, make the laws by which they are governed.

The colored people have the right to choose to live in states where customs and laws please them just as earlier settlers made their choice.

The pressure tactics of the N.A.A.C.P. violate all principles of true Americanism. Thinking men and women all over the country are awakening to this fact, and are organizing to resist the totalitarian form of government this organization is recommending.

The United States Government will be stronger, and our people more united, when government is returned to the people. Bitterness, greed, and hate and corruption result from the dictatorial powers the government has assumed in problems that can only be solved on local levels. Our great nation is too large, and the problems in different sections are too diverse to dispense with local self-government.

(MRS.) M. Y. PEEL.
Paris, Tenn.

Foes of Integration To Seek Ouster of Delaware Educator

By the Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30.—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware today considered the recommendations of his attorney general, members of the State Board of Education and "many others" on what action to take in the tense school segregation situation in the southern part of the State.

New trouble spots cropped up yesterday in various communities around this town, center of the dispute for almost two weeks.

Schools are being boycotted here and in surrounding communities in protest against the integration of 11 Negro students among 1,562 students registered at the elementary-high school here. One of the Negroes has since transferred to an all-Negro school at Dover.

Out of 2,074 pupils registered in schools here and in Gumboro, Ellendale, Millsboro and Lincoln, 537 reported for classes yesterday.

Seek Official Ouster.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, headed by Bryant Bowles of Arlington, Va., who has actively opposed integration in this area during the last week, has called a meeting to demand the ouster of school Supt. Ramon C. Cobbs.

Last night in Laurel, 12 miles to the southwest, Mr. Bowles and his followers took over a meeting called by a local committee there to arrange a referendum on voter sentiment on the issue in Laurel district schools, which have not attempted integration.

Mrs. Charles S. Workman, a member of the local committee, attempted to address the gathering, but was shouted down when she said that "under no circumstances" should there be a boycott of schools in Laurel.

Demand Protection From Acts Of Violence Or Intimidation

GEORGETOWN, Del. — (INS) — Parents of 10 Negro children ousted from Milford High School in a segregation dispute filed suit in Chancery Court at Georgetown Saturday demanding restoration of the pupils to classes.

Action seeking a preliminary injunction against the Milford School Board was lodged before vice Chancellor William Marvel, who set Oct. 12 for hearing arguments on the petition.

The suit was presented by Louis L. Redding, Attorney for parents of the Negro children who were stricken from the rolls of the combined elementary-high school at Milford on Thursday.

Ouster of the Negroes, ordered by a newly-chosen school board, had which led to a boycott of the school temporarily ended racial tension by white pupils. Six other Delaware schools also were hit by absenteeism.

In the petition, Redding pointed out that the children of his clients would have to travel to all-Negro schools in Dover, 19 miles from Milford, or Georgetown, 16 miles away.

PROTECTION ASKED

The action asked that the School Board be prevented from refusing the children admission, and demand that the pupils be given protection from "any acts of violence, intimidation or coercion."

The State Board of Public Instruction met Saturday afternoon and instructed the 10 Negro children to report to the schools in Dover and Georgetown. The Negroes have been without a classroom since the Milford Board's action which was termed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as "a surrender to the illegal actions of a lawless mob."

A fight against integration of White and Negro pupils in Milford had been led by an organization called "The National Association for the Advancement of White People."

Nightly rallies had been held in Milford and other communities urging parents of white children to keep them out of school. The old school board resigned last week in a dispute with the State Board of Public Instruction over methods of ending segregation.

DELAWARE DROPS INTEGRATION FIGHT

Negro Students at Milford Removed From the Rolls of White High School

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30—In the fact of an organized revolt, Delaware late today abandoned its first attempt at racial integration in the public schools of Sussex County.

The ten Negro pupils at the center of the bitter controversy were dropped from the enrollment records at the Milford high school at the end of today's classes. To continue their education, the tenth-grade pupils will have to attend the all-Negro high schools in Dover, twenty miles north of here, or at Georgetown, eighteen miles to the south.

A new Milford Board of Education, created under a plan worked out at conferences with Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, officially announced the capitulation plan six hours after it had been outlined in detail by pro-segregation leaders.

Nevertheless, the new four-man board insisted that neither Governor Boggs nor any one else had had advance knowledge of the action. It was decided upon at a meeting after the Lakeview Avenue School in Milford had closed this afternoon.

Called Best Solution

The board's announcement, read by Edmund F. Steiner, president, stated that the members' action had been decided on at a two-hour session as the best means of solving the issue so that all white children might return to the combined elementary and high schools here.

"The board decided, in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole, to remove the eleven Negro students from the enrollment records of the Milford school," the statement said. It added:

"The school assignment and necessary transportation of these children for their education was the responsibility of the State Board of Education. The Milford Board of Education appeals to all of the constituents of the Milford school district to send their children to school tomorrow."

One of the Negro pupils referred to in the announcement did not eturn to class when the Lakeview Avenue School reopened this week under the supervision of th eState Board of Education. The latter stepped into the dispute after the former Milford board had resigned in a body.

Boycott Spreads

The old board quit rather than assume responsibility for reopening the school, which it had closed for a week because of tension and violence.

Of the 1,562 pupils, 456 attended classes Monday. Attendance rose to 508 before dropping back to 451 today, while a sympathy boycott spread to other all-white schools in Sussex County.

In Delaware's two other counties, New Castle and Kent, racial integration has been started without incident. At Wilmington, Delaware's largest city, more than 600 Negroes are attending elementary schools that were classified as white last year.

Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, credited "today's victory" at Milford to the revolt organized by his association. A celebration was held tonight at Lincoln, four miles south of here.

Hours before the board's announcement, Mr. Bowles told reporters that he had had an understanding with high state authorities that "new Milford board would remove the Negroes as their first order of business."

"Our meetings will continue," he said. "This is just the beginning. We are going to see that a thing like this never happens again. Since they will remove the Negroes, we're going to lead this school tomorrow."

New Members Recruited

Mr. Bowles, whose organization has recruited hundreds of new dues-paying members in Sussex County this week, said that a place on the Milford board had been offered to Paris C. Kirby, a prosperous farmer and one of the leaders of the anti-integration movement here, by "the Governor himself, but he turned it down."

Mr. Steiner, a Milford textile manufacturer, and the three other members of the board said they never had met Mr. Bowles or had attended any of his group's meetings.

"This action," Mr. Steiner declared, "is definitely not a surrender to the forces opposed to integration. Our decision to drop the Negro students was taken to give the state an opportunity to clarify their plans."

The other members of the board are George Robbins, a well-to-do farmer; David Greene, a feed dealer, and George Adams, dispatcher for a trucking firm.

"If any of the Negro students show up at the high school tomorrow they will not be admitted," Mr. Adams said. He added that the parents of the Negro pupils were being notified of the board's decision this evening.

Milford Board Bars Integration Of Negro Pupils

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30.— Forces opposing integration of Negroes in former all-white schools here won at least a temporary victory today as a newly elected school board voted to remove 11 Negro pupils from the Milford High School and return them to an all-Negro school.

The step, which the new board said was taken "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole," was accompanied by an appeal from the board to all parents to end their continued boycott and send their children to classes as usual tomorrow morning. It also drew a cry of "Shame!" from the Wilmington chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a renewed threat of legal action.

APPLAUDS BOARD ACTION

At the same time, William B. Bowles, president of the recently organized National Association for the Advancement of White People, applauded the board's action and warned that "our fight is just beginning." His warning was supported by the concerted action of white parents in other parts of the State, whose school boycott against integration cut still deeper today into classroom attendance through lower Delaware. The movement spread also to at least one school in Baltimore.

Edward R. Steiner, chairman of the new board, in a statement to parents late today, said that "in order that your children might return to school, the Milford Board of Education decided in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole to remove the 11 Negro students from the enrollment records of the school as of 3 P. M. Sept. 30."

"The school assignment and necessary transportation of these children for their future education is the responsibility of the State Board of Education. The Milford Board of Education appeals to all the constituents of the Milford Special School District to send their children to school tomorrow morning."

In Wilmington, Wagner D. Jackson, president of the Wilmington chapter of the NAACP, declared:

"We have just experienced here in Delaware the shameful spectacle of our duly constituted authorities ignominiously surrendering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob, and thereby depriving law-abiding citizens of fundamental constitutional rights, which are guaranteed them and which these officials are sworn to uphold. . . . We are sickened by the sight.

'DEFEAT BY MOB RULE'

". . . . While we cannot speak for others, we of the NAACP refuse to accept defeat by mob rule, and with our local and national legal staff we have already begun planning our next legal action. We have no other alternative."

Louis L. Redding, counsel for the 11 pupils slated for removal, could not be reached tonight for a statement as to whether he would fight the board's action in the courts.

Dr. George R. Miller, of the Delaware State Board of Education, said only 28 percent of the 1562 pupils enrolled in the Milford elementary and high school grades reported for classes today, the lowest figure since the schools reopened Monday after a week-long shutdown brought about by threats of violence.

Dr. Miller said attendance figures were "down sharply" at schools in Millsboro, Ellendale, Lincoln, Dagsboro, Oceanview and Gumboro.

PICKET IN BALTIMORE

In Baltimore, parents picketed Public School 34 in the southwest section of the city to protest admission of 12 Negro children to the kindergarten class. Dr. John Fischer, the city's school superintendent, said classroom attendance there was down by 50 percent.

The disturbance in Baltimore was the first such reported from that city, where integration began on a city-wide basis this fall. In other Maryland counties segregation is continuing pending further word from the U. S. Supreme Court.

Outside the high school here a jubilant crowd greeted the announcement that a new board of education had been named for the city. Its members are Steiner, a woolen mill owner; George Adams, a trucking company executive; George Robbins, a farmer, and David Green, a feed dealer.

HINGED ON RESIGNATIONS

Their appointment was announced by Dr. Miller but came about through a unique parliamentary maneuver involving the fact that resignations submitted by the previous board members never had been officially accepted by the State. The original board had permitted Negro students to register, but its members resigned —or tried to—on Sept. 23, when the State Board of Education said they had acted without its prior approval.

Two of the former members, Dean Kimmel and William V. Sipple, Jr., upon learning their resignations had not been accepted, met in special session, appointed a new slate of members under the board's constitutional power to fill its own vacancies—and then submitted their resignations to the new board.

Mass meetings called to protest against integration have been scheduled for Friday night at Roxana, Del., Saturday afternoon in Georgetown, Saturday night in Greenwood, and Sunday night in Bridgeville, according to Bowles.

In Dover, the office of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs reported the Governor would "have nothing to say for the present." Boggs was reported studying recommendations made by State officials and agencies concerned with the situation.

NO SCHOOL — Four young students are shown looking at a notice posted on the door of the Milford Public school in Delaware, which reads: "Closed until further notice." The Milford Board of Education closed the community's two public schools because of receiving calls threatening Negro pupils. More than 1000 persons attended a mass meeting the night before objecting, as they put it, not to integration itself, but to "rushing it through." (Newspress Photo)

Anti-Integration Feelings Fanned In Delaware Towns

MILFORD, Del. — (NS) — Heated sentiment against racial integration in public schools mushroomed throughout lower Delaware Wednesday as white students continued to boycott classes in increasing numbers.

The boycott started Monday at the Milford High School where 10 Negro pupils were admitted. Less than a third of the white pupils have attended classes since. On Tuesday, most of the white pupils stayed home at Lincoln, seven miles away.

The sympathy boycott struck again yesterday at Gumboro, where only three pupils of a normal attendance of 106 attended classes, after parents had been told by school district chairman Preston Niblett:

"I ask all people who are sending their children to Gumboro school to keep them home until further notice."

Meanwhile, the "National Association for the Advancement of White People" continued to whip up supporters by scheduling rallies throughout the area which witnessed the burning of a wooden cross Tuesday night on a field across from the Milford High School.

Top rally last night was slated in the Grange Hall at Laurel, with Bryant Bowles, President of the NAAWP, billed as principal speaker. Other mass meetings were slated at Dagsboro and near Millville.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Fulton County representative Hamilton Lokey declared yesterday that the private school amendment will be the death of the Georgia public school system.

In an interview with Ed Blair over radio station WAGA, Lokey said:

"This amendment wouldn't stand up under the Supreme Court."

Lokey added:

"It would be a shame and a disgrace if we permit our public school system to be thrown away under any such guise as this alleged private school plan."

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Mr. Steiner, a Milford textile manufacturer, and the three other members of the board said they never had met Mr. Bowles or had attended any of his group's meetings.

"This action," Mr. Steiner declared, "is definitely not a surrender to the forces opposed to integration. Our decision to drop the Negro students was taken to give the state an opportunity to clarify their plans."

The other members of the board are George Robbins, a well-to-do farmer; David Greene, a feed dealer, and George Adams, dispatcher for a trucking firm.

"If any of the Negro students show up at the high school tomorrow they will not be admitted," Mr. Adams said. He added that the parents of the Negro pupils were being notified of the board's decision this evening.

Delaware Committee Formed to Prevent Integration Violence

By The Associated Press

DOVER, Del., Oct. 2.—A committee of citizens stood ready in this State capital today to ward off, if possible, an outgrowth of the anti-integration movement which has swept through other Delaware communities.

About 150 residents attended a closed meeting last night called by J. Leon Tarburton, school board member. The purpose, he said, was to organize a "vigilantes committee" to prevent "terrorism by lawless forces."

Ten Negro pupils are members of the otherwise all-white Dover High School's ninth grade, under an integration policy adopted this year as a result of the Supreme Court decision barring segregation.

Milford Program Abandoned.

In nearby Milford the School Board gave up on an integration program in the Milford High School when sentiment for segregation, fanned to a fever pitch by out-of-State proponents, brought about a boycott of the town's schools.

Those attending last night's meeting here were screened at the door of the meeting place by Mr. Tarburton and Dover Police Chief James E. Turner, who announced: "We will preserve peace and order in the city of Dover. If there appears there will be violence, we will stop it."

The names of those forming the so-called vigilantes committee were not disclosed.

No Disturbances at Meeting.

There were no disturbances at the Dover meeting and no one attended in hoods or masks, although Mr. Tarburton had announced earlier any one fearing reprisal could come so equipped.

Mr. Tarburton asked for and got a rising vote in support of any moves by the Dover School Board "to keep the schools open in the face of the segregation battle that has swept Lower Delaware."

Mr. Tarburton cautioned those present to stay away in the future from any segregation mass meetings because the "power of black magic sometimes can be strong." He did not elaborate.

DELAWARE HEARS NIXON FIGHT BIAS

Vice President Asks for End of Segregation as Milford Drops Integration Move

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30—Vice President Richard M. Nixon came into Delaware, where white parents have been refusing to send children to racially integrated schools, and eloquently appealed today for an end to racial discrimination.

He noted he was sending his own two daughters Patricia, 8 years old, and Julie, 6, to Horace Mann Public School in the racially integrated Washington system, to grow up "respecting American traditions."

The choice of 600,000,000 nonwhites, who hold a possibly crucial balance of world power, as between communism and noncommunis may be swayed by an American example of equality of opportunity, he added.

The Vice President voiced his appeal extemporaneously when questioned at New Castle County Airport, on arriving here for a political swing. He repeated it for a state-wide radio broadcast later.

However, Mr. Nixon was not aware at the time that a new Board of Education in Milford had dropped the eleven Negro students from the rolls. This left the decision on integration up to the State.

Transitional Period

Observing that he only knew the situation here from newspaper accounts of the boycott organized in Milford and other communities in southern Delaware, Mr. Nixon said:

"I think we all have to realize that when the Supreme Court decision was handed down, it was anticipated that there would be a period in which we would have some difficulty while there was a transition * * *

"We have to realize that in the United States—in certain parts of it, at least certainly here in Delaware—there is an honest difference of opinion on this particular question. I can only speak from my own personal experience.

"My feeling is that here in Delaware and other states where there are similar problems, men and women of good will and good intentions, working patiently together, will find a way to carry out the letter and the spirit of the Supreme Court decision [outlawing racial segregation in public schools].

"I went to public schools al my life. I went to a Quaker college where there were students of various races, different racial and religious backgrounds. In my state of California we have nonsegregated schools. We find we get along. There is no reason why Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, cannot be educated together.

Tells of His Daughters

"My two daughters in Washington go to public schools, and in Washington nonsegregation is being applied.

"I have no fears at all with regard to sending my children to public schools, and they are going to continue going to public schools as long as they are of that age.

"I bring in this personal background only to indicate why I am confident that this present controversy in time will heal the differences, and we will find a way to work out this problem and meet it effectively.

"We think of this problem as a problem only for local schools, states, the nation. I know from the trip I took around the world that it is much bigger than that.

"There are 600,000,000 people in this world who hold the balance of power, and who are not white. They are trying to determine whether they should be on the Communist side or on our side. If they go to the Communist side, the struggle may be lost.

A 'Dream of Equality'

"One of the factors that would be tremendously helpful is for us here in the United States to show by example, by word and deed that the dream of equality—equality of opportunity, of education and of employment and the like—is coming true."

In the later radio version, Mr. Nixon added that such efforts at equality "will do immeasurable good in winning these people on the fence to our side, possibly even avoiding a war which we might lose."

"I commend Delaware officials who are trying patiently to work out the answer," Mr. Nixon concluded. "I am sure they will, and the people of Delaware in the end will agree with the decision, and will have no regrets."

Delaware officials, who have tried to avoid statements in the politically explosive situation heard the Vice President's extemporaneous remarks, and said privately that they had found his evident sincerity deeply moving

...ford Board Votes ...Stop Integration; ...ACP Hits Action

By The Associated Press

...ial integration got a severe ...k yesterday in Delaware ...n the new Milford Board of ...ation voted to remove 11 ...ro pupils from the previously all-...te high school they had been ...ding since the fall semester ...ned.

...e board said it was taking ...s action "in the interest of the ...lfare of the children and the ...mmunity as a whole."

...Milford, for weeks, has been ...rn with dissension over the ...egration question. Negroes ...re admitted to the high school ...hen it opened, but threats of ...olence later forced the school ...o close for a week.

...Boycott Classes.

The Milford Board of Educa...on resigned last week after the ...ate Board of Education had ...riticized it for admitting Ne...oes without receiving prior ap...oval from the State. New ...oard members were sworn in ...esterday and their first action ...as in voting to remove Negroes ...rom the high school.

About two-thirds of the high ...chool's 1,500 white students ...ave been boycotting classes.

The new board's statement ...id not say whether segregation ...as permanent, or only effective ...or the period until the United ...tates Supreme Court hands ...own its decision on how inte...ration shall be carried out.

The president of the Delaware ...hapter of the National Associa...ion for the Advancement of ...Colored People, Wagner P. Jack...on, denounced the action as a ...hameful, degrading spectacle ...of our duly constituted authority ...ominiously surrendering to ...illegal actions of a lawless ...mob. He said the NAACP "re...ses to accept defeat by mob ...ule and . . . we have already ...egun planning our next legal ...ction." He declined to elab...rate.

Segregationists Meet.

Last night, the pro-segrega...ionists held their eighth meet...g in as many days and cele...ated what was termed "a ...oint won" by Bryant Bowles, president for the Advancement of White People, the spearhead of the drive against integration.

Mr. Bowles was asked what the group's stand would be after the United States Supreme Court hands down its decision and he said:

"We won't adhere to that. They would be telling us how to do it and it is unconstitutional for the Supreme Court to make laws."

Asked if his organization planned to take any steps in Wilmington in the segregation issue there, Mr. Bowles said, "if they ask us for advice—and I understand we have been invited to attend a meeting there—then we will offer our help."

There were several other segregation developments in South1 eran and border States.

Baltimore Reaffirms Policy.

In Baltimore the Board of School Commissioners met late yesterday and unanimously reaffirmed their policy of integration after pickets protested the admission of 12 Negro kindergarten students to public school No. 34. Their action cut the overall attendance at the school by about 80 per cent.

The pickets, most of them women, varied in number from about 70 to about 13 at the noon hour, with replacements swelling the line again later in the day.

The school commissioners, decrying the picketing as "behavior that serves only to frighten children," announced that despite the demonstration, all public schools in the city will remain open.

"Teh Department of Education and the Police Department give their assurance that parents need not have any concern about sending their children to school.

Notes Apprehension.

"We are well aware," the school board added, "that it is only human to be somewhat apprehensive about changes in long standing customs.

"It is equally true, however, that one of the things that has made the United States the great bulwark against Communist and Fascist totalitarianism is the fact that, by common consent, we accept the principle of government by law and believe that adherence to law, especially when it concerns the rights of our fellow men, is a primary obligation of citizenship."

The board said it had confidence that "the overwhelming majority of Baltimoreans will not be misled into thinking anything good can possibly come from behavior that serves only to confuse and frighten children and to interfere with their education.

"Our schools have been open for almost four weeks without a single untoward incident, and in that time Baltimoreans have amply demonstrated the spirit of tolerance, understanding and fair play that has been a source of pride so often in the history of our city. Let us all continue to work together to maintain that tradition."

Travel Ruling Made.

In Washington, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that neither the Constitution nor Federal laws prohibiti segregation of passengers in interstate travel.

Isadore Freidson ruled against Mrs. Sarah Keyes of New York, a Negro woman who attempted to ride with white passengers on an interstate bus in North Carolina. The case now is expected to receive a full review by the ICC.

The State Democratic Convention in Georgia threw full support behind a "private school" amendment sponsored by Gov. Herman Talmadge. Indorsed also by the Governor-nominate, Marvin Griffin, the amendment would clear the way for the State to replace public schools with "private schools" to maintain segregation.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Cincinnati said they will appeal a Federal judge's ruling deferring action on "enforced segregation" in Hillsboro, Ohio, schools.

United States Judge John H. Druffel has stated that he will not rule on the NAACP petition hitting at segregation until two weeks after the United States Supreme Court outlines how segregation should be ended.

The NAACP says that Negro mothers were not allowed to register their children in almost all-white schools. But Hillsboro officials have insisted that the city has no segregation in schools.

At Middletown, Ohio, 12 Negroes were turned away from an all-white school for the second time.

NEGROES REMOVED AT MILFORD SCHOOL

New Board Says Move Is In Community Interest

TRYING TO END BOYCOTT

By The Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30. — A newly-elected Milford Board of Education voted Thursday to remove 11 Negro students from the rolls of the formerly all-white Milford high school and send them back to a Negro school "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole." White students have been boycotting the school.

The school board's action, announced after an emergency executive session, was the latest move in a segregation struggle that developed in this Delaware community over the admission of 11 Negro students to the high school in keeping with the recent Supreme Court ruling that segregation in the nation's schools should end.

One Board—Resigned

The issue of whether the 11 should attend classes with 1,500 white students at the Milford high school had kept the town and surrounding Delaware communities on tenterhooks for the past week.

At one point the Milford School Board resigned and the Milford schools, including the high school, were taken over by the state board. Tuesday's action was described by the new Milford board as "an attempt to solve the current issue."

The immediate question that arose was whether any of the 11 Negro students would attempt to disregard the board's edict and seek to attend classes Friday morning.

Attendance Up As School Bars 11 Negroes

By the Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1.—Attendance jumped back to normal today at Milford High School as triumphant segregation forces hailed the defeat of an attempt to send 11 Negro students to the all-white school.

For four days this week attendance at the school—with 10 of the Negro pupils in classes—had dropped to only about one third of normal.

First Step.

Pro-segregationists called the return of all-white classes "the first step toward our ultimate goal of making sure that no Negroes attend white schools in the state."

A new school board selected yesterday rescinded an order permitting the Negro children to attend the school. It said the action was "in the best interests of the pupils in the community."

Police chief S. G. Powell said today that police had found a cross burning in a vacant lot across from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker elementary school last night. It was the second cross-burning of the week.

In nearby Dover, the state capital, J. Leon Tarburton, a member of the Dover school board, called a meeting tonight to organize a group "to prevent terrorism by lawless forces." He said he proposes organization of a "vigilantes committee" but did not further explain his objectives.

Masks Permitted.

He said "businessmen who fear reprisals may come masked but must identify themselves at the door."

Dover High School has 10 Negroes attending its ninth grade.

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, reported that attendance at seven other schools in nearby towns, where a protest boycott had developed, also was back to normal today. He disclosed that Milford's 11 Negro pupils have not been assigned as yet to any school.

Last night, the pro-segregationists met and celebrated what was termed "a point won" by Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, the spearhead of the drive against integration.

Mr. Bowles, spokesman for the segregation forces, was asked what the group's stand would be after the U.S. Supreme Court hands down its decision and he said:

"We won't adhere to that. They would be telling us how to do it and it is unconstitutional for the Supreme Court to make laws."

In reply, the school board president said:

"Mr. Bowles is not a resident of this community. He is not a resident of this state and I consider his remarks inflammatory."

EDUCATION 1954

DELAWARE

CONFLICT

Town Shaken To Roots By School Racial Issue

Integration Closes Classes After Threats And Mass Meetings In Delaware

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 26 (AP)—The first crisis over race relations in 54 years has shaken this town of 5700 to its roots. And many residents are fearful that before the question of integrating white and Negro pupils in the community's high school is settled, there are going to be scars—both physical and mental.

This town's two schools, closed a week because of threatened race violence, are scheduled to reopen tomorrow. But some citizens still are seeking ways to stop any classes with Negro and white students.

Back at the turn of the century Milford had race trouble, now clouded factually by the passing years. Since then race relations have run on a friendly basis until four weeks ago when 11 Negroes registered for classes in the all-white combination high-and-elementary school.

The whole thing started when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation of school pupils was unconstitutional. Delaware had segregated schools.

Court Ruling Is Starter

What happened, then, in Delaware after the high court ruled? In Wilmington, school officials decided that they would start integrating at the first grade level, allowing separate classes for white and Negro pupils to continue in the upper grades.

In Kent and Sussex Counties downstate, nothing was said for a long time about the situation. Then on Sept. 7, 11 pupils who had graduated from the all-Negro Benjamin Bannecker Elementary School applied for admission to the all-white Lakeview Avenue High School.

Previously, Negro pupils had to attend high school classes in all-Negro schools in either Dover or Georgetown, 18 miles north or south from Milford.

All Seems Well

None of the 237 elementary grade pupils at Benjamin Bannecker School applied for enrollment in the elementary grades at Lakeview.

Classes opened at both Lakeview and Banneker schools on Sept. 8. All went well and the four-member school board plus school district officials were satisfied that integration was working. But on Sept. 17, a meeting was held. No one knows who called it, but 1500 persons showed up. No Negroes were present. Petitions to fight integration were circulated.

On Monday morning, another mass meeting mushroomed at the Lakeview School.

Russell V. Bradley, a husky, fortyish mechanic, took over the microphone and conducted the meeting. He said:

"I'm not against Negores or opposed to them or anything else. We're law-abiding people here and if we have to have integration we might not like it but we'll accept it. But I think this thing has been badly handled by the school board. They didn't tell us these Negroes were to be admitted to school this term."

Petition Delivered

As the mass meeting broke up School Board President Dean Kimmel was handed the petition with 1002 names. It called for the discharge of the 11 Negro pupils from the 10th grade before school was reoponed.

The board met that night (Sept. 20)—behind closed doors. Outside a knot of citizens stood around, getting more and more impatient.

Finally, Kimmel and School Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs announced the schools would reopen Tuesday.

The board went home to be greeted by a deluge of phone calls which threatened violence if the Negro pupils were allowed to return to class. State Police now are trying to find out who made those calls.

Kimmel telephoned each member of the board, got their approval to issue a statement closing the schools until further notice.

Simmers Down

The situation simmered for a few more days, with the youngsters—white and Negro—taking advantage of the unexpected holiday.

Last Wednesday the Milford school board met again. It now had only three members. One had resigned when the fuss erupted. This time, after another lengthy closed-door session, the board decided to reopen the community's two schools tomorrow—again "without segregation."

It coupled this announcement with a threat: The three members would quit if the State Board of Education overruled them.

Thursday the state board rebuked the Milford board for putting integration into effect, but said that since the deed was done—it was done. The state board said that local boards had been asked to submit plans for integration before placing them into operation.

This rebuke nettled the three Milford members and they resigned. Now the state board, temporarily, is operating the two Milford schools. They'll reopen tomorrow with Negro students integrated.

But opponents of integration haven't given up the fight yet. And police are ready for any emergency.

Delaware School Shut By Threats Had Admitted 11 Negro Pupils

By The United Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21.—The two public schools here were closed indefinitely today because of telephoned threats of violence over eleven negro pupils admitted to the local high school.

The Milford Board of Education said the schools will remain closed "in the interest of the safety of all children" until a suitable program can be worked out. The board said it would make "day to day" announcements of whether or not the schools will open the following day.

A detail of five policemen patrolled the 687-pupil Lake Avenue School, a combined elementary and high school for white pupils, as a precautionary measure, but there were no incidents. The other school closed is the Benjamin Bannecker elementary and junior high school for Negroes, which has a registration of 237 pupils.

Before this term, Negro high school students attended an all-Negro school at Dover, nineteen miles away.

The Board of Education suspended classes at the two schools yesterday when it received a petition against integration signed by 1,000 residents. Last night the board announced that classes would be resumed today, but did not state whether the Negro pupils would attend the high school.

The threatening telephone calls started coming in immediately after that announcement, Raymond S. Cobb, superintendent of schools, said. The board then announced the indefinite closing of the schools.

Before the board canceled its plan to reopen the schools, the parents of the eleven Negro children, at the request of the Rev. Randolph Fisher, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, agreed to keep their children at home until Monday.

Might Be Violence

Dean Kimmell, president of the school board, said that in addition to the telephone calls, a delegation of residents opposed to integration came to his home and told him some residents had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence."

Mr. Fisher said he advised the Negro students to stay home until Monday to "give the protesting people an opportunity to understand that they must respect the law."

Russel Bradley, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of near-by Lincoln, which is included in the Milford school district, said he and other anti-integrationists feel the school board rushed the intgeration plans into effect without proper consideration.

"We have a peculiar problem," he said. "In our Lincoln area more than 50 per cent of the school children are Negroes, and more than 30 per cent of the Negro children come from a labor camp for migrant workers.

"We think our children might be subjected to some influence which we do not approve. I think the problem can be worked out, but it will take time, and rushing into it like this is certainly not the solution."

Milford Schools Shut For Children's Safety

Illustrated on Page 3

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21.—Milford's two public schools were ordered closed early today until further notice "in the interest of the safety of all children" after members of the Board of Education reported they had received "numerous calls" threatening violence if any of 11 Negro pupils attended classes in the high school.

The board issued the order as one of its four members, Harry E. Mayhew, announced his resignation. He would not discuss his reasons, but indicated he might have a statement later. A Democrat, he is a candidate for the State Legislature at the November election.

BOARD CALLED UNITED

According to reliable reports, all of the board members have acted unanimously in their attempts to cope with the school controversy.

The board had announced late last night, as tension mounted over its efforts to abolish segregation, that classes would be resumed today. Both schools were closed yesterday to permit the board to hold a mass meeting to discuss a petition against integration signed by 1002 residents of this area.

PRESSURE ON BOARD

Consisting of three businessmen and a housewife, the board met at the high school last night to discuss the emergency. While the parley was in progress, a group of opponents of integration gathered outside. Some shouted and pounded on the walls with poles.

The board then decided to reopen the Lake Avenue School, a combined elementary and high schoo lto which the 11 Negroes were admitted to 10th grade classes at the opening of the fall term Sept. 7, and the Benjamin Bannecker School, which has 239 Negro pupils in grades one to nine.

CANCELS REOPENING

A notice to that effect was broadcast at 11 A. M. Two hours later, however, Dr. Raymon C. Cobbs, school superintendent and board secretary, issued a statement announcing the cancellation of reopening plans.

Members of the board, he said, had received after the broadcast "numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attended classes today."

"In the interest of the safety of all children," he said, "the Milforad Board of Education has announced that Milford schools will be closed until further notice."

Dean Kimmell, president of the board, said that in addition to telephone calls, a delegation of citizens opposed to integration had called at his home last midnight and told him that some residents had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence."

Meanwhile, before the board canceled its plans to reopen the schools, parents of the 11 Negro pupils agreed to keep their children from school until next Monday.

PARENTS HEED PLEA

The parents' decision was announced by the Rev. Randolph H. Fisher, president of the Sussex county branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said he had been asked by members of the school board to ask the Negro parents to keep the children at home.

The clergyman added that they had agreed "on a temporary basis only, to give the people who are protesting an opportunity to understand that they must respect the law."

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that segregation in public educational systems was unconstitutional.

According to Dr. Cobbs, about 14,000 persons live in the school district, which includes several nearby communities. About 3500 of these are Negro, he said.

In the past, all Negro children graduated from the Bannecker School were sent to the William Henry High School at Dover, 19 miles from here.

Racial Boycott Hits 2d School

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28.—The boycott by most of the students of the Lakeview ave. combined elementary-high school in protest against racial integration spread today to the Lincoln elementary school, seven miles from here.

More than 100 of the Lincoln school's 140 pupils stayed away from classes this morning in sympathy with the Milford students and residents of Lincoln staged a mass meeting on the school grounds.

The Lincoln school has no racial problem of its own as compared to the school here where 10 Negro students have been admitted in a move to end racial segregation.

LAID TO AGITATION

Lincoln school officials said today's development was the direct result of agitation by opponents of integration who held a mass meeting in Lincoln last night. At the meeting speakers of the National Association for the Advancement of White People gave talks urging school boycotts in sympathy with the Milford pupils.

Today's mass meeting on the Lincoln school grounds was attended by about 100 residents. While the demonstration was orderly, teachers called State police, who dispersed the crowd. The Lincoln School Board called an emergency meeting to discuss the situation and ordered classes to continue.

MEETING IN LAUREL

Meanwhile, the racial school problem appeared to be spreading to other communities in Delaware. At Laurel, announcement was made of a meeting tomorrow night to "formulate plans for residents of the Laurel Special School District to vote on desegregation."

Lee Hastings, who said he was chairman of the meeting committee, said the meeting would be held at the Broadcreek Grange Hall just outside Laurel on the road to Georgetown, at 8 o'clock.

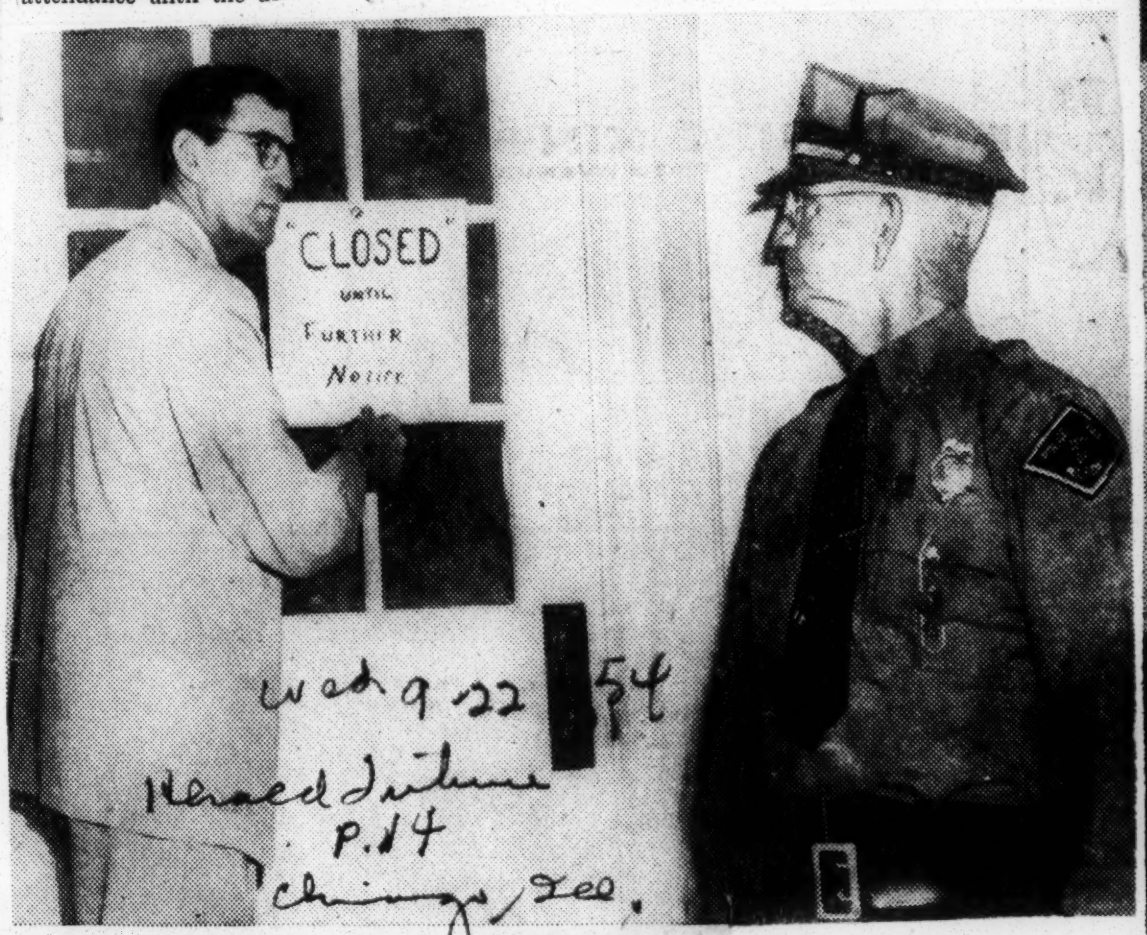
Hastings said the principal speaker would be Manaen F. Warrington, described as a nondenominational evangelist and newly elected speaker of the NAAWP.

ATTENDANCE INCREASES

At Milford, Dr. George R. Miller, State Superintendent of public instruction, said that 509 pupils, or 22.6 percent of the enrollment of 1562, attended classes today, including the 10 Negro pupils. This was an increase of 53 pupils over yesterday's attendance.

Dr. Miller said the two factors still dominating the situation were "fear of violence, and intimidation by those opposed to the integration."

He said State officials at present were not contemplating prosecuting parents who deliberately keep their children home in violation of the State compulsory school attendance law. The law requires school attendance until the age of 16.



Associated Press wirephoto

Principal M. A. Glasmire posting a sign on the door of the Milford, Del., High School yesterday, after the town's two public schools were ordered closed to reduce tension over the admission of Negro students. Looking on is Police Chief S. G. Powell.

De-Segregated Schools Absenteeism Spreading

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 29 (U.P.)—Heavy absenteeism spread to more public schools throughout South Delaware today in what appeared to be an organized campaign against racial integration of the state school system.

More than 2000 pupils, nearly all of them white, did not report for elementary and high school classes here and in six nearby communities.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, a pro-segregation group headed by Bryant Bowles, of Washington, D. C., apparently was the driving force behind the school boycott.

There also were reports that many parents kept their children home today after receiving telephone calls "suggesting" that they do so.

Only 71 of 1018 pupils appeared today at schools in Gumsboro, Ellendale, Millsboro and Lincoln. Only 499 of 1567 pupils attended the combination elementary and high school at Milford, where the boycott began Monday over the enrollment of 11 Negro students.

State school officials apparently were watching the situation progress, but there was no indication that they planned any counteraction to end it.

POLICE GUARD NEGRO STUDENTS—Three unidentified Negro girl students leave Milford, Del., high school and walk toward private cars after classes were reopened with an integrated 10th grade. The girls and seven other Negro pupils were taken home in a private car and a bus under police guard. Less than 30 per cent of the more than 1,500 white pupils enrolled appeared for classes. There was no incident as the school was closed for a week.

Governor Acts As Integrated School Reopens

Indecision seen cause of trouble

- Order bans mobs from gathering
- Local board quits; state board queries

By JAMES L. HICKS

MILFORD, Del. — Governor J. Caleb Boggs, Friday issued an order banning all crowds from gathering near Milford's two high schools as this tiny community prepared Monday to resume its integrated school program amid muttered threats of "bloodshed" and "civil war."

The governor's belated action came as this tiny community of 5,700 persons found itself the focal point of a test which might go far to determine whether the nation's public officials are going to strike down school segregation as directed by the Supreme Court, or whether they will bow to local vocal minorities who oppose the court's order.

—o O o—

AS THIS IS written eleven colored students, six girls and five boys, are on their way back to the Lakeview High School which had admitted colored the first time this fall

On their way to the former all white high school they must pass through the streets of their own hometown which their own police chief has pictured as a "keg of dynamite which might explode any minute."

The "dynamite" referred to is an angry group of Milford citizens which already has reached 3,000 and which might grow to more by the time the school bell rings.

They have demonstrated such hostility to the integration of colored students that the Milford school board found it necessary to close the schools for a week and finally to resign en masse when the state school board refused to back their integration plan.

—o O o—

GOVERNOR BOGG'S statement was aimed at keeping down the crowds or mobs which many feel might appear here Monday when the students attempt to return to school after being ordered to do so by the state board of education.

The Milford schools were closed Friday September 17 after an angry group of citizens held a meeting on that date at the American Legion Hall here and staged another and larger demonstration at the school itself on September 20.

The Milford school board which had admitted the colored students in the first place decided to keep the school closed until it could get a defnite vote of approval on its integration plan from the Delaware State School Board.

—o O o—

TO FURTHER make sure of its position in admitting colored children to the school, the Milford board sought an opinion of their action from the Delaware State Attorney General.

Attorney General H. Albert Young gave the Milford board a clear and direct answer on its action.

He told the board that they not only had acted within the letter of the law in admitting the colored students, but he added that they would have violated the law if they had taken any other action except to admit them.

This was language which seemingly anyone could understand. It was made with the full knowledge of the governor and it came from the mouth of the highest legal officer in the state.

—o O o—

YET A FEW hours later when the Milford school board asked the Delaware State School board to back it up on admitting the colored students the state school board refused.

It ordered the school reopened with the colored students in attendance. But it would neither approve or disapprove the action taken by the Milford board in admitting the colored students.

Instead, and in the face of the Attorney General's previous clear cut statement on the correctness of the Milford board's action, the state school board said it would ask the Governor to ask the state Supreme Court for an "advisory opinion" on the entire matter.

—o O o—

THIS DILLY dallying and indecision by the state board headed by J. Ohrum Small of Wilmington, so enraged the forward-thinking members of the Milford school board that they immediately resigned en masse leaving little Milford with an integrated school, but no school board.

This was the situation as the eleven colored youngsters trudged back towards their classrooms Monday.

They did not know what to expect. They knew, and they told reporters, that they had had excellent relations with their white fellow students since the plan was first begun.

But they said after seeing the parents of some of their classmates in the hostile group which demanded their ouster from the school, they did not know what kind of reception they would receive Monday.

TWO OF THE youngsters had made a bid for berths on the football team. They felt that they had done well.

But they said Thursday that they did not know whether they would be welcomed on the squad again though they would try if permitted.

The ironic part of the whole sad mess was that the students had nothing to do with it.

As near as it can be learned some opponent of the integration plan started a wild report that a colored youth had escorted a white student to a school dance.

Although no one saw fit to pin down the rumor, this rumor was repeated on the air, talked in the community and circulated through the newspapers.

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EVEN IF it had been true there are many who would see nothing wrong with it. But they would be those who do not know Milford.

This little city located on route 113, 18 miles south of Dover, Delaware's state capital ... is as southern in its habits of segregation as any part of the Deep South.

The majority of the city's permanent colored residents are grouped into a small section on the north end of town.

Milford is a crop-growing area and at times its population is considerably swelled by large bands of migrant workers who travel from one part of the state to another picking beans, and apples and crops in season.

The migrant habits of these workers cannot be held up to any community as an ideal, to say the least. But informed people know that they are not the only ones to blame for their plight.

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HOWEVER, IT appears that Milford's bigots and even some of its self-respecting citizens seized upon the conduct of the migrants to judge the other colored citizens of Milford.

Thus one prominent white citizen said to the writer: "Some of our colored folks here are all right, but I'd never think of letting my daughter go to school with those bean pickers. You just don't know them, mister."

So Milford like Georgia and Mississippi and other communities set up a "place" for the colored man.

This writer was rudely refused a room at Milford's only hotel, and denied a meal in a Milford restaurant purely because of his race.

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LET'S GO back to the "keg of dynamite." Ordinarily when there is a tense racial situation in any town the law enforcement officers go out of their way to minimize it in the press even though they know that such a situation might exist.

This is done of course with the hope that the smoldering situation might not be fanned into an open flame. But not so at Milford.

On the contrary the police chief was widely quoted in the press as stating that the town was a "keg of dynamite."

The day after the state board ordered the Milford schools reopened, this reporter on a routine check of the police chief's office, was told when he asked for the chief that the chief had "taken the day off."

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OFFICIALS IN charge at the station said no special plans of action to ward off an emergency had been taken by police.

"We are here to protect life and limb in case anything happens," one officer said.

Out of the welter of confusion at Milford as the school prepared to open, one thing was clear:

Milford's school children had been the victim of indecision on the part of those paid to make decisions. And it beame increasingly apparent that the more they ran away from their responsibility, the more irresponsible the situation became.

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THE NAACP is on the scene at Milford with the Rev. Randolph Fisher, president of the Milford branch doing everything possible to prevent an outbreak.

He is constantly in touch with officials of the national office and Louis J. Redding, Wilmington attorney, who represents the 11 colored students was present at the meeting of the state board in Dover Thursday night.

Dr. Kenneth Clark of the City College of New York and Wagner D. Jackson, Delaware State NAACP head, were also on the scene much of last week.

Mayor Edward C. Evans of Milford told the AFRO Thursday night that he did not anticipate any trouble in his city.

This statement was made, however, while the board was in executive session deciding on whether or not to readmit the colored students.

—o O o—

AFTER THE decision to readmit them, the mayor stated that Milford on Monday would either see a "hell of a mess or nothing."

Since the attorney general of the state has ruled that to deny the colored students admission would violate the law of the land, the situation in Milford offers a clear cut case of the law against the mob.

TEN NEGROES BACK IN MILFORD SCHOOL

70% of White Students Fail to Attend—The Reopening Takes Place Quietly

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27—The Milford public schools, closed for a week because of threats over integration, reopened today with Negro pupils in attendance at a previously all-white school.

There was no violence or other incident, but some 70 per cent of the white pupils boycotted the Lakeview Avenue School, a combined elementary and high school, which had enrolled eleven Negroes on Sept. 8.

The town's only other school houses 237 elementary grade Negro pupils.

About fifty persons stood by, some muttering protests against integration as ten of the eleven Negro pupils returned to class at Lakeview Avenue, two of them aboard a school bus. The other eight arrived in two private cars, each escorted by State Troopers. There was no explanation why the eleventh stayed away.

A score of State Troopers and local police patrolled the school area throughout the day. Mayor Edward C. Evans and Samuel G. Powell, Milford chief of police, said the same precautions would be continued as a "safety measure" until tension had disappeared.

Reports on Attendance

Dr. George R. Miller Jr., State Superintenrdent of Public Instruction, reported attendance at the Lakeview school as follows: elementary department, 274 out of 892, and in the high school, 182 out of 670.

Ray Wilkerson, principal of the elementary division, attributed "half of the absenteeism as due to fear of possible disorder rather than opposition" to the Supreme Court's order outlawing segregation.

After today's classes, Dr. Miller announced that the "exceptional cooperation" of Milford residents and pupils in permitting the schools to reopen "without incident," had made it possible to return the schools to local school authorities.

He said this action was taken at the direction of J. Ohrum Small of Wilmington, president of the six-member State Board of Education. Dr. Miller noted that the state board had "temporarily assumed the responsibility for the initial reopening of the schools for security reasons only."

Some fifty anti-integrationists ignored Gov. J. Caleb Boggs' plea that there be no gathering at the school this morning. They stood in small clusters on the tree-shaded sidewalk near the main entrance laughing and cheering as school buses arrived with few children aboard.

Two of the buses were from the Milford Neck section, where Paris C. Kirby, a prosperous farmer, has been an outspoken leader of the pro-segregationists. Usually, the buses carry eighty-one pupils, but today one was empty and the other had only one youngster.

Later, the sidewalk group was joined by nearly 100 other persons, most of whom had been attracted to the scene by broadcasts.

Confident of Solution

Commenting on the resistance to school integration in Milford, Del., Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday he was confident that the situation would be solved with "American good sense and fair play."

In a statement issued by the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Marshall pointed out that the Supreme Court ruling against segregation was being carried out in many Southern communities without incident.

Associated Press Wirephoto

MILFORD SCHOOL REOPENS: Two of the eleven Negro pupils in tenth grade of Milford (Del.) School entering the building yesterday under guidance of a Milford policeman. Ten Negro students reported for classes without incident, but a number of white pupils stayed home because their parents either feared violence or because they opposed integration.

Bulk of White Pupils Stay Away From Milford School

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27 (AP)—Milford's integrated high school reopened without undue furor today but less than 30 per cent of the white pupils showed up for classes.

Ten of the 11 Negro pupils enrolled in the 10th grade reported for school, attended their sparsely populated classes and then went home under police guard. There were no incidents in this race-tense town of 5,700. Some of the absent white pupils were kept home by parents fearful of violence or opposed to integration.

One-Third Attend.

Of the 1,562 pupils enrolled in elementary and high school grades at the Lakeview Ave. School, 456 were on hand when the school's classes started.

This number decreased during the day as the restive pupils fidgeted under the glare of attention from cameramen and newsmen on the school lawn. At lunch time some pupils wandered out of school, bantered with newsmen and said they were going home for the day.

Meanwhile, the situation was reported normal at the all-Negro Benjamin Banaker School where 237 elementary grade pupils are enrolled.

The schools were closed last week by the now resigned Milford School Board. The state education board assumed jurisdiction and with the aid of 15 state policemen and the eight-man Milford police force reopened the schools today.

Crowd Gathers.

A crowd of about 100 persons gathered on the sidewalk and lawns of the school early this morning. Generally they were orderly but when they gathered in small groups or started talking loudly they were dispersed by police.

Dr. G. R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, issued a statement late in the day, announcing the state board was returning administration of the school—but not the policy-making power—to the superintendent, Dr. Ramon C. Cobbs. Dr. Cobbs was not in school today. His home said he was out of town.

Police Chief S. G. Powell and Maj. Fred K. Lamb, of the state police, said the details would be on hand again tomorrow for security purposes.

Officials said they expected a pickup in the number of pupils attending classes tomorrow. They explained parents notified them they were keeping their children home today because of the possibility of violence.

Students Strike In All-White Grade School

MILFORD, Del.—(INS)—The boycott of the Milford High School by most of its white pupils in protest against racial integration spread Tuesday to the all-white elementary school at Lincoln, seven miles away.

More than 100 of the Lincoln's school's 140 pupils boycotted classes "in sympathy" with the Milford students this morning and residents of the town staged a mass meeting on the school grounds.

The Lincoln School has no racial problem of its own, and all of its pupils are white, as compared to the Milford High School where 10 Negro pupils have been admitted in a move to end racial segregation.

INTEGRATION FOES BID PARENTS ACT

Ask They Keep Children Home When Milford Schools Open Today—3,000 at Rally

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28—Foes of racial integration in the schools today urged parents to "beat" Federal and state laws by keeping their children home when schools opened here tomorrow.

The suggestions was made at a rally sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of White People. The rally was held on the "private property" of the Harrington Air Field, eight miles west of here.

It was greeted with cheers by about 3,000 persons, hundreds of whom arrived in cars bearing out-of-tate license plates, mainly Maryland and Virginia.

The meeting was arranged with the support of local pro-segregation leaders. It was called to discuss means of combatting a State Board of Education order that Milford schools reopen tomorrow with eleven Negro pupils continuing in the tenth grade of previously all-white senior high school, "until their legal rights are determined by proper judicial authority."

The schools here were closed all last week because of threats of violence if the Negro children were not dropped from the Lakeview Avenue High School. In the past, graduates of the Negro school, which has classes through the ninth grade, had to continue their education at Negro high schools in Dover, twenty miles north of here, or at Georgetown, eighteen miles to the south.

Founder Convenes Meeting

The mass meeting at the Harrington Air Field was called to order by Bryant W. Bowles, of Alexandria, Va., fonder and president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which he described as a non-profit organization with headquarters in Washington.

After an invocation by Fred Wittman, who identified himself as a Milford evangelist, the crowd recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and stood while recordings of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were played over a loudspeaker system.

Then, Mr. Bowles, a staff sergeant in the Marines during the last war, stepped before the microphone and declared that his organization felt, "like most of yuo, that your constitutional rights have been infringed upon."

He charged that the integration movement was backed by organized agitating groups which, if not Communist-supported, were playing into the hands of Communists. They would like to see violence, the putting of one race against the other, he said.

After outlining the purposes of his "rock bottom American" organization, which includes separation of the races, Mr. Bowles declared:

"If you people want to maintain separate schools, you will not win in the end through violence. There is another way.

"You could be fined for keeping your children out of integrated schools if they could find a jury among you that would convict you.

"But," he continued, "you certainly have the right to protect your child by keeping it home if you are afraid there is going to be violence. I'd lock the door before my child got out and not after."

Would Keep Child Home

He added that he would not permit his daughter, who was 3, to attend school with Negroes "while I have breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

Before obtaining three volunteers from the crowd to form a board for a local chapter of the organization, Mr. Bowles introduced his wife as a native of Texas, and said that he had been born in Florida.

William H. Macklin, who identified himself as "the 74-year-old Mayor of Cedar Creek," got on the speakers platform and cried into the microphone:

"Hurrah for the real white folks

blue. We are not here to fight the colored people. They are citizens—but I am thinging about my grandchildren."

As the crowd yelled its approval, Mr. Macklin said:

"There's a way out of this. As fathers and mothers, we should keep our children home from school tomorrow. Who is going to drive them to school? Let us keep our childrfen home and see what the result is. We are the people."

Both speakers denounced the Supreme Court for outlawing school segregation.

Those who volunteered to oranize a local chapter of Mr. Bowles' organization identified themselves as the Rev. Manaen F. Warrington, a nondenominational evangelist from near-by Selbyville; Mrs. Mildred Sharp, the mother of three Milford school children, and Charles P. West, of Gumboro.

"I wouldn't he here if the Lord hadn't sent me," Mr. Warrington told the crowd. "But after much prayerful consideration, I know that God meant us to be separated." Also, he added, there must be no integration if "we are to keep faith with what the people sought to preserve at Pearl Harbor."

Meanwhile, in this town, all was quiet over the week-end. Mayor Edward C. Evans and Chief of Police Samuel G. Powell reported that there had been no new threats of violence. They said that they also had heard reports that some white parents were planning to keep their children home tomorrow.

Vacillating school board in Del. politically mixed

MILFORD, Del.—The Delaware State School Board, which acted so indecisively to bring on the current tense situation in Milford, is composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, as follows:

J. Ohrum Small of Wilmington, board chairman; Byard V. Carmean of Laurel, George Coulson of Wilmington, Edgar Buchanan of Dover, Marvel O. Watson of Dover and Clayton A. Bunting of Shelbyville.

It is the considered opinion of Milford citizens that if the board had acted decisively and approved the Milford integration plan the near riot siuation which the town found itself in on Monday would never have existed.

Bainbridge pupils without schooling

Refused at school on naval base, they boycott segregated unit

as a segregated school.

Cecil county officials maintain that they cannot integrate the school because of the ruling of Edward D. E. Rollins, Attorney-General of Maryland that the state segregation law is effective until the Supreme Court hands down its final decision in the school cases.

However, in leasing the building on the base now being used as a school, the county board of education agreed with Navy officials that:

"—The operation of the above mentioned educational facilities shall be conducted without segregation on the basis of race—"

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THE CECIL COUNTY board has been advised by its attorney, Miss Doris Scott. that they had no authority to make such an agreement.

A copy of Miss Scott's legal opinion was sent to Dr. Dearing by Everett J. Connellee, president of the board.

Her letter said in part:

"It has been the policy, practice and law of the state of Maryland to maintain separate schools for colored children since the institution of public education for colored children.

"On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court — announced that segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws—

"However, no final decree has promulgaged in this case.

"The State Board of Education (on the advice of the Attorney-General) decreed on May 26, that no integration of colored and white children shall be commenced until such time as a final decree and effective date is handed down by the Supreme Court."

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MISS SCOTT held also that the non-segregation agreement is invalid because the county board did not have the approval of the state superintendent of schools as required by law, in making such contracts.

She said "Moreover, it is obvious from the present position of the State Bord of Education that this contract cannot be ratified and that its performance is impossible."

She recommended that the county board so advise the Navy officials and revise the contract agreeing to do away with segregation:

"—At such time as the Supreme Court promulgates a final decree — and in accordance with the effective date of said final decree; and in accordance with the program of integration to be adopted by the State Board of Education."

—o O o—

MR. CONNELLEE'S letter to Mr. Dearing thanked him for "the interest you have taken in the educational problems of Cecil County." It said also:

"I am confident that when the Attorneys-General meet with the Supreme Court in October, a sound plan of procedure acceptable to all interested persons can be worked out, and cessation of segregation will commence in an orderly fashion."

The NAACP attorneys are now preparing details of their case to be submitted to the national office for advice and approval.

Six of the 13 Bainbridge children affected are attending the small colored school in Port Deposit. Md.

School Riots Receive No Church Group Support

Daily World Atlanta Ga

Sat 10-9-54

BALTIMORE, Md. — Opponents on integration in the city's public schools who caused nationwide attention to be focused on Baltimore last week by picketing several of the schools and making attempts at violence found no comfort from church groups.

The Council of Churches and Christian Education of Maryland Delaware issued a call on October 1 to the clergymen of Baltimore to urge picketing parents to cease their "self-defeating movement and to join with the rest of our citizenry in an earnest effort to maintain law and order in Baltimore."

COURT DECISION

Especially strong statements were issued by Superintendent Norman L. Trott and J. Luther Neff of the Baltimore South and Baltimore East Districts of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church. Dr. Trott called upon South Baltimore Methodists "to support the position taken by public school authorities in conformity with the Supreme Court decision." He declared that it is "good Americanism" to believe that all men are created free and equal.

He added, "Christians are likewise committed to the belief that all the people of the world are children of the Heavenly Father and they are children in Christ. Methodists as good Christians and good Americans should cooperate with all responsible authorities in making possible this right decision regarding desegregation in our schools. They should not permit either persons or groups to upset the orderly process of law, substituting race prejudice instead."

The Rev. Herbert L. Weaver, Jr., pastor of the Patterson Memorial Methodist Church and chairman of the South Baltimore Ministerial Association, deplored the outbreak at Southern High School for the following reasons:

"First, it was a deliberate attempt to discredit those whom God loves and to further the breach which already exists between His children. Words that were uttered and blows that were struck a disgrace to a Christian community and an insult to the Almighty God. We must, as Christian ministers, condemn any such spirit or action.

"Second, it was an attempt at mob rule. The courts of our land and our own local authorities have created laws concerning the operation of our schools. As long as they are in existence, we believe that they must be obeyed.

"We bow to the Almighty in repentence that we have not more successfully led His people down the pathway of the Christian life."

L. Johnson, of Rehobth Church of God in Christ, is escorting the students. About two-thirds of the white students remained away from classes here last week in protest against desegregation.

NEGRO STUDENTS CROSS SEGREGATION PICKET LINE — BALTIMORE, Md. — While two sign - carrying women pickets stand by, Negro students arrive at Baltimore's southern high school for classes Monday morning. The Rev. Elder James

EDUCATION 1954 INDIANA CONFLICT

Desegregation In North And South

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (ANP) — Desegregation is having troubles in the North as well as the South.

Forty parents picketed in front of a Harwood school just north of Evansville last week protesting because 30 Negro pupils have been admitted to the school.

The big difference, however, is that school officials intend to make the parents behave.

Prosecutor Paul Wever said he will write the parents of absent students (40 per cent out of 675 showed up last week) warning them the students will face truancy charges.

The grade school, operated by Center Township, opened Sept 7, admitting Negroes for the first time.

A state law, outlawing race segregation in schools, has been taking effect gradually, progressing through the grades, since it was passed in 1949.

Negroes attend all city high schools and most grade schools in Evansville, Indian's southermost major city.

Parents Picket School For Admitting Negroes

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Maryland Chant and March at Schools Ten Arrested

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4—About [illegible] white students took part in running demonstrations here today against desegregation of the public schools.

City Hall and the Southern High School—scene of the first serious disorders last Friday—figured in today's developments. Reserve squads of the police had little trouble in dispersing each group as it gathered, but the shouting demonstrators usually regrouped and marched somewhere else.

There were three arrests during the day and each person involved was arraigned in South Baltimore Police Court.

Charles J. Luthardt, 46 years old, who who said he was the father of three sons attending Southern, was put on probation without verdict on a charge of disorderly conduct. George Hamilton, 33, a seaman from Charleston, W. Va., was fined $10 and costs for disorderly conduct. James Barbee, an 18-year-old Negro, who had been escorting Negro pupils to school, was fined $100 and costs on a charge of carrying a "dagger."

Most of the persons who protested the Supreme Court's decision on the schools, though, were themselves pupils on a self-assigned holiday. They were for the most part in a "school's out" mood. They wore slacks and sports shirts or T-shirts and they posed happily for cameras.

One small incident suggested the paradoxical nature of the events. Along Baltimore Street the wind blew a hat from the head of an elderly Negro at the fourth. One of the marchers broke ranks, recovered the hat and handed it to the man with apparently sincere respects.

But at City Hall, when Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro failed to respond to their chanted, "We want the Mayor," they yelled "Come and get us" at police officers who broadcast a warning to move on from a mobile truck.

Backed by the Mayor [illegible] in the effort to get high-level attention, they moved across a street, in some manner breaking a window on a street car in the process. A fringe of curious adults invariably gathered wherever the boys were concentrated.

Despite the substantial boycott of classes, the demonstrations and the appearance of inflammatory signs on the driveways of the Garrison Junior High School, Dr. John H. Fischer, Superintendent of Schools, said that the vast majority of Baltimore public schools are operating normally."

Baltimore has 140,000 pupils, about 85,000 of them white and 55,000 Negro. The races are being mixed at 52 of the city's 190 schools.

Dr. Fischer and other city officials are known to have been concerned with the likelihood that persons from outside Baltimore have figured in the rapidly developing situation here. Segregation had apparently ended quietly and amicably with the regular fall enrollment on Sept. 7. Then, on Friday, there was a spate of rumor-spreading phone calls, and violence broke out at the Southern High School.

Tonight a sergeant and nine patrolmen were on duty at the white-trimmed red brick school. It is in an industrial region of South Baltimore and its present student body numbers 1,787; of these, thirteen are Negro boys and twenty-four are Negro girls.

There is an irony in the fact that Southern is involved in the situation. Four times the school won Freedoms Foundation Awards. Then, last Feb. 22 at Valley Forge, it won a scroll "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life as recognized by Freedoms Foundation Awards for four years."

Southern had no Negro students at that time. But the principal, John H. Schwatka—at the school since 1926—has tried to inculcate into his student bodies a faith in the "political and economic rights which protect the dignity and freedom of the individual," as the honor scroll put it.

When the Supreme Court handed down its decision in May, he and his staff were prepared to do their part. On Friday two white women teachers took some risk in escorting safely home two of their Negro students. One of the teachers was Becky Kekenes, a physical education instructor. She pushed the nosed of her car through the crowd and drove pupils to safety.

INTEGRATION ISSUE IN MARYLAND RACE

Democrat Says State G.O.P. Follows National Party—Urges Local Policy

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11—The issue of desegregation of the public schools has come rapidly to the fore in the Maryland elections, following disturbances here that reached a peak last week, but now virtually have ended.

Gubernatorial and Congressional campaigns are under way. As a general rule, leaders and candidates of both parties are doing everything they can to avoid the integration issue. But it was injected openly by one candidate in a statement the day after the worst of the trouble.

The statement was made by State Senator Edward Turner of Queen Anne County on the Eastern Shore. Mr. Turner is the Democratic nominee for the House of Representatives from the First district. This takes in nine counties, with a population of about 250,000.

Mr. Turner is running against the Republican incumbent, Edward Tylor Miller of Easton. Representative Miller was first elected in 1946 and has been re-elected three times. Four of Maryland's seven Representatives are Republicans.

Boards Advised to Wait

Like the rest of Maryland outside of Baltimore, the Eastern Shore counties have not yet started desegregation. That is because the State Attorney General advised the State Board of Education that the mixing of classes need not be undertaken before the issuance of the Supreme Court decrees implementing the decision of last May.

Baltimore operates under a home-rule charter. Thus it was able to begin desegregation upon the decision of its own school board, since backed by Judge James K. Cullen of the Superior Court.

In his Oct. 2 statement, Mr. Turner charged that the state Republican organization "is dedicated and committed to the National Republican party's way of thinking on the subject of segregation as reflected in the recent Supreme Court decision."

Mr. Turner declared that segregation in his district was part of a "way of life" and called for a state law to allow county school boards to establish policy on the local level.

Such a law should provide, Mr. Turner said, "that if the county boards do find that the people's health, welfare and safety would be endangered by a policy of integration, the boards would have the power to order segregation for the public schools."

Miller Voices 'Shock'

"In advancing this solution to the problem, I have not attempted to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision with mere words," he explained.

"Quite to the contrary, I now offer a plan which will protect all of our citizens—Negroes as well as whites—from the consequence of an unwise and hastily fashioned doctrine."

Representative Miller promptly replied. He expressed "shock and indignation that Senator Turner has seen fit to lower the level of the campaign * * * by injecting the racial issue."

But, Mr. Miller added, he had "no quarrel" with the ideal of "determination of the integration problem at the local level." He said:

"I have always supported states rights and opposed encroachment of the Federal Government into the field of education, but I take sharp exception to my opponent's attempt to bring partisan politics into an issue so basic while it is still pending before the highest court in the land."

Segregation Favored

In Cambridge, one of the larger Eastern Shore communities, popular sentiment appears to be largely segregationist. But, as elsewhere, proponents of segregation are strongly reluctant to go on the record with their stand.

The Negro population runs above one-third of the total in Cambridge and other Eastern Shore communities. The state level is about one-sixth, while the Baltimore figure is about one-fourth.

In the Gubernatorial race, the candidates are the Republican incumbent, Theodore R. McKeldin, and Dr. Harry Clifton (Curly) Byrd, former football coach and later president of the University of Maryland. In 1950 Governor McKeldin unseated Democratic Governor William Preston Lane Jr. by 369,807 to 275,824.

A few days ago a Delaware fisherman crossed to Maryland's Dorchester County and told Governor McKeldin during a speaking tour that "what the people want is a man who'll represent 80 or 90 per cent of us—and you know what that means."

The Governor answered: "I represent the law."

That has been interpreted as his stand on the segregation issue and he has not gone beyond it.

Byrd Issues Statement

Two day later Dr. Byrd, the Democratic challenger, in a statement that represented two full days of top-level party consultation, came out cautiously in favor of home rule.

"I would rely on the school boards of each county," the Byrd statement concluded, "to operate such programs in their counties that will best meet the educational needs of all their citizens."

Governor McKeldin declined to comment. The Republican Baltimore Sun, which has been severe in its condemnation of segregationist tactics here, observed that "in the nature of things, Dr. Byrd had to hedge * * * and as hedges go, his is a pretty good one."

Maryland is one of seven states that, as friends of the court, will submit briefs on the segregation issue to the Supreme Court in December, before the court hands down its implementing decrees.

School Pupils at Baltimore Stage Protest Against Integration

This picture shows a chanting throng of school students at Baltimore as they staged an anti-integration demonstration yesterday. Although there were demonstrations at at least eight public schools in Baltimore yesterday, there were no reports of angry disturbances and violence like the scenes staged by several hundred persons at Southern High School last week. The anti-integration demonstrations spread yesterday to Washington, where the District of Columbia has undertaken a model program of terminating segregation in public schools in keeping with the controversial ruling of the United States Supreme Court. (AP Wirephoto.)

In Baltimore and Washington

Herald Tribune
Exp. 10-5-57

New Student Flare-Ups On Negroes in Schools

News York N.Y.
By The United Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Two thousand white teen-agers "stormed" City Hall to protest racial integration in the public schools here today and demonstrations were staged for the first time in the nation's capital.

High school students, shouting protests and anti-Negro slogans, demonstrated on the Baltimore City Hall steps after Mayor Thomas R. D'Alesandro ignored their demands that he come out and talk to them.

An emergency squad of police, led by Commissioner Beverly Ober, finally pushed the unruly rowd back after fifty had gained entrance to the building. After a hectic te nminutes, the demonstrators returned to the school grounds.

In Washington, white students staged noisy demonstrations at Anacostia and McKinley High Schools. It was the first such incident in the nation's capital since segregation bars were lifted this fall.

Milling around the school yards, they taunted students inside to join them and waved signs reading: "Send them back to the plantation," "Back to Africa" and "We want segregation."

President Eisenhower had expressed hope in the spring that Washington would serve as a model for the nation in bringing white and Negro students into the same classrooms under the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Integration had gone so smoothly — until today — that Gen. Eisenhower congratulated the District of Columbia commissioners last week on the way it was working out.

Largest Demonstrations

Today's Baltimore-Washington demonstrations were by far the largest thus far in the various cities were mixed classes are being tried out for the first time this year. Similar incidents have occured at Milford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Herald-Tribune

The Justice Department said its civil rights section is gathering information on the demonstrations to determine whether civil rights violations have occured. No formal investigation has been started, however. Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore school superintendent, said he was "impressed" by reports that "subversives" may be secretly stirring up trouble among students and parents.

P. 1

Demonstrations against integration began in Baltimore last week and on Friday a group of white adults chased thirty-six Negro students recently admitted to Southern High School.

News 10-5-57

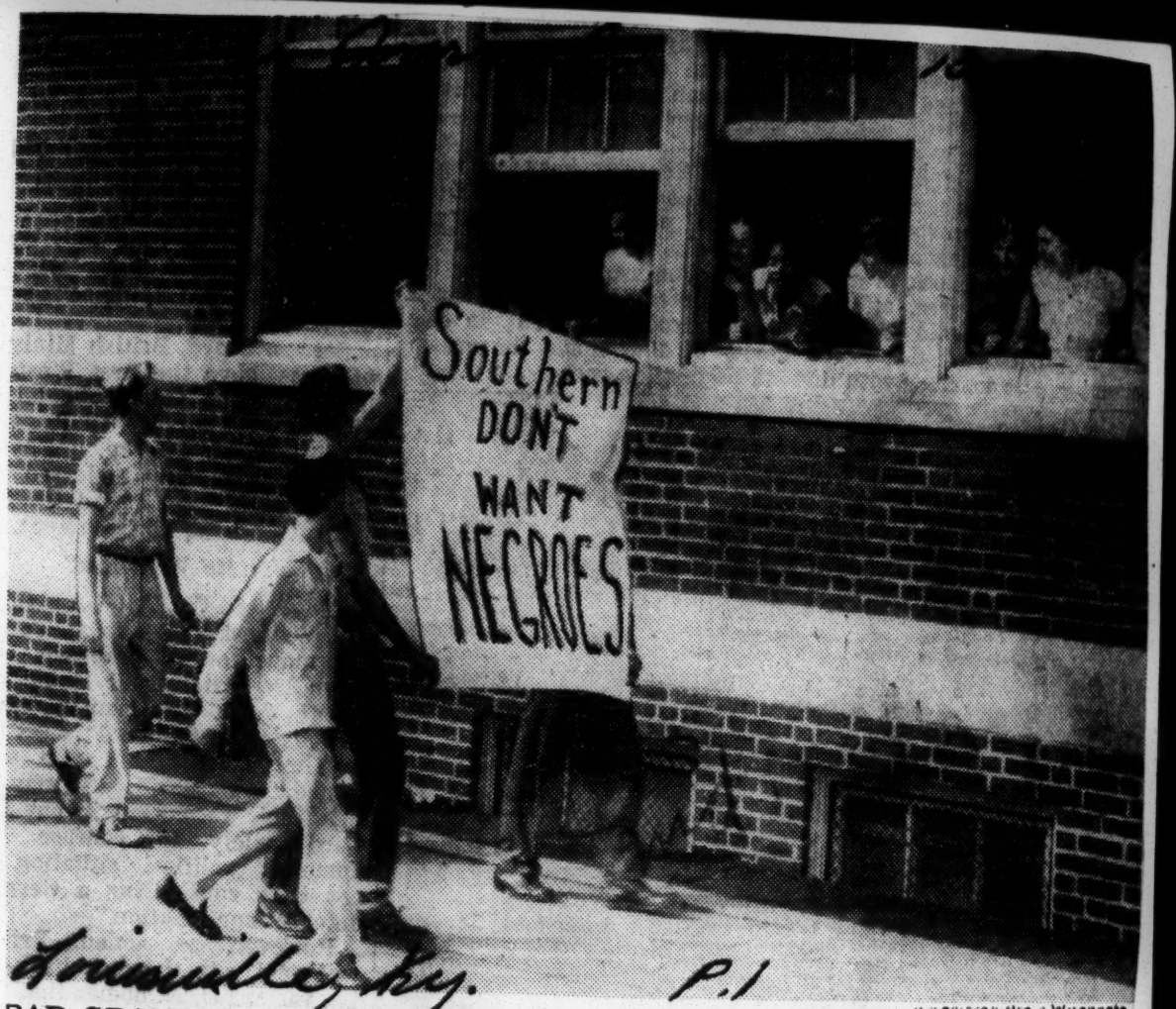
Surge Through Streets

When classes reconvened this morning, students took up the protest, surging through the streets in a tumultuous parade that snowballed as it progressed from school to school.

By the time the anti-integra-

THEY DEMAND SEGREGATION — Baltimore police yesterday restrained a crowd of about 2,000 white teenagers, demanding racial segregation in schools, who marched on City Hall, shouting vainly for a meeting with the mayor. A few broke through cordon and got into the building.

(Story on Page One)



Associated Press Wirephoto

BAD GRAMMAR DRAWS LAUGHS as youthful pickets protest integrated classes at Baltimore's Southern High School yesterday. Watching students included a Negro girl

Police In Baltimore Put Down Violence As Mob Protests Integration In Schools

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP)—A mob of about 400 whites, adults and teenagers, threatened three Negro pupils coming away from Southern High School today in spreading demonstrations against mingling of whites and Negroes in Baltimore's public schools.

Leon Thompson, 14-year-old Negro boy, was punched in the face.

Police arrested a man who identified himself as Jack Zimmerman, 34, and gave an address two dozen blocks away.

One other Negro boy was escorted from the school by a minister and a third was driven through the crowd by a teacher.

Two other white men were arrested.

The crowd tried to upset the cruiser in which Zimmerman and the Thompson boy were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched an earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread today. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation had become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyore to be calm.

The school board stuck by its announced intention of keeping schools open, with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 52 of the 190 buildings.

Attendance was cut sharply at three schools as parents came to take their children home. Many explained they did not insist on segregation but feared their youngsters would be hurt.

Very few of the 581 pupils showed up today at school No. 34, where pickets made their first appearance yesterday. Integrated classes had been in operation almost four weeks without a sign of friction between white and Negro pupils.

Schools affected are in one of the poorer residential sections of the city, running heavily to day laborers, factory workers and domestic servants. Occupancy of the tightly packed row houses sometimes shifts from white to Negro in the middle of a block.

The schools involved in today's demonstrations have had only tiny minorities of Negro pupils since integration went into effect with the start of the school year.

The 36 Negroes enrolled at Southern High went into the building in a body after the initial demonstration there this morning.

All signs indicated this outburst was spontaneous among the students. About 500 of them milled in the streets around the building. They had placards saying "Negroes Not Allowed" and "On Strike."

They shouted for pupils inside the building to join them. The police broke it up by telling them either to go home or go in to class when the bell rang.

Some Negro parents decided their children would be safer if they went home, so ten were escorted out by police.

Angry taunts flew back and forth between the young white demonstrators and Negro pupils as they gathered on a sidewalk across from the school. The white crowd started moving toward the Negroes. The police stepped between before they could clash.

Adults triggered the demonstrations at the elementary schools.

Bainbridge pupils bear school expense

Attorneys challenge school segregation on U.S. Naval Base

BAINBRIDGE, Md. — Denied admittance to the school operated on the U.S. Naval Base here, the children of colored Naval personnel are attending the Havre de Grace Consolidated School, with transportation at family expense.

They have employed NAACP attorneys who are contemplating court action if they are not admitted to the school on the base which is attended by children of white service personnel.

This school is operated by the Cecil County school system as an annex to the Perryville, Md. Elementary School which is overcrowded. But, being on the grounds of the military base, it is on Federal property.

UNDER A DIRECTIVE issued last January 12 by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, no new schools on military installations were to be opened on a segregated basis.

NAACP attorneys Tucker R. Dearing and William M. Toadvine contend that the Perryville Annex at the Bainbridge Center is a new school since it was not in operation last term.

They contend further that the Supreme Court decision of May 17 which declared segregated schools illegal, immediately outlawed segregation in all public schools.

Cecil county officials maintain that they are bound to continue segregation in the schools because of the ruling of Edward D. E. Rollins, Attorney-General of Maryland that the state law is effective until the Supreme Court hands down its final decision in the school cases.

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OF THE APPROXIMATELY 400 school-age children living on the Bainbridge base, only 13 are colored. Arrangements were made to send them to a colored school in Port Deposit, Md.

Those represented by the NAACP attorneys applied for admission to the Perryville Annex on September 13 and were refused.

Immediately letters were sent to the County Board of Education and to the superintendent of schools asking for a special school board meeting to discuss the situation, and to admit the colored pupils to the Bainbridge school buiiding.

The superintendent of schools is Morris W. Rannells. Members of the board are Everett J. Connellee, president; Peyton Patterson and Mrs. Louise Cameron.

— o OL O —

THE NAACP LETTER stipulated that "If we do not have a reply within ten days from receipt of this letter, we will deem your failure to reply a refusal to act."

Mr. Dearing said Thursday that no reply had been received.

However, Mr. Connellee has been quoted as saying that the board will not call a special meeting, but that the board's lawyer, Mrs. Doris Scott, will be instructed to answer the NAACP letter.

Baltimore students returning to school—

Protests seem to be ebbing against integration in capital

By The Associated Press

A new meeting of all pupils scheduled at stormy Anacostia High School in Washington today ... protests against ... and Negroes ... national capi-

... and student leaders ... would halt two ... of noisy demonstrations in ... effort to ... to one ... nearby ... been the ... demonstra- ... week-old ... of racial integration in ... schools. Yes- ... William O. Mur- ... said he felt "the peak of the ... at Anacostia ... officer made the ... today's end after more ... 2800 students were reported ... at one time or another ... three high schools and six ... highs.

AT BALTIMORE, firm handling by school and police officials, ... with a Circuit Court deci- ... appeared to have quelled a ... of student strikes, picket- ... and mass protests. Schools ... throughout the city reported the ... session quiet. Attendance was ... beginning to mount.

Superior Judge James K. Cullen ... that white and Negro chil- ... may continue to go to public ... schools together.

In Washington, the CIO execu- ... board adopted a resolution ... calling on Atty. Gen. Brownell to ... "take firm and fast action" with ... federal civil rights laws to insure ... peaceful integration of the pub- ... lic schools." The board also asked ... him to intervene in student strikes.

AT DOVER, Del., State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young filed suit in the Kent County Court of Chancery asking revocation of the ... corporate charter of the ... Association for the Advancement of ... White People on the ground the ... organization abused and misused ... the corporation power, privileges ... and franchises pursuant to an act ... of the Legislature."

The NAAWP spearheaded a ... drive to halt integration of white ... and Negro pupils at Milford, Del.

BALTIMORE CROWD ATTACKS 4 PUPILS

Times p. 18

Negro Boy Punched in Fight Over Integration—Schools Resume in Milford

Sat. 10-2-54

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1—An angry crowd of 800 white adults and students attacked four Negro pupils in front of a South Baltimore high school this afternoon as violence flared in protest against desegregation ordered by the local school board.

The mob rushed a police escort provided for the four Negro students as they were leaving Southern High School. One Negro boy was punched in the face and an attempt was made to overturn a police car in which the pupils finally were taken away.

Despite the violence at the school and the picketing at five other schools today, the board planned to keep the schools open Monday without rescinding its anti-segregation order.

Mayor Thomas D'Alessandro issued an appeal to the population late today urging calm and pleading against any inflammatory action. He said the situation was one of "serious concern."

White Students Picket

The trouble at Southern High School, which is in the heart of a residential area largely inhabited by white and Negro industrial workers, began early in the day when picketing students appeared with signs reading, "Negroes Not Allowed," "On Strike" and "Keep the Germs Spreading."

The latter was a reference to an earlier charge by Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, that "it looks as though the germs have spread from Delaware." Anti-integration demonstrations have occurred in Milford and Hampden, Del.

At one point, teachers took the placards away from the picketing students. The police told the demonstrators to go to school or go home, but the crowd continued to mill in front of the building, growing in size as the hours went by.

Near noon, Dr. John Schwatka, the principal, announced that those students whose parents wanted them to go home would be excused at once. Ten of the fourteen Negro students who came to classes today took advantage of it. Of the 1,780 students in Southern High School, thirty-six are Negroes.

Police escorted the ten Negroes out oft he school as demonstrators shouted insults.

Around 3:30 P. M., when school ended for the day, the mob, joined by hundreds of adults, had grown to about 800 persons. It was then that the attack on the four pupils occurred.

Five persons, including a Negro carrying a gun, were arrested during the afternoon demonstrations.

Near Cherry Hill, a Negro neighborhood in the southern section of the city, a bus carrying Negroes was stoned and a Negro boy was struck in the face.

Maryland PTAs Fight Integration

LOTHIAN, Md., Sept. 15.— (AP) A majority of 500 southern Maryland PTA members started an organization here tonight to try to keep the schools segregated despite a legal warning that racial barriers would eventually have to go.

"Under the Supreme Court decision, it is clear that sooner or later there will be no segregation in public schools of Maryland," Assistant Atty. Gen. W. Giles Parker told the group which packed the cafeteria at Southern High School here.

The problem, he said, is to achieve integration while maintaining stability in the schools. "We have no doubt citizens of Maryland will be able to solve their problems with a minimum of emotional display," he said.

Parker said Maryland planned to urge the Supreme Court to decree desegregation gradually and on a local option basis.

Despite Parker's warning that the Supreme Court decision would be the law of the land, the group from 31 or more parents and teachers associations agreed to name a steering committee to get their organization going.

Counties Await Final Ruling On Integration

Take Cautious Stand After Maryland Official Cites Option

School officials in nearby Maryland counties, informed of the State's view that integration should be a matter of local choice, are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Board of Education members in Montgomery County and School Supt. William Schmidt, of Prince George County, said they expected officials of those two counties will keep their schools segregated until the Supreme Court takes final action.

They were commenting on a statement by W. Giles Parker, assistant State Attorney General, who said the State's official attitude, when it makes its stand known to the Supreme Court, will be that county officials should determine by local option when white and Negro children may go to Maryland public school together.

Addresses Opponents Tonight.

Mr. Parker is scheduled to address tonight a group of parents protesting proposed integration. His statement was a preview of what he is to say tonight.

This fall, schools in Baltimore are integrated but in the counties white and Negro pupils are attending separate schools. State school officials said earlier that they would await further word from the Supreme Court before making a decision on what action the counties should take.

Mr. Schmidt, who is chairman of a committee appointed by the State School Board to study the problem, said Mr. Parker's views coincide with the recommendations of the committee. Conclusions of the group have not yet been set down in a report, Mr. Schmidt said.

Cites Local Variations.

Mr. Parker said, "We feel that there should be a variation in local procedure because of the variation of local circumstances. There is as much difference between Garrett and Calvert Counties, for instance, as there is between Maine and Mississippi."

Relative sizes of Negro and white populations might determine how and when a particular county might best end its two-race system of education, Mr. Parker said.

Comments on Mr. Parker's statement by four members of the Montgomery County Board of Education were based on an early report of his remarks which was interpreted as permitting counties to put integration into effect immediately if they so desired.

Wylie W. Barrow, the chairman; Mrs. Helen M. Scharf William F. Bullis and Mrs. Willard Edwards all agreed that a further waiting period, at least until the Supreme Court acts would be advisable.

NAACP Offers Aid.

The Montgomery board, meeting yesterday, told county representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to get in touch with the board's integration committee. The NAACP had offered its advice and assistance on the integration problem, and asked to meet with the School Board.

Meanwhile, Joseph A. Hunter, president of the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers, made a statement indicating that the parent-teacher association at Southern High School in Anne Arundel County may be expelled from the congress. Mr. Hunter said the State organization probably will not recognize any PTA group which seeks to resist the end of segregation in the public schools.

This is the group Mr. Parker will address tonight at Lothian, Md.

NEGRO STUDENTS CROSS SEGREGATION PICKET LINE — BALTIMORE, Md. — While two sign - carrying women pickets stand by, Negro students arrive at Baltimore's southern high school for classes Monday morning. The Rev. Elder James L. Johnson, of Rehobth Church of God in Christ, is escorting the students. About two-thirds of the white students remained away from classes here last week in protest against desegregation.

...timore Was 'Planned'

...timore Picketing Laid to Professional Baiters

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1
Oct. 10-30-54

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Now that the fog of confusion has lifted from ...hool site troubled here with demonstrations against the integra... of Negro and white school children, it has been definitely estab... that the picketing was staged by "professionals."

...observers from ...ying a gun.

...local police depart... the FBI, newspaper ... and the NAACP ... suspicious of the ... of the demon... which apparently ... planned method of ...

...children had ... to integrated ... for nearly a month ... that Negro ... were teaching ... about incident ... to blame ... for the ... Association for the ... Baltimore ...

...for all of ...

...disturbance occurred ... Sept. 30, at the ... Carroll School where ... Negro children, ... the kindergarten, were in ... By Oct. 1, the pick... had spread to several oth...

* * *

...DEMONSTRATIONS ... proportions at ... all - white Southern ... School where Negro stu... and Negro teachers had ... "peacefully and ...

...carried crude signs ... go back to ... and threatening ... Negroes re... with counter threats, ... was found car...

It was here that the pattern of operation began to look suspicious. The students began to admit that they did not make the signs and really did not know why they were demonstrating. They told of men driving up to the school and providing the signs. Many of the students tossed them into the hedges, others said they saw a good chance to stay away from classes.

Throughout the week-end the leaders of the rebels conducted a telephone campaign designed to inflame the parents. On Monday, Oct. 4, an estimated twenty-five schools were demonstrating.

The NAACP reported that "it was obvious that the signs were being prepared and distributed systematically among the children." It was also reported that adults were intercepting children at strategic places near the schools and directing them to return home.

* * *

ONE WHITE PARENT, B. L. Buckner, wrote, "I am a white parent of five children attending Public School 22, Hamburg and Scott Streets. My children went to school Friday morning and four of them were sent home."

The NAACP reports: "The picket lines were obviously organized by experts and were serviced by several cars. The license numbers of these cars were obtained and a check revealed their ownership.

"One man, who appeared to be the supervisor of the picket line, was using a car, Maryland tags HC-5493. The car is listed in the name of Preston Thomas Donaldson, 5332 Rollins Avenue, Washington, D. C."

The NAACP report revealed that "another important person on the picket line was a man who did not carry a sign, but held frequent conversations with pickets and serviced them with soft drinks. He was using a car, Maryland license, No. CE. 9097.

"This car is listed in the name of Owen Bernard Hayes, 311 South Norris Street, Baltimore 23, Md."

Another car was observed by Baltimore city police in the vicinity of a school building.

The occupant of this car had a map of the city on which various spots had been pin-pointed. The license number of this car was AG-9743. It is owned by Richard Dann, 3803 Park Avenue, Baltimore, police said.

* * *

THE OCCUPANTS of another car carried placards, soft drinks and apples-on-the-stick and distributed the cards and refreshments to various school children.

Thic car's license number is BE-1560 and is registered in the name of Margaret Wheeler, 4212 Morrison Street, Baltimore, Md., according to police records.

A car with the license number BE-7185 had four occupants, all of whom had placards.

* * *

THIS CAR is registered in the name of Robert Davidson, 220 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., police said.

The NAAWP revealed its interest in the picketng Oct. 5, when it sought to obtain a court ruling that the Baltimore City School Board had acted illegally by integrating the schools prior to a final decree from the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge James K. Cullen declared that the Baltimore City School Board had acted legally in abolishing segregation.

One of the NAAWP sympathizers turned to another and asked, "What does that mean?" His friend told him, "He just cut our throats."

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

"A Little Child . . . shall lead them," as the saying goes. At least there ... children of P. S. 60 in Baltimore, waiting for a policeman to escort them across the street, exemplify that thought. But the NAAWP wants you to believe that these smiles are not genuine and that deep down inside, these little folks are frustrated.—Rivera Photo.

Integration Credit Goes to Local NAACP

By [illegible] RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Credit for making a classroom desegregation work in this sprawling seaport city goes to the strong local branch of the NAACP, a progressive school board and an unyielding police force.

While Baltimore moves with its "gradual" school integration program, the State of Maryland, with but only one major exception, sits and twiddles its thumbs, watching the outcome of its Nov. 2 elections before making final action to be taken by the U. S. Supreme Court following its important decision.

Birthplace of the NAACP's brilliant legal mind, Thurgood Marshall, has been a sort of experimental laboratory for the NAACP, and court actions taken by this civil rights group aid much in readying the state for school desegregation.

* * *

The NAACP-sponsored school case was pending here when the Supreme Court handed down its famous decision. Then the Baltimore Board of Education had shown signs of desegregating its schools long before the Supreme Court's decision to abolish separate schools. Teachers have been integrated in the classrooms" for several years and Negro boys have been attending Polytechnic High School with white pupils for two years.

The late Dr. William H. Lemmel abolished separate teachers' meetings when he was superintendent of schools and the same policy was continued by Dr. John H. Fischer when he became superintendent. Negro and white teachers not only have been meeting together for nearly ten years, they also have been attending workshops together. On many occasions, colored instructors have presided.

Machinery necessary for putting into operation Baltimore's public school integration program began turning at a swift pace June 3, after the Board of School Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court regarding our public schools, and in view of an opinion given us by the Baltimore City Solicitor (Thomas N. Biddison) dated June 1, it is the opinion of the board that our system should be conformed to a non-segregated basis to be in effect by the opening of schools in September of this year."

As a result of this resolution, integration began peacefully in Baltimore, Sept. 7.

But, twenty-three days later, Sept. 30, an organized movement to break up the mixed schools began taking form at the Charles Carroll School where twelve Negro children of kindergarten age were enrolled.

* * *

DISTURBANCES and racial flareups then spread to approximately twenty-five other schools. It was obvious that adults and young hoodlums were leaders of the protest movement.

Turning point came Oct. 4, when Commissioner of Police Beverly Ober announced that all pickets would be arrested.

On Oct. 5, Superior Judge James K. Cullen refused to order the Baltimore School Board to restore the segregation it ended Sept. 7.

The NAAWP, headed by Hitler-like Bryant William Bowles Jr., of Washington, had asked the judge to rule segregation legal in the Baltimore city schools.

No longer pestered by Bowles and his hoodlums, Negro and white children returned to their classrooms in full force on Oct. 8.

School Supt. Fischer told the Courier that desegregation is "working quite well here."

* * *

FORTY OF Baltimore's 172 schools already are operating on an integrated basis and some white pupils are attending at least three of the formerly all-Negro schools here.

Four or five Negro teachers have been placed in formerly all-white schools and it is known that one of these teachers is in charge of an all-white class.

Negroes number more than one-third of the overall enrollment of 141,000 pupils in the city. Approximately two thousand of the colored pupils have moved or been transferred to once all-white schools.

There are 3,500 white teachers and 1,900 Negro teachers in the city system.

No child is required to attend any particular school in Baltimore because the city has never adopted a districting policy.

This policy not only allows a Negro student to attend a school of his choice, it also permits a white student to select a school that is not predominantly Negro or a school that has not yet enrolled colored children.

* * *

DR. FISCHER made it clear that the board has not moved colored teachers to formerly all-white schools just so that it can be said Baltimore teachers are now integrated.

He explained that a teacher is moved from one school to another only when the board is unable to find a qualified teacher to fill a certain vacancy.

The fear of Negro teachers losing jobs does not exist in Baltimore. The high enrollment here makes it necessary for the city to hold on to its **172 schools and all of its teachers.**

Should it ever become necessary for the city to cut its teacher roster, Negroes would stand above the white instructors because more colored teachers are either earning or have earned advanced degrees through out-of-state aid which was offered to Negroes during the days of outright segregation.

Negroes are now permitted to attend the University of Maryland on the graduate as well as the undergraduate level.

Much credit for curbing racial demonstrations staged by that man Bowles and his hoodlums goes to the white ministers of the city. Many of these clergymen escorted Negro children to and from school while being molested by Bowles' pickets.

* * *

DAILY PAPERS played a big role too, moving the school demonstration stories from front pages to back pages as a means of playing down Bowles and his mob.

To the NAACP, its members and officers goes the lion's share of credit for the present change-over in the Baltimore school system because it was the NAACP's constant pounding at the doors of city and state officials for years that finally resulted in the city getting its first taste of integration.

But, the NAACP is quick to give credit, too.

Said Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, leading attorney, NAACP executive and wife of the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell: "The church is the backbone of the NAACP in Baltimore."

Morgan State College, like most formerly all-Negro colleges in the border states, is operating on an integrated basis, boasting eight white teachers and six white students this year. One white female student is reported a resident of the campus.

* * *

THE CATHOLICS, who have been defying jim-crow laws and setting a pace for the entire South by opening the doors of their schools to all races, have a near-perfect program throughout the state.

Loyola University has been enrolling Negro students for several years.

Montgomery County, one of Maryland's largest and located near the District of Columbia, came out recently with a plan for integrating its schools. The successful operations in Baltimore and Washington apparently served as an influence.

The desegregation program, as expected, became a political topic in Maryland, too. Governor McKeldin made no reference to the segregation issue, but his opponent, Democratic candidate Dr. H. C. Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland, told one audience: "You will want members of the school board appointed who will be able to act in accordance with the age-old customs and traditions that have been a part of our way of life."

SHORTLY AFTER Byrd made this statement, energetic Atty. Juanita Mitchell told sixty ministers attending an NAACP-sponsored luncheon that "Byrd must be defeated."

Baltimore has proved that school desegregation will work, despite hostile foes and rabble-rousers like that man Bowles and his hoodlums. Opposition was expected and it was soon checked by unyielding police officers.

Baltimore has two important things in its favor — a strong NAACP branch serving as a watchdog and a Board of Education that is determined to make integration work.

A lot of credit goes to the alert president of the Baltimore NAACP, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson.

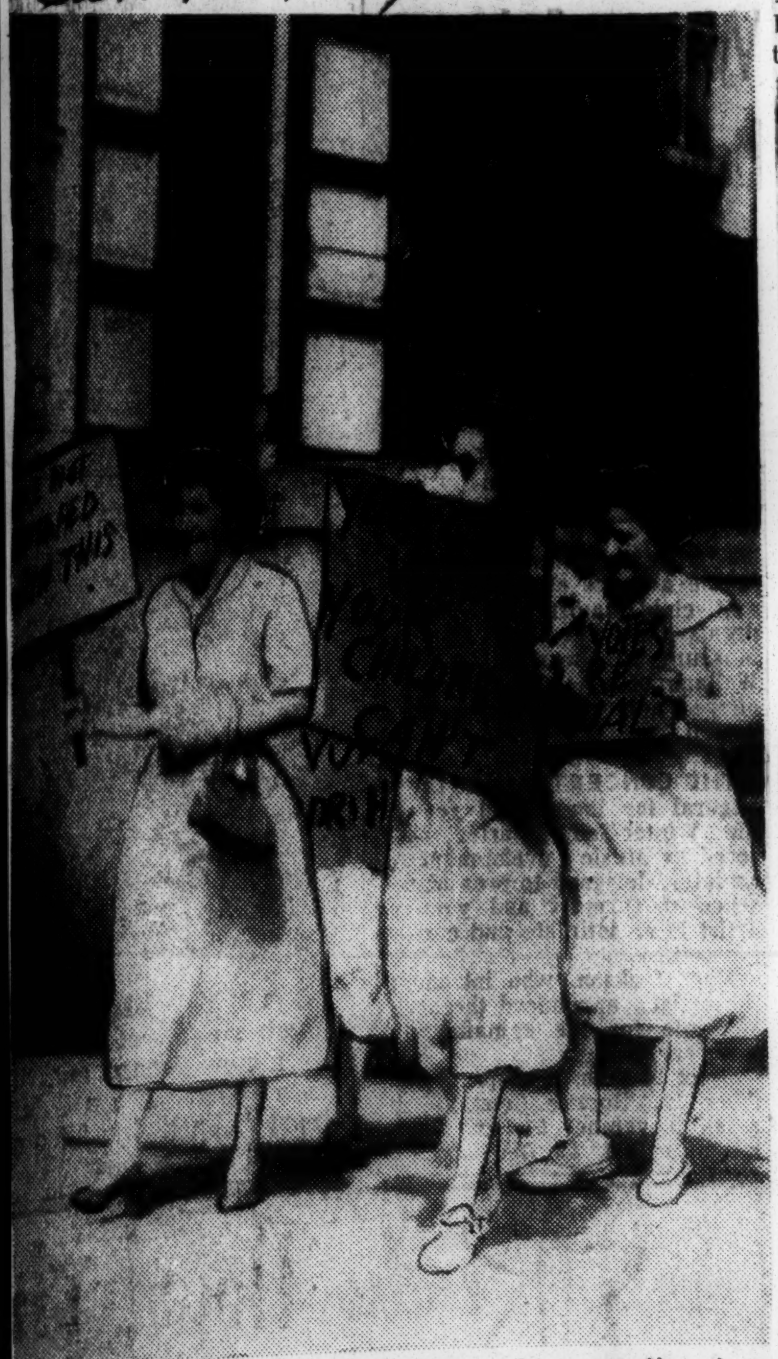
And, don't forget Superior Judge James J. Cullen who ruled: "The Supreme Court has spoken and we must all abide by it."

Pickets use NAAWP technique

Afro-American Sat. 10-9-54

30 white parents march, tell pupils not to attend classes

Sat. 10-9-54



PICKET LINE—The continuance of segregation in public schools is what these parents of 587 pupils sought last Thursday at School No. 34, Carey St. and Washington Blvd. The group of 34 women and one man admitted that they were disorganized and were only a group of parents who had "gotten together." Twelve colored pupils are enrolled in the school.

BALTIMORE

Thirty white parents who began picketing School No. 34 at Carey St. and Washington Blvd., Thursday morning, 15 minutes before school convened, used techniques similar to those employed in Milford, Delaware by the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

1. They picketed the school.
2. They urged the white pupils to remain out of school.
3. They told other white parents they can change a ruling of the Supreme Court by a local referendum.

However, the 30 pickets, all women but one, denied they were an organized group and members of the NAAWP. They claimed they were simply a group of parents who are against the integration of public schools here.

It marked the first such incident since the Baltimore public schools opened on an integrated basis on Sept. 15.

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THE PICKETS carried signs which said:

"Are We Satisfied? No. We Want Our Rights."

"Let the Taxpayers Decide."

"We Want Our Rights. We Voted for School Loan — Why This?"

"Join Us Now. Watching Is Doing No Good.

"Let The Taxpayers Decide."

"Is This Equal Rights?"

"Segregation Is Our Heritage"

"Equal But Separate Schools"

"Stay Home After Dinner"

The signs were being made up during the morning by the parents themselves on street corners. They were made up on shopping bags, cardboard box tops and printed in pencil and crayon.

THE SCHOOL has a total enrollment of 587 pupils, from kindergarten to the sixth grade. Twelve of the pupils attending there are colored. Miss Clara Crockett is principal of the school.

Thursday morning, only 169 pupils reported for school. Only three colored pupils reported for classes.

They were all kindergarten pupils.

THERE WERE about 100 persons standing on the corners watching the pickets Thursday morning. About 30 of them were colored.

The group of pickets which walked around three sides of the building was not organized and no leader could be found.

All the women pickets who walked around three sides of the building appeared ill-clad, the majority of them foreign-born. One pushed a baby stroller with an infant in it and another had an infant walking with her.

TWO POLICEWOMEN from Southwestern Police District arrived around 11 a.m. and tried to talk the women into getting off the streets. The women pickets refused to stop and talk to the policewomen.

"Ladies, can we talk with you?" the policewomen asked the group.

One woman picket replied: "No, they won't give us a mass meeting."

It was learned the picket was referring to the School Board which, they claim, has refused to hear their complaint.

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DR. JOHN C. FISCHER, superintendent of schools, was at the scene early in the morning, looked over the situation and left. Later, it was learned, he was in conference with Walter Sondheim, president of the school board.

The two policewomen who attempted to talk to the pickets were Miss Cora Wolfe and Miss Frances Spidlich.

Mrs. Crockett, the principal of the school, called the picketing "a surprise to us."

She said she had not talked to any of the picketing parents and said none had been in to see her. She said she did not know what the picketing was all about.

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SHE WAS of the opinion that the group got the idea from the incident in Milford, Delaware.

The picketing has been brewing for three days, the AFRO learned, from comments of bystanders on the streets.

The mother of one colored pupil at the school said a group of white people started gathering on the corner of Carey and Washington Blvd. Tuesday afternoon and the group has been increasing in size since then.

She said before Thursday, the group simply stood around talking and meeting the school children when they were dismissed from school at the end of the day.

— o 0 o —

THIRTY-FIVE white pupils were taken out of school by their parents Thursday morning following the appearance of the pickets.

It was reported that some of the pickets had a meeting Tuesday night in one of the parents' home to plan the next move.

An AFRO reporter asked one of the women pickets who appeared to be a ringleader what the meeting was for.

"We just had a meeting," the woman answered and continued walking.

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THURSDAY MORNING, all the white bystanders congregated on one corner and all the colored spectators gathered on another.

Some of the colored parents had nothing but praise for the entire teaching staff at the school. They said they were satisfied with the situation at School No. 34, and said the teachers couldn't treat out children any better."

The aunt of one colored pupil said:

"They have been throwing slurs at us ever since we've been here." She meant since the integration of the schools on Sept. 15.

A second parent said:

"My child is going to stay in there." She stated she had no idea of taking her son out of the school.

P. 21 Sat. 10-9-54

GERMS SPREAD — "Keep the germs spreading," reads a sign carried by one South Baltimore picket, a reference to the bigotry which has gripped nearby Delaware. Unlike Delaware, Baltimore school authorities announced the schools would remain opened and unsegregated. (See story on Page 1)

SCHOOL BOARD

Sat. 10-9-54

P. 8

- Says pickets cannot halt integration program
- Asks parents to obey law;

all schools remain open

BALTIMORE

The Baltimore City School Board announced last Thursday afternoon that local schools will remain open "with the assurance of the police department and the department of education that parents need not have any concern about sending their children to school."

The statement from the board was prompted by the picketing of some 30 odd white parents of school No. 34, Carey St. and Washington Blvd. last Thursday morning.

The parents were protesting the integration of twelve colored pupils in the school which has an enrollment of 587 pupils.

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THIS IS the statement from the Board of School Commissioners which was unanimously approved:

"All of our schools are, of course, open and will remain open.

"The police department and the department of education give their full assurance that parents need not have any concern about sending their children to school.

"We are well aware that it is only human to be somewhat apprehensive about changes in long standard customers. It is equally true, however, that one of the things that has made the United States the great bulwark against communism and fascist totalitarianism is the fact that by common consent we accept the principles of government by law and believe that adherance to law, especially where it concerns the rights of our fellow man, is a primary obligation of citizenship.

"We have confidence that the overwhelming majority of Baltimoreans will not be misled into thinking that anything good can possibly come from behavior that services only to confuse and frighten children and to interfere with their education.

"Our schools have been open for almost four weeks without a single untoward incident and in that time Baltimoreans have amply demonstrated the spirit of tolerance, understanding and fair play that has been a source of pride so often in the history of our city. Let us all continue to work together to maintain that tradition."

Meanwhile, picketing on last Friday morning was expanded to other schools, including Southern High No. 70 and Washington Elementary No. 22, Scott and Hamburg Sts.

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CLASSES were disrupted at Southern High School with at least half of the 1,700 students out of classes. Parents are continually coming and taking additional students home. There are no picket lines.

Police kept traffic moving and keeping the students from congregating on school property. However, they are permitted to congregate on the other side of the street.

There was no actual disturbance, but a group of students agitated the mass walkout shortly after school started. The principal, John Schwatka, issued a special bulletin saying that lunch would be served indoors this afternoon. Mr. Schwatka said that anyone who wishes to go home is permitted to do so.

Some 39 colored pupils are enrolled at the Southern High and at least half of them have gone home, some with their parents.

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THE SITUATION was orderly and quiet at School No. 34 which was picketed by 28 women. Friday morning. One of them said that they will continue the picket line "as long as necessary."

Only 65 children out of the more than 500 were in attendance on Friday including three of the 12 colored kindergarten children. There were no signs of disorder.

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AT WASHINGTON Elementary School No 22, Scott and Hamburg Sts., another where classes were disrupted Friday morning, a white school guard jjoined with 75 women and children in picketing the school.

Mrs. Mary Shenton, principal, said that she believed the demonstration to be a publicity stunt. Some 400 persons congregated around the picket lines but were kept orderly by 15 policemen.

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HOUSTON R. JACKSON, assistant superintendent of schools, told the AFRO school officials feel the picket lines and demonstrations at schools are sponsored by people out of the communities.

"They are not parents associated with our PTA's and other school groups," Mr. Jackson added. "The best evidence of that is that our parents have been responsible for the smooth integration program which has worked without incident for the past four weeks in these very same schools."

—Associated Press Wirephoto

CHANTING STUDENTS PARADE IN BALTIMORE TO PROTEST AGAINST INTEGRATION OF NEGROES

... police broke it up when the youths took their complaints to city hall

Anti-Integration Bands March in Baltimore

mbled attendance at about 500, with more than 1200 absentees.

Police kept demonstrators moving past the school, where six persons were arrested Friday after a white man punched a Negro student.

At least 20 of the 36 Negroes enrolled in the school attended class today.

At least nine schools in the city reported demonstrations. Others were visited by the roving bands of students.

One crowd had easily covered 12 miles by noon.

Shortly before noon, the roving bands joined forces at Southern and the crowd, combined with hundreds who milled around that area, was estimated by newsmen at close to 2000. Police quickly dispersed the throng.

By 2 p. m., the marchers had weakened and broken into several small groups.

In a television appeal Sunday, Principal John J. Schwatka of Southern urged parents to send, or take their children back to school. He blamed "the continuous current of inflammatory rumors circulated by trained and organized agitators" for the near-riot at the school on Friday.

He described Friday as a day on which "our standards of common decency had sunk to a very low level."

One man, identified as Charles Luthhardt, 46-year-old white, was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct shortly after 8 a. m. in front of a candy store across the street from Southern.

The second arrest occurred after a Negro man who had escorted several Negro students to Southern was found to be carrying a knife, Ford said.

Several white women carried signs in front of Southern. One read, "Milford did it, so can we."

Another read "Segregation Is Our Heritage."

Classes have been integrated here since school opened September 8.

Integrated school picketed by parents

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30—(AP)—Parents picketed an elementary school in Southwest Baltimore today protesting the attendance of 12 Negro children in the kindergarten class.

Dr. John Fischer, superintendent of schools, said only about 5(per cent of the children were attending classes at the school.

Police were at the scene to maintain order.

Women carried home-made signs reading:

"We want equal—but segregated schools."

It was the first such disturbance in Baltimore. Schools opened this Fall on an integrated basis.

In Maryland counties, segregation in the public schools is continuing pending further word from the Supreme Court.

Baltimore has a population of about 950,000 with a non-white percentage of 23.8, according to the 1950 census.

BALTIMORE MARKS INTEGRATION GAIN

Times p. 20

Attendance at Schools Rises, Picketing Drops—Writ for Segregation Is Voided

wed. 10-6-54

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5—Proponents of segregation in the public schools were set back strongly on several fronts here today.

City officials, mindful of the violence that erupted last Friday, with widespread picketing of schools and diminished attendance, were hopeful that the worst was over.

The actual disturbances and the number of those involved have been small with relation to Baltimore's entire school system. Its 170 schools have a total enrollment of 141,500, including 55,000 Negroes. Most of the Negroes continue to attend about fifty schools that operated as "separate but equal" facilities under segregation. Between 1,700 and 1,800 Negroes switched to white schools in last month's enrollment.

Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, estimated tonight that not more than twenty-five of the 170 schools had been affected by the segregationists. The student bodies of the affected schools totaled not more than 20,000 of the total of 141,500.

The day's developments were favorable in one degree or another to those seeking to live up to the Supreme Court opinion that the doctrine of separate but equal school facilities for whites and Negroes "has no place" in American life.

The developments included:

¶A judge in Superior Court dismissed a writ obtained by two groups including the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which would have compelled the Baltimore School Commissioners to provide segregated facilities.

¶Attendance in the schools improved generally, and notably in the schools that had been more seriously affected by demonstrations.

¶Firm police tactics reduced picketing of schools to a minimum without arrests or incidents.

¶The student leaders of Eastern High School assailed in a public statement other schools for "debasing themselves" and declared that any individual, regardless of color, "ca nand will" add to the "fine reputation" of the school.

The court decision was made this afternoon by Judge James K. Cullen. The writ had been obtained on Sept. 8 on behalf of the Maryland petition committee and the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Robert M. Furniss Jr. of Rockville, Md., who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the two groups were unrelated.

The writ was based on Article 32 of the City Ordinance Code, and particularly Section 22, which reads:

"It is hereby made the duty of the Board of School Commissioners * * * to organize separate schools for colored children and to establish as many schools for the education of the colored children * * * as may * * * be necessary."

Mr. Furniss argued that the School Board had no right to disregard this section, pending specific decrees by the Supreme Court implementing its historic opinion of last May.

On strictly legal grounds, and with only indirect references to the specific nature of the case, a similar position was taken by George Washington Williams, appearing as a friend of the court.

In initiating integration as of Sept. 1, Mr. Williams asserted, the school board had engaged in "jumping the gun."

Defending the School Board, Thomas N. Biddison, city solicitor, declared that "there is no higher authority than the Supreme Court."

In his formal demurrer to the writ, Mr. Biddison wrote:

"We believe that the broad question has been decided—that is, segregated public schools are unconstitutional. If a city such as Baltimore can work out the mechanics of desegregation, it certainly cannot be forced to await a specific directive from the Supreme Court to carry out a policy which the Court has held is constitutional. * * *"

Judge Cullen, in his decision, said the Supreme Court had "decisively and clearly ruled on the issue, by rejecting the old doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities.

"This court finds," he continued, "the Board of School Commissioners have exercised their discretion legally and in accordance with a final and enforceable holding and decision of the Cupreme Court of the United States * * *."

Mr. Furness said he would take the case to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

On attendance, Dr. Fischer,

superintendent of schools, reported "It is up appreciably in all of them, and most of them are very near normal attendance."

Individual checks at schools in sensitive areas confirmed this general picture. At Southern High School, where there were outbreaks on Friday, 902 out of 1,787 pupils came to school. Yesterday only 503 had appeared.

At Southern, the principal, John H. Schwatka, announced that beginning tomorrow, absence without legitimate excuse would be classed as truancy, with suspension or expulsion to follow any prolonged absence.

Baltimore Attendance Up

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6—Attendance in this city's 170 public schools was back to [illegible] per cent of normal today, the Office of the superintendent of schools reported.

The most dramatic improvement was recorded at Southern High School, scene of serious disorders on the segregation issue last Friday. On Monday, 503 pupils had reported for classes at Southern. Yesterday the figure rose to 902. Today, it was 1,543 out of an enrollment of 1,777.

Tension still persisted in some spots, however, notably in Southwest Baltimore around elementary School No. 134. There, although morning attendance rose from yesterday's 189 to 414, it fell off again during the afternoon to 387.

GENERAL

6 Arrested in Baltimore Protest Over Integration

Compiled From Press Service Reports

Demonstrations against integration of white and Negro classes in Baltimore public schools Friday capped a series of protests over the country.

A crowd of adults and teenagers, estimated at 400 to 1,000 persons, shouted angry threats at Negro students leaving Southern High School in Baltimore.

Police hustled the Negro students out of Southern High School two or three at a time into prowl cars and took them home.

PUNCHED IN FACE

Lois Thompson, 14-year-old Negro, was punched in the face as a crowd milled around three of them. Jack Zimmerman, 24-year-old unemployed shipyard worker from 28 blocks away, was fined $100 on a charge of hitting the youth.

Police arrested a total of six persons, including one Negro.

A young woman physical education teacher rescued another Negro boy and girl after they had been surrounded by the demonstrators. She dove into the crowd, took the two youngsters in her car and sped off with them.

Police had smothered an earlier threat of violence at Southern High School, one of six schools in which picketing, boycotts and protests spread Friday. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

URGES CALMNESS

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation has become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

School Supt. John Fischer went into conference with legal advisers to study possible action to end the boycotts, which cut sharply into attendance at certain schools.

About 75 per cent of the pupils at a Baltimore elementary school were out of class to protest the admission of 12 Negro children into a kindergarten class.

The school board stuck by its announced intention of keeping schools open, however, with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 52 of 190 buildings.

Attendance was cut sharply at three schools as parents came to take their children home. Many explained that they did not insist on segregation, but feared that their youngsters would be hurt.

Meanwhile, at Milford, Del., school buses crowded with white pupils returning to classes signaled the end of a spreading boycott protesting admission of Negro pupils to Milford High School.

Eleven Negro high school students remained at home, their educational future uncertain. They had attended the formerly all-white school under a school board decision to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court ban on racial segregation.

The Negro students were barred Thursday when a newly formed board reversed the previous decision in the wake of protest meetings, burning of crosses and the refusal of many white students to attend classes.

At East St. Louis, Ill., a group protesting increased enrollment of Negroes at the Centerville grade school interrupted a district school board meeting and demanded the board's resignation.

Some 200 persons were in the group headed by Paul Chitty, a filling station operator who acted as spokesman. After the group entered the board meeting, Chitty called on various persons to speak.

Members of the board later declined to comment except to say they would meet next Monday with a 10-member committee appointed by Chitty to discuss the situation.

EDUCATION 1954

MARYLAND

CONFLICT

Maryland Candidates Agree on Integration Methods

Candidates in Maryland's forthcoming gubernatorial election may have their differences, but on the subject of integration they seem to speak with a single voice.

This was made clear last week when H. C. (Curly) Byrd, Democratic standard bearer, called for "home rule" in desegregating the schools of Maryland. His view is similar to that of the administration of Republican Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, which already has revealed the stand it will take in arguments before the Supreme Court on December 6.

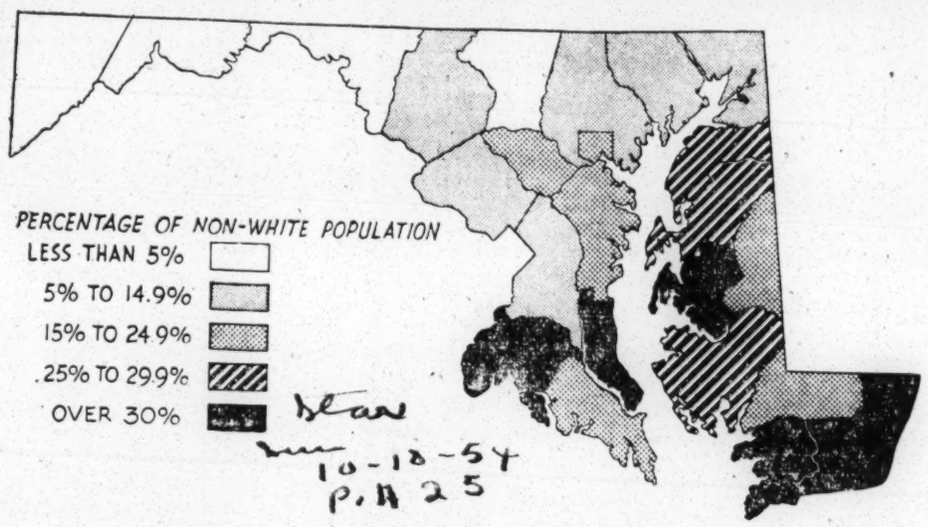
Maryland's legal officers are prepared to tell the court that desegregation should be left up to county school boards, and should be placed in effect gradually.

Dr. Byrd's statement on the subject last week included these words:

"It is apparent . . . that conditions not only differ in the various communities, but the thinking of our people on this subject likewise differs in various communities. . . .

"I would rely on the school boards of each county to operate such programs in their counties that will best meet the needs of all their citizens."

The accompanying map illustrates a point often made by advocates of local and gradual adjustment in Maryland. It shows the distribution of non-white population in the State. The largest proportion of Negroes is in Calvert County, where 41.7 per cent of the population is colored. In Garrett County, at the other extreme, the Census Bureau lists 23,249 whites and 10 non-whites, but Supt. R. Bowen Hardesty of the Garrett County schools said last week he knew of no non-white adults in the county. There has never been a colored child of school age in Garrett County in his memory, Mr. Hardesty added.



Md. P-TAs to Meet On Segregation Ruling

LOTHIAN, Md., Sept. 13 (AP). The Southern High School Parent-Teacher Association will be host to approximately 30 other Southern Maryland P-T A groups Wednesday night to discuss effect of the Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in schools.

The stated purpose of the meeting is "to formalize the organization of the Maryland P-TA Council for separate schools."

ut leaders in the movement would not say today that they are trying to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

What we are interested in is maintaining local police in the conduct of the school system," said Comdr. J. M. Court, who handled publication for the meeting.

He said this takes into account the number of teachers to be hired for a school and their race as well as the possible integration or continued segregation of white and Negro students and the school facilities which are available.

Groups from Calvert, Prince Georges and Charles County are expected to join those of Anne Arundel in the meeting in the high school here at 7:30 p. m.

'Mothers'—Firm believers in the old saying, "Red, white, and twenty-one," these "American" mothers picket a school in Baltimore, protesting the end of segregation of white and Negro pupils. Their placards demanded an end to integration.—INP Photo.

Enforcement Agencies Are Breaking Down

Ratcliffe Says High Courts Must Take Stern Action to Curb Rabble-Rousers Promoting Violence in Border States

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

BALTIMORE, Md.—Flareups and violence in three border states last week over desegregation in public schools made it clear that stern action by high courts must be taken to curb hoodlums and rabble-rousers who are repeatedly ignoring local police officers.

The violent attempt by white adults and students to break up the already mixed schools in Baltimore resulted in attacks on a Negro pupil and Negro man who were being guarded by police.

Violence in Baltimore broke out almost four weeks after Negro and white pupils had been attending schools together.

* * *

SIX PERSONS were arrested and four of them fined, one offender being ordered to pay $100, after 400 teen-agers and adults threatened three Negro pupils coming away from Southern High School in Baltimore.

The Baltimore flare-up started originally over a dozen Negro children attending a kindergarten with fifty white children. Parents, mostly mothers, paraded in front the school with crudely lettered signs.

The flare-up spread to five other schools, with violence taking place at Southern High. One mother, with an infant in her arms, was among the hundreds of marchers protesting the end of racial segregation at Southern High. Most of the rabble-rousers were white pupils.

JACK ZIMMERMAN, 24, was fined $100 for hitting a 14-year-old Negro boy in the mouth. Police were escorting Leon Thompson from the school when Zimmerman is said to have stepped from between parked cars and socked Leon.

Police also arrested a Negro man, John Walker, and fined him $25 on a disorderly conduct charge. Other Negroes and whites reported they were attacked in various sections of the city.

A white teacher snatched one Negro pupil from the hands of white mobsters.

Following a special meeting, Baltimore's Police Commissioner said "We will not permit disorder. All children will be allowed to enter school and leave school peacefully and unmolested."

MAYOR D'ALESANDRO called for cool heads and calm consideration.

Governor McKeldin, seeking re-election, was on a barnstorming campaign tour when informed of the violence and declined to comment.

Walker was being searched by police when the hoodlums attacked him.

No Disorder Balto. Police Pledge

BALTIMORE

"We will not permit disorder," Police Commissioner Beverly Ober stated here Friday night in the wake of noisy demonstrations and some disorder which broke out after two days of picketing by white parents against integrated schools.

Colonel Ober met with State and city officials and school authorities after a noisy anti-integration demonstration at Southern High School resulted in the arrest of six persons.

The Police Commissioner's statement follows:

"We in the Police Department are hopeful that the citizens will be orderly, but we are prepared to act immediately on any overt act.

"We will not permit disorder.

"All children will be allowed to enter school and leave school peacefully and unmolested."

WALTER Sondheim, president of the school board; Dr. John F. Fischer, school superintendent; W. Giles Parker, assistant attorney general; Thomas N. Biddison, city solicitor, and Saul Harris, assistant State's attorney, all attended the meeting with Colonel Ober.

It was Mr. Biddison's ruling last May, following the Supreme Court's decision, which prompted the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners to vote to integrate the public schools here this fall.

A statement from Mayor D'Alesandro was also issued Friday night calling for "cool heads and calm consideration."

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BALTIMORE'S integration of the schools had gone along smoothly since Sept. 15, the day schools opened.

No signs of unrest or any incidents appeared until Thursday when a group of mothers, no doubt prompted by publicity given the Milford, Delaware situation, began to picket School No. 34, a kindergarten, primary and elementary school.

On Friday, however, a large majority of the white pupils at Southern High School remained out of their classes and began agitating outside the school.

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A NOISY anti-integration demonstration involving over 2,000 persons broke out around the high school where 39 colored children are enrolled in a student body of 1,788.

One 14-year-old colored pupil was assaulted and six persons were arrested before police were able to disperse the shouting and jeering mob that gathered in the streets about the school at Warren Ave. and William St., to demand the expulsion of colored pupils.

Four of the persons arrested, including one colored man, were later fined in Southern police court. Another 29-year-old colored man was held for investigation and a 14-year-old white boy was released without any charge being placed against him.

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THE HEAVIEST fine of $100 was drawn by Jack Zimmerman, 24, white, of the 300 block Poppleton St., an unemployed seaman. He was convicted of striking Leon Thompson, 14, of the 900 block Sharp St., colored, as the pupil was leaving the school escorted by two policemen.

In imposing the fine, Magistrate Simon Schonfield warned the stocky, ruddy faced Zimmerman and the noisy white spectators who followed him to the courtroom from the school:

"It is hard to believe that a situation like this could happen

BALTIMORE BOILS—Almost 400 children stayed away from elementary school No. 34 in Southwest Baltimore last week as a group of parents picketed the building in protest to the enrollment of Negro students. The angry parents promised to spread a strike by school children to all parts of the city. Children stand by bewildered as unidentified Negro man (left) glances at watch. INP photo

in Baltimore. I am going to see that it doesn't happen again and I fine you $100."

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LOUD CRIES of complaints came from the white spectators but they were quickly silenced by the magistrate's promise to clear the courtroom at the next outbreak.

An ironic note to this first incident of violence attending the integration of schools in the city, was added by the fact that at the same time Thompson was testifying against his attacker, his brother, Melvin Thompson, 17, was playing football with the Southern team against McDonogh.

Southern has a colored player on its team.

While the Southern demonstration was the most violent in the city, there were reports of other anti-integration sentiment at 5 other schools.

The first anti-integration came on Thursday at school No. 34, Washington and Carey Sts., where there are 12 colored

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WOMEN CARRYING signs asking for the removal of colored children, began to picket the school early Thursday, as only 169 pupils reported for classes.

Late Thursday rumors began to seep through the city that other schools would be the scene of similar demonstrations and by Friday morning the stage had been set for what followed.

In addition to Southern, and No. 34, pickets appeared at:

Schools No. 22, Hamburg and Scott Sts.; No. 72 at Hanover and Lee Sts.; No. 48, Hollins and Fulton Ave.

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ALL OF THE schools are located in South Baltimore, long regarded as the section of the city with the deepest rooted racial prejudice.

First indication that a disturbance was brewing at Southern came early Friday when 500 white Southern students failed to answer the morning bell and stood outside the school shouting for other students to join them.

At least two of the colored women on the custodial staff of the school reported that they had been assaulted by groups of whites while on their way to work at Southern. None of the injuries was serious.

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AS THE DAY moved on, more and more students listened to the cries of the mob and left school. Signs saying "Keep Southern White" and "Negroes Are Okay In Their Place But Not At Southern" began to appear.

By noon only 900 students were in school and by mid-afternoon there were only 400. The exodus of pupils came as a suprise to the teachers and John H. Schwatka, principal, who all reported that the colored students had been accepted by the white students at Southern and there had been no complaints up until Friday.

As the students left the school they were joined by angry faced adults who shouted and jeered louder than the pupils.

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INSIDE THE school tension held sway as the mob outside grew louder and bolder. One colored girl inside the school was afraid to take a shower after her gymnasium period until a white student took her by the hand and promised to see that no harm came to her.

Another bright note to the ugly situation came when the football team surrounded the colored player on their team, Melvin Thompson, and escorted him through the mob to a bus which took them to McDonogh for a scheduled game.

Thompson, a guard, played in the game Southern lost 34-0.

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A SQUAD of police from the Southern District, under the command of Capt. Frank Deems and Lt. Frank Baccala hurried to the school where they escorted the colored pupils through the mob.

The attack on the Thompson boy came as the police were escorting him away from the school. In Lt. Baccala's own words, this is what happened:

"There were approximately 2,000 people around the school when we took the boy out. As we were walking down the street Zimmerman (the white man) came up from nowhere and hit Thompson without any provocation."

In his own defense, Zimmerman tried to convince the Southern Police Court magistrate that the boy had called him a vile name, but this was termed "untrue" by police who stated that Thompson said nothing to Zimmerman.

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AS POLICE TRIED to silence the mob about the school, rumors began to fly thick and fast. One said that a white girl had been knifed and killed by a colored student, and another said a white girl had been criminally assaulted.

There was no truth to these rumors but the mob didn't care. They believed them and they were out for blood. The only thing that stopped them was the presence of police who made it evident that they were there to protect the colored students and prevent violence.

The angry white spectators didn't like this, but there was nothing they could do and slowly and bitterly they began to move away from the school still voicing threats against the colored pupils.

THESE PEOPLE were not a crowd. They were a mob. They shouted and they cursed and there was violence in the air that could have exploded at any moment, except for the coolness of police.

In the mob were children barely able to walk, students with their books still in their arms, women pushing baby carriages and some showing signs of pregnancy, hard faced men and those who showed the ravages of liquor.

These were the people who made up the mob whose animal like cries could be heard in the office of the principal, who was almost in tears as he expressed his shame at the action of these people.

"We have never had trouble at Southern before. The colored students were treated fine until this happened. I can't explain it but I am ashamed of them," Principal John Schwatka said.

"I called the police because I did not want any of the colored boys and girls to get hurt. They are fine students and Americans. Why should these people do this to them."

— o O o —

THE AIR OF shame at the action of the mob hung over the school like a cloud. "These people should get down on their knees and pray" said one of the teachers. "This is not America this is madness" said another, and so it went.

What started this outbreak? The causes are not complicated, according to the people who have an intimate knowledge of the makeup of the people in South Baltimore.

First there was the disturbance in the Milford area and the wide publicity it received. Like other fads, the gold fish eating craze-the panty raids - the Milford incident came to Baltimore.

Prompted by vicious rumors that had not a grain of truth in them, fanned by agitators who seized the chance to be leaders, the anti - integration feeling began to spread, informed sources say.

Before the children knew what was happening they had been caught up in the excitement. The same children who had sat in class with colored students now asked that they be thrown out of school.

Mothers worried about the safety of their children, took them out of schools, people with nothing to do gathered about the schools, and the situation grew worse until it finally emptied into the ugly incident at Southern.

Other persons fined in the disturbance were:

Phillip Bestpich, 43, of the 400 block Saunder St., $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

John Vernon, 1300 block S. Hanover St., $25 and cost for disorderly conduct.

John Walker, colored, 19, 600 block W. Cross St., $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

EDUCATION 1954

Integration
Education

MARYLAND

CONFLICT

Baltimore School With Most Negroes Has No Difficulties

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Baltimore, Oct. 8.—Integrated classes of white and Negro pupils began in the public schools here a month ago. And the elementary school with by far the highest percentage of Negro children has maintained a perfect negative record in terms of the disturbances which have affected 25 of the city's 170 public schools since last Thursday.

As Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of public instruction, put it, "There has not been one peep of trouble at No. 74."

No. 74 is also known as the Oliver Cromwell School. It is an old red-brick building in northeast Baltimore. It is in a quiet neighborhood made up largely of old "row-houses," and until 1940, was characterized by a high percentage of home owners.

Since the war, and the breakdown of segregated housing, there has been a steady increase of Negro families in the section. Baltimore as a whole has a population of nearly 1,000,000, of whom about 23 per cent are Negroes. When school started September 7, nearly 40 per cent of No. 74's enrollment was Negro.

But while picketing and student disorders materialized at one school with only 12 Negro pupils, and another with only 37, there has been nothing of the kind at No. 74.

It has been suggested that the mere "balance" of the population in the area has tended to neutralize conflict. But in the opinion of nearly everyone except Miss Elizabeth Storm, principal of the school, most of the credit goes to Miss Storm, at No. 74 for 12 years.

Miss Storm was born in Meridian, Miss., and went to school in New Orleans and Virginia. She combs her near-white hair straight back.

The key to Miss Storm's policy on the race question in her school seems to be that people were the most important element in it, and that "living a situation is more important than talking about it."

So beginning last spring, when the Supreme Court decision indicated that there would be a large Negro registration, Miss Storm said that she and her staff of 19 made a "great effort, but a very quiet effort," to lay the groundwork for orderly integration.

"We simply lived with our people," she went on. "We talked and we tried to explain things."

All summer long, parents of both races called on Miss Storm. As recently as yesterday, two sixth-grade girls came in with uneasy questions. The principal asked if they would read Wednesday's paper. It had the text of Superior Court Judge James K. Cullen's decision approving the local policy of desegregation without waiting for Supreme Court decrees.

"They hadn't read it," she smiled. "I had the clipping here, and we talked about it. I told them there was the basic thing—that our country had ruled so. We read some more, where it said, "The court has spoken..."

And the process of "living" with both children and parents has continued. Miss Storm acknowledged to one mother that "it's rough on everybody concerned." The woman and her friends "all went away feeling better."

Miss Storm summed up in a calm, level voice. She had a final point to make:

"I saw a white mother and a colored mother talking as if they had a common interest," she said. "Years, months, even weeks ago, on the broad steps of School No. 74 that could not have happened."

Copyright 1954

School Row Leader Served Tax Subpoena

not going to give up our charter. We can get it in another state but we're not going to give it up."

Bowles and Joseph W. Danes, national vice president and Delaware president of the organization, announced that a meeting would be held at the airport in Harrington, Del., at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.

* * *

BOTH SAID Bowles would attend. Bowles said he would first try to arrange a "conference" with Delaware authorities regarding the warrant for his arrest. He said he wanted to face it "in Delaware, and nowhere else—I don't want to be extradited."

It apparently was his idea to give himself up and to seek to arrange immediate bail, which might enable him to appear at the Harrington meeting, anyway.

Bowles left the raceway here by car, headed presumably for Washington.

He had arrived about 2:30, hatless, and wearing a dark blue suit. Within 60 seconds, he was called aside in an aisle between open tiers of seats by two agents on the staff of L. A. Chamberlin, director of internal revenue for the Baltimore district. They served the subpoena.

Baltimore 'Practically Normal'

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7—Public school attendance here was described as "practically normal" today by Dr. John H. Fischer, Superintendent of Public Instruction. No incidents involving parents who opposed de-segregation were reported.

Baltimore has 170 public schools and at no time have more than twenty-five of them been affected by disorder growing out of the segregation issue.

The police continued to patrol certain key schools in strength. The greatest tension appeared to continue in the area around elementary school No. 34, in southwest Baltimore.

It was here a week ago today that the first picketing by proponents of segregation began. A day later, the trouble spread to Southern High School, where a teacher had to drive her car through a hostile crowd to get two Negro pupils to safety. There were three arrests.

Miss Clara M. Crockett, principal of School 34, reported that attendance continued to rise. It was now back to about 80 per cent of normal. She spoke patiently to anti-desegregation parents who called on her.

School 34 has an enrollment of 554 children for the morning session and 550 for the afternoon. It has twelve Negro children, all in kindergarten.

Baltimore Students Told To Return to Schools

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Their position further strengthened by firm police action and circuit court action, school officials today ordered students who have been absent "without sufficient reason" to return to class this morning "without fail."

Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, issued the ultimatum to students late yesterday.

"There has been sufficient time now for all to realize that illegal absence from school is not an acceptable way to express opinions on public questions . . ." he said.

He called attention to the school attendance law that "pupils over 16 years of age who are repeatedly truant (shall) be permanetly dropped from the schools."

Earlier Judge James K. Cullen of Baltimore's supreme bench reused to order the Board of School Commissioners to restore segregation which it abolished with the opening of school September 7.

The Maryland Petition Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of White People had sought such a court order.

"This Court finds the Board of School Commissioners has exercised its authority legally and in accordance with a final and enforceable holding and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," Judge Cullen said.

McKeldin and Byrd Voice Sentiments on School Segregation

The two contenders in Maryland's gubernatorial campaign made statements on the school segregation problem yesterday.

Republican Gov. McKeldin made a fleeting but significant reference to it in a Prince Frederick speech last night.

And his Democratic opponent, Dr. H. C. Byrd, released a lengthy statement in which he advocated letting each Maryland county handle school segregation in its own way.

Dr. Byrd's recommendation was similar to the position taken by Republican Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins. Mr. Rollins, who was presumably speaking for the McKeldin administration, said recently he would recommend to the Supreme Court that the start of integration be left to the discretion of local school authorities.

Cites Long-Time Policy.

Dr. Byrd noted in his statement that it has "long been the policy of the State of Maryland to maintain separate but equal facilities for white and colored children in the schools" and it has been one of the duties of the State government to "promote good will and progress among all of our citizens, regardless of race or religion."

"It is apparent, however, that conditions not only differ in the various communities but the thinking of our people on the subject likewise differs in various communities," Dr. Byrd added.

"It therefore seems to me to be unwise to take such drastic steps as to end immediately an educational plan that has worked with increasing benefits to all concerned for many years, and particularly unwise to take such steps where there is strong and sincere opposition to such a change."

Up to School Boards.

The former University of Maryland president said he is convinced "on group in any county is more conversant with the ramifications of this problem than the School Boards of each county."

"All problems involving public education should be handled, as far as legally possible," he said, "on a local basis by the School Boards of each county. Here is another example where the principle of home rule can be wisely employed."

Dr. Byrd's statement was a clarification of a remark he made Monday on his native Eastern Shore. He drew shouts and applause then when he said:

"You will want members of the School Board appointed who will be able to deal and act in accordance with the age-old customs and traditions that have been part of our way of life."

Charges Double-Talk.

Gov. McKeldin, speaking to a Republican rally of about 125 persons, most of them colored, in the Calvert County courthouse, charged that Dr. Byrd "says one thing on the Eastern Shore and another thing in Baltimore."

"He talks out of both sides of his mouth at the same time," the Governor added.

Gov. McKeldin has made no public statement in this campaign detailing his stand on school segregation. His public utterances in the past, however, have urged racial tolerance and he has often referred to his appointment of Jews and Negroes to high positions in the State government.

GLEN BURNIE, Md., Oct. 9— ... Caleb Boggs of Delaware ... Saturday the arrest of ... W. Bowles, segregationist ... the school bias troubles ... Del., if Bowles step- ... back into Delaware.

At the same time, Bowles, here ... a Maryland chapter ... National Association for ... People, ... served with a federal trea- ... subpoena in connection with ... withholding of employes' ... in a roofing company he ... operated.

He held his second race-track ... here in six days to or- ... the chapter and was ... the subpoena. There also ... learned that Boggs had order- ... him charged with conspiracy ... interrupt the education of Dela- ... children.

* * *

PREVIOUSLY Delaware had ... to revoke the charter of ... organization and had directed ... state officers to turn in their ... records to the state attorney gen- ... office at noon Monday. On ... day, under the subpoena ... Saturday, he is to appear ... the internal revenue offices in ... on the tax matter.

Bowles announced to a crowd ... was no more than two-thirds ... size of Monday's, when the ... was about ... that he ... call Dela- ... officials ... night ... the ... ment.

Bowles

... have pledged any amount ... funds. They may have to come ... tomorrow. It's already ... us $5,000 to defend our ... ter.

... fight it to the end. We're

Segregation Disturbances Increasing at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP)—A crowd of about 400 white adults and teenagers shouted angry threats at Negro pupils leaving Southern High School today as demonstrations against combined white and Negro classes in Baltimore public schools gained momentum.

Police hustled the Negro pupils out of Southern High two or three at a time into prowl cars and took them home.

The crowd milled after three of them.

Leon Thompson, 14 - year - old Negro, was punched in the face.

Fined For Assault.

Jack Zimmerman, 24 - year - old unemployed shipyard worker from 28 blocks away, was fined $100 on an assault charge for hitting the lad.

Three other white men were fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

A young woman physical education teacher rescued a Negro boy and girl after they had been surrounded by demonstrators. She drove into the crowd, took the two youngsters into her car, and sped off with them.

The crowd tried to upset the cruiser in which Zimmerman and the Thompson boy were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched an earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread today. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation had become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

The school board stuck by its announced intention of keeping schools open, with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 35 of the 190 buildings.

Attendance was cut sharply at three schools as parents came to take their children home. Many explained they did not insist on segregation but feared their youngsters would be hurt.

A very few of the 581 pupils showed up today at school No. 34, where pickets made their first appearance yesterday. Integrated classes had been in operation almost four weeks without a sign of friction between white and Negro pupils.

Schools affected are in one of the poorer residential sections of the city, running heavily to day laborers, factory workers, and domestic servants. Occupancy of the tightly packed row houses sometimes shifts from white to Negro in the middle of a block.

Pupils Kept From School In Baltimore

(Picture on Page 28.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 (AP).—A school racial problem erupted here today nearly a month after classes had started with white and Negro pupils mingling peacefully.

The dispute was over a dozen Negro children, aged 4 and 5 attending kindergarten with 50 other white children.

About 12 women pickets, accompanied by two men, marched in front of the school this afternoon with crudely lettered signs protesting integration.

Principal Clara Crockett said enrollment at Elementary School 34 was 558. She said only 168 children attended morning classes, and parents came after 35 of these before noon.

There were only 111 children in the school this afternoon. All six Negro children attended. Five of six enrolled for the morning session attended. The sixth was ill.

Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, visited the scene today and remarked: "It looks like some of the germs have drifted down from Delaware."

Dr. Fischer's reference was to southern Delaware, where some schools are being boycotted as a protest against integration of white and Negro pupils.

One of the men, followed by the other pickets, said the group had no leader and had simply gathered to "express the sentiments of the people who live around here."

He predicted the movement would spread in Baltimore and would "close every school in the city."

Several parents in the predominantly white neighborhood reported to the principal that

Parents Picket At Kindergarten

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Parents picketed an elementary school in southwest Baltimore today protesting the attendance of 12 Negro children in the kindergarten class.

Dr. John Fischer, superintendent of schools, said only about 50 percent of the children were attending classes at the No. 34 school.

Police maintained order.

Women carried home-made signs reading:

"We want equal but segregated schools."

Other signs read: "We want our rights! We voted for the school loans—why this?"

The picketing was the first such disturbance in Baltimore. Schools opened this fall on an integrated basis in accordance with a ruling by the city solicitor's office.

About 582 children are enrolled in the school. School principal Clara Crockett said the only Negroes are the 12 kindergarten tots, 4 and 5 years old.

NEGROES THREATENED AT BALTIMORE SCHOOL

Police Have To Take Pupils Home In Prowl Cars

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—(AP)—A crowd of about 400 white adults and teenagers shouted angry threats at Negro pupils leaving Southern High School Friday as demonstrations against combined white and Negro classes in Baltimore public schools gained momentum.

Police hustled the Negro pupils out of Southern High two or three at a time into prowl cars and took them home.

The crowd milled after three of them. Leon Thompson, 14-year-old Negro, was punched in the face. Jack Zimmerman, 24-year-old unemployed shipyard worker from 28 blocks away, was fined $100 on an assault charge for hitting the lad.

Three other white men were fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

A young woman physical education teacher rescued a Negro boy and girl after they had been surrounded by demonstrators. She drove into the crowd, took the two youngsters into her car, and sped off with them.

The crowd tried to upset the cruiser in which Zimmerman and the Thompson boy were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched and earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread Friday. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation had become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

Turner Has Plan

Integration Is Issue in Shore Race

CENTERVILLE, Md., Oct. 1 (AP).—The school segregation issue flared today into the campaign for Maryland's Eastern Shore seat in Congress.

State Sen. Edward Turner the Democratic candidate launched a plan to keep segregation in the schools.

Rep. Edward T. Miller, his Republican opponent, said he was "shocked and indignant that Senator Turner has seen fit to lower the level of the campaign by injecting the racial issue."

Miller accused Turner of an "appeal to emotional prejudices in an irresponsible and unprincipaled effort to secure votes."

"Turner proposed a "local option" plan which he said would circumvent the supreme court's opinion of last May 17 that separate schools are illegal.

Miller said he had "no quarrel with determination of the integration problem at the local level," but, he objected:

"It was the Republican Attorney General of Maryland who enunciated this policy, in contrast to the course followed by the Democratic Administration in Baltimore.

"I am in favor of equal educational facilities for Negroes but separate facilities," Turner declared.

"I am unalterably opposed to the Supreme Court's decision. I do not agree with the line of thinking contained in the Supreme Court's decision.

"I feel the people of this section of Maryland are not ready to accept the complex changes which will attend the breaking down of segregation in our public schools.

Turner proposed Maryland's General Assembly should enact laws by which the public schools would operate specifically under the state's broad police powers for the preservation of health, welfare and safety.

A companion law then would vest in local boards of education "the right to determine as a fact whether people's health, welfare and safety would be in danger by integration in the public schools."

11 Negroes Taken Off School Rolls

Picketing in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 — The first Baltimore picketing against intersegregation broke ou today at an elementary school with twelve Negro children among almost 600 pupils. About 500 pupils stayed away or left the school. The pickets said they planned to demonstrate tomorrow at more schools.

Today's picketing was generally orderly but a policewoman assigned to try to talk the pickets into leaving was shoved and, in the excitement, a woman collapsed and was hospitalized. No arrests were made.

BRIEF RIOT FLARES IN BALTIMORE

BY EDWARD FREEMAN

BALTIMORE — (INS) — More than 400 white students rioted at a Baltimore High School, attacking two Negro boys and attempting to upset a police cruiser.

The disturbance resulted when several police and a white minister attempted to escort three Negro boys and one Negro girl from the Southern High School.

White students, who have been picketing in protest against an end to segregation in Baltimore public schools, attacked two of the Negro youths, beating them over the head, slapping them and hurling curses at the quarte

The police finally rescued the two boys and arrested one white student. They drove away to a police station with the three in a police car, but not before the milling white students almost overturned the vehicle.

At last reports, the other two Negro students had not been molested. It was not known whether there were any injuries.

Baltimore Parents Protest Desegregation

By The Associated Press

The fencing between advocates and opponents of segregation centered in the border states yesterday.

A Delaware board of education voted to remove 11 Negroes from a previously all-white institution and a Baltimore school was picketed by irate white parents.

A newly elected School Board at Milford, Del., moved to return to segregation in Milford High School and remove Negroes "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

There was immediate speculation that some of the 11 Negro students may try to return to classes at the high school today, despite the board's ruling. They were admitted when the fall semester opened.

Milford's School Board members resigned a week ago when the State Board of Education said that in admitting Negroes they had acted without receiving prior approval from the State. The new board was sworn in yesterday.

In a statement, the board said that the future school assignment and necessary transportation of the Negro students "is the responsibility of the State Board of Education."

The Milford board appealed to parents to send their children to school this morning. About two thirds of the high school's 1,500 white students have been staying away from classes. The school was closed for a week because of fears of violence.

Wagner P. Jackson, president of the Wilmington chapter of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, denounced the board's action as a "shameful degrading spectacle of our duly constituted authority ignominiously surrendering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob."

Attendance in seven south Delaware schools, also in the Milford School District, was reported by State education officials as "pretty badly affected."

Dr. George R. Miller, State education commissioner, said all the schools are open but noted that fewer students have been reporting each day.

Associated Press Wirephoto

WHITE PICKETS AT BALTIMORE yesterday protested against school integration nearly a month after classes started with white and Negro pupils mingling peacefully. Watching across the street from pickets at School No. 34 are Negro parents and children.

In Baltimore, parents protested the admission of 12 Negroes to a kindergarten class. Picketing the school, women carried signs calling for segregation.

Although segregation is being continued in Maryland at large, Baltimore began racial integration in the schools in accordance with a ruling by the City solicitor's office.

The women picketing the elementary school, which has an enrollment of 558, said there are plans to spread the protest to at least four other schools.

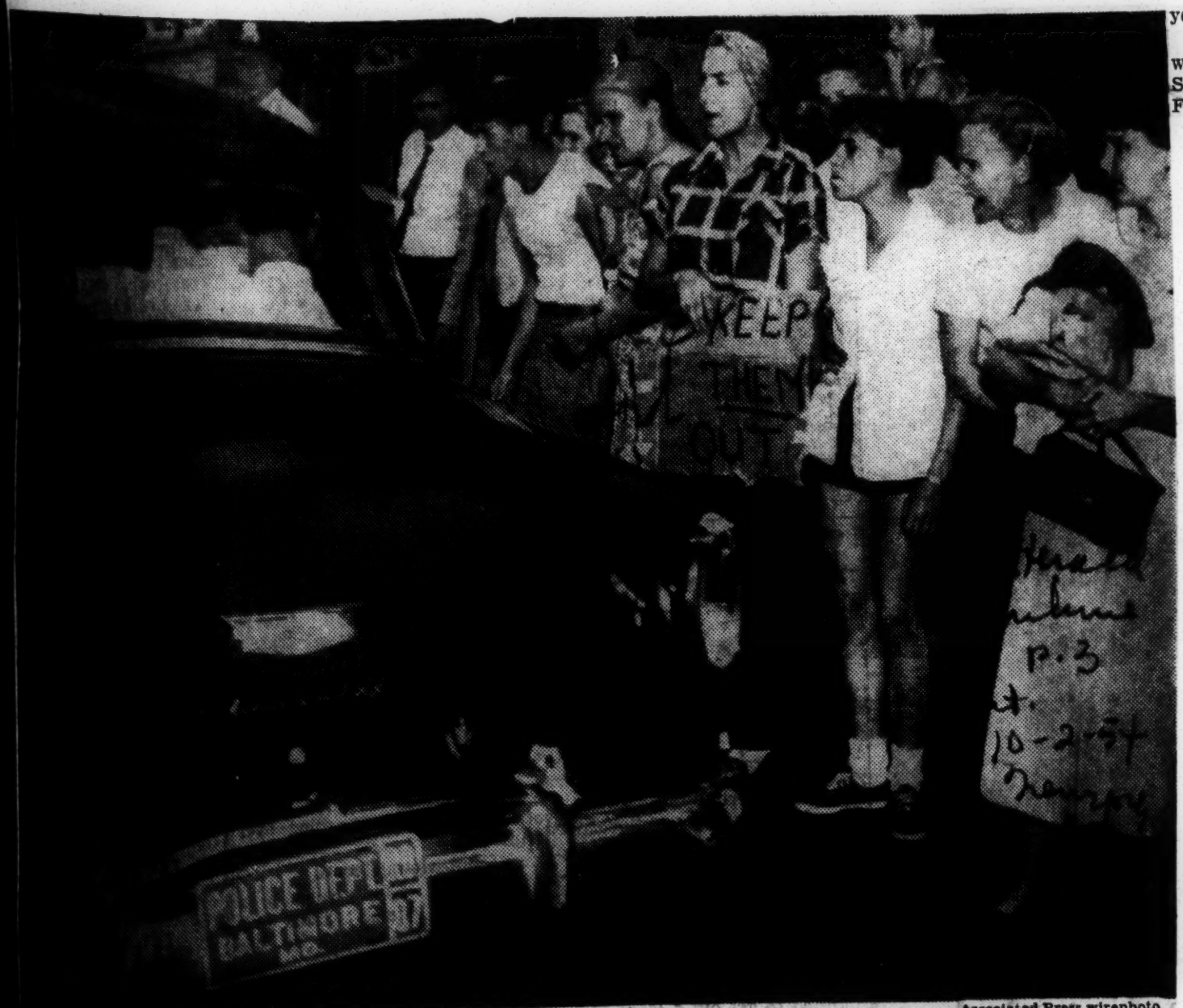
Principal Clara Crockett said only 168 children attended morning classes and parents came after 35 of these before noon.

Georgia Democrats Thursday hurled criticism at both the United States Supreme Court and President Eisenhower and then gave the state party organization's full support for the prevention of school integration.

The party delegates in convention at Macon endorsed a proposed constitutional amendment that would clear the way for "private schools" to replace public schools in Georgia.

Lieutenant Governor Marvin Griffin, who takes office as Governor in January, called the Supreme Court's ruling against public-school segregation an "unconstitutional usurpation of legislative power from Congress."

Delegates adopted a resolution denouncing Eisenhower for appointing Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States.



Associated Press wirephoto

Demonstrators hooting at a police car escorting Negro students from Southern High School in Baltimore yesterday.

Negroes Booed, Punched At Baltimore Schools

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP).—A crowd of about 400 white adults and teen-agers shouted angry insults at Negro pupils leaving Southern High School today as demonstrations against combined white and Negro classes in Baltimore public schools flared for the fourth day.

Fifty-four Negro pupils were escorted from the school by a minister and a third was driven through the crowd by a teacher. Two or three prowl cars moved into the area.

One of the Negro students, Leon Thompson, fourteen, was punched in the face. Jack Zimmerman, a twenty-four-year-old unemployed shipyard worker, was fined $100 on an assault charge for hitting the boy. Three other white men were fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

Woman Rescues

A young woman physical education teacher rescued a Negro boy and girl after they had been surrounded by demonstrators. She drove her into the crowd, took the two youngsters in, and sped off with them.

The crowd tried to upset the police car in which Zimmerman and young Thompson were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched an earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread today. There are thirty-six Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

A disturbance broke out at Southern when ten Negro pupils left the building under police escort at the request of their parents. The nine girls and a boy remained on a sidewalk across from the school and about 200 young white demonstrators jeered at them.

At one point the whites began moving menacingly toward the Negroes, who retreated down the street to the next corner, where police stepped between the two groups and sent them off in opposite directions.

Touch Off Disturbance

Two young men and a woman touched off another demonstration at School No. 22 at the southwest edge of the downtown business district. At School No. 34, picketing continued today and attendance appeared to be about the same as yesterday, when only 23 per cent of the youngsters were in classes.

The other demonstrations were at Southern High annex; School No. 48 at Hollins and Fulton Streets, and School No. 55, in the northeast part of the city.

Meanwhile, school officials have reaffirmed their position that schools would remain open. The Board of School Commissioners met late yesterday and unanimously reaffirmed their policy of integration.

Normal at Milford, Del.

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1 (AP).—Attendance returned to normal today at Milford High School as triumphant segregation forces hailed the defeat of an attempt to send eleven Negro students to the all-white school.

For four days this week attendance at the school—with ten of the Negro pupils in classes—had dropped to only about one-third of normal. Today, school officials reported it was over 80 per cent at youngsters crammed aboard the fourteen buses taking them to school.

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, disclosed that the eleven Negro pupils have not yet been assigned to any school. He added that the executive board of the State Board of Education would meet in the next few days "to consider this problem and the entire situation."

Edmund F. Steiner, the New Milford School Board president, said he expected the Negro students to go to an all-Negro high school at Dover, eighteen miles away, next week.

As the four-day integration attempt ended, Police Chief S. G. Powell told reporters that a police patrol car had found a cross burning in a vacant lot across from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker elementary school late last night.

pupils coming away from Southern High School today, in spreading demonstrations against mingling of whites and Negroes in Baltimore's public schools.

Leon Thompson, 14-year-old Negro boy, was punched in the face.

Police arrested a man who identified himself as Jack Zimmerman, 24, and gave an address two dozen blocks away.

One other Negro boy was escorted from the school by a minister and a third was driven through the crowd by a teacher.

Two other white men were arrested.

The crowd tried to upset the cruiser in which Zimmerman and the Thompson boy were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched an earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread today. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1,780 enrolled at Southern.

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation had become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

The school board stuck by its announced intention of keeping schools open, with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 52 of the 190 buildings.

Attendance was cut sharply at three schools as parents came to take their children home. Many explained they did not insist on segregation but feared their youngsters would be hurt.

BOY HIT DURING DEMONSTRATION

Mingling of Whites, Negroes in Schools Issue

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP)—A mob of about 400 whites, adults and teenagers, threatened three Negro

4 Arrested in Row At Baltimore School

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP).—Police arrested four persons outside Southern High School here today when a crowd threatened to overturn a police cruiser.

The incident started when a white man hit a Negro pupil emerging from school. The man was arrested immediately. The crowd pushed forward as he was being hustled into the cruiser.

All those arrested were adults. None were identified immediately.

Picketing and protests against school integration also occurred at five other Baltimore schools during the day as school officials reaffirmed their position that schools would remain open.

The Board of School Commissioners, in a meeting late yesterday, reaffirmed their position that schools would remain open. The Commissioners called the picketing "behavior that serves only to frighten children," and announced that despite the demonstration, all city public schools will remain open.

"The Department of Education and the Police Department give their assurance," the Commissioners asserted, "that parents need not have an concern about sending their children to school."

Police narrowly averted violence when classes were dismissed this afternoon at Southern High School.

After some scuffling, they arrested three white persons and a Negro, all adults.

Demonstrating at Southern High started just before school opening this morning, with about 500 white pupils milling in the streets.

Some of the teachers came out and snatched from the youngsters crude placards which said: "Negroes Not Allowed" and "On Strike."

Police in four squad cars and a patrol wagon broke up the demonstration and told the youngsters either to go home or go to school.

The 39 Negroes attending Southern walked into the building in a group. There were no audible threats against them.

A disturbance broke out at Southern when 10 Negro pupils left the building under police escort at the request of their parents.

The nine girls and a boy remained on a sidewalk across from the school and about 200 young white demonstrators jeered at them.

At one point, the whites began moving menacingly toward the Negroes.

The 10 Negro students retreated down the street to the next corner, where police stepped between the two groups and sent them off in opposite directions.

At Least 500 Absent

When classes got under way, it appeared at least 500 of the 1788 students were absent.

Two young men and a woman touched off another demonstration at Public School No. 22 at the southwest edge of the downtown business district.

The woman said she had participated in a demonstration yesterday at chool No. 34, scene of the first disturbance since the Baltimore schools started fall classes with white and Negro pupils integrated four weeks ago.

At School No. 34, picketing continued today and attendance appeared to be about the same as yesterday, when only 23 percent of the youngsters were in classes.

Demonstrations Against Integration Break Out

Mob Of 400 Adults, Teen-Agers Threaten Admission Of Negroes To Baltimore Schools

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (AP)—A mob of about 400 whites, adults and teen-agers, threatened three Negro pupils coming away from Southern High School today in spreading demonstrations against mingling of whites and Negroes in Baltimore's public schools.

Leon Thompson, 14-year-old Negro boy, was punched in the face. Police arrested a man who identified himself as Jack Zimmerman, 24.

One other Negro boy was escorted from the school by a minister and a third was driven through the crowd by a teacher.

Two other white men were arrested.

The crowd tried to upset the cruiser in which Zimmerman and the Thompson boy were taken to a police station.

Police had squelched an earlier threat of violence at Southern High, one of six schools to which picketing, boycotts and protests spread today. There are only 36 Negroes among the 1780 enrolled at Southern.

Situation 'Serious'

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro issued a public statement saying the situation had become "a matter of serious concern." He pleaded against any inflammatory action and asked everyone to be calm.

The school board stuck by its announced intention of keeping schools open, with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 52 of the 190 buildings.

Attendance was cut sharply at three schools as parents came to take their children home. Many explained they did not insist on segregation but feared their youngsters would be hurt.

Very few of the 581 pupils showed up today at School No. 34, where pickets made their first appearance yesterday. Integrated classes had been in operation almost four weeks without a sign of friction between white and Negro pupils.

In Poorer Sections

Schools affected are in one of the poorer residential sections of the city, running heavily to day laborers, factory workers, and domestic servants. Occupancy of the tightly-packed row houses sometimes shifts from white to Negro in the middle of a block.

The 36 Negroes enrolled at Southern High went into the building in a body after the initial demonstration there this morning.

Integration Disorders In Baltimore Result In Arrest of Six

By The Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Police and school officials looked today to the two-day week end to ease the tension that mounted between Negroes and whites in densely populated South Baltimore yesterday.

A 14-year-old Negro student was punched in the nose by a white man and six persons were arrested during a demonstration by about 400 white adults and teenagers shouting opposition to integrated classes at Southern High School.

Southern, where only 36 Negroes are enrolled among 1,780, was one of six schools at which picketing, boycotts and protests developed. It was the only scene of violence.

About 50 policemen detailed to the area moved in groups of two or three, dispersing large gatherings of Negroes or whites as they formed.

Sit on Front Steps.

It was the only reported incident of the night. Many residents of the rowhouse neighborhood where whites and Negroes live next to each other on some streets, spent most of the evening sitting on their front steps.

Of the six arrested during the demonstration at Southern High, four were fined.

Jack Zimmerman, 24, an unemployed shipyard worker who lives more than two miles from the school, was fined $100 and costs on charges of assaulting Leon Thompson, the Negro boy who was being escorted by police from the school.

Three Fined $25.

Three others, two whites and a Negro, were fined $25 each on charges of disorderly conduct resulting from the demonstration.

School officials said all schools would remain open with Negroes and whites assigned to study together at 52 of the 190 buildings throughout the city. Baltimore's public schools have an enrollment of 140,957, including 85,626 whites and 55,331 Negroes.

Until Thursday, when pickets showed up at a school which had 12 Negro kindergarten pupils, classes had been integrated without incident since public schools opened here September 7. Yesterday the demonstrations spread to five other schools.

EDUCATION 1954 CHIC CONFLICT

Segregation Dispute Goes Back to Court

[illegible], Oct. 15 (AP)—The [illegible] Hillsboro [illegible] Negroes [illegible] elementary-school system [illegible] into United States [illegible] Court here today.

The Hillsboro School Board [illegible] six Negro [illegible] required to attend the [illegible] Lincoln School. The [illegible] are those who have been [illegible] admission to the Webster [illegible] schools.

The board's suit declared the [illegible] children have been [illegible] withholding their [illegible]. It said [illegible] of children to [illegible] schools is on basis [illegible] and not by race, [illegible] or national origin.

[illegible] of the School Board [illegible] dismissal of a suit [illegible] parents of the six chil- [illegible] which seeks an injunction [illegible] the board from en- [illegible] its new school-zoning [illegible].

Under the zoning a few [illegible] now attend the former [illegible] Webster and Washing- [illegible] but other Negroes [illegible] assigned to the Lincoln [illegible]. The injunction suit, spon- [illegible] by the National Associa- [illegible] the Advancement of Colored [illegible], charged that the zoning [illegible] to segregation and [illegible] a U. S. Supreme Court [illegible] banning segregation.

U. S. District Judge John H. [illegible] had declined recently to rule [illegible] the injunction suit until after [illegible] Supreme Court decides how [illegible] segregation ban can be put [illegible] effect. The N.A.A.C.P. has [illegible] that case.

Wilkins praises NAACP for school case decision

Afro-American p. 5
Sat. 10-16-54
Baltimore, Md.

CLEVELAND — "I believe that Many of us hoped for victory but few of us hoped or anticipated the victory achieved by NAACP lawyers and the Department of Justice before the U.S. Supreme Court against segregation in education was a victory for all Americans everywhere."

That statement was made by J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, as he addressed a mass meeting during the 42nd annual membership campaign of the Cleveland branch of the NAACP here Tuesday.

"Within the past few weeks," he added, "thousands of boys and girls, colored and white, have been going to school together for the first time.

— o O o —

"THIS FACT is often lost sight of in the headlines that are made by a few young scatterbrains and their elders.

"What they are opposing is not integration. What they are opposing is the whole tradition of law and order, the whole concept of human rights on which their security is founded."

Again turning to the long struggle of the NAACP, he declared:

"I am not sure of the exact point at which it occurred, but I am sure that at some place or time there must have been a decision among early NAACP leaders — a decision which was of tremendous importance to not only America but the world as a whole.

— o O o —

"IT WAS A DECISION to build on faith in America, faith in the process of law, faith in the inherent decency and justice of our fellow citizens.

"The lawyers for the NAACP, when they argued before the Supreme Court, did not come hat in hand asking for favors. They asked for simple justice.

"They argued about the meaning of the Constitution, on the law, and they relied upon the intelligence and wisdom of the Supreme Court to achieve a victory for justice that could be won no other way.

"Their faith, your faith, the faith of America was justified.

8 Parents Are Fined In Penllyn School Row

For refusing to send their children to an all-Negro school after they were refused admission to a school predominantly white, four sets of Penllyn parents were fined $1 each last night on charges of violating the compulsory school attendance law.

Defendants at the hearings before Magistrate Robert Hulshouer, of Upper Gwynedd Township, were four sets of parents who last week filed a mandamus action in the Montgomery County Court at Norristown, seeking fully equal educational facilities for their children in the schools of Lower Gwynedd Township.

HEARING IS TRANSFERRED

The hearing last night was transferred from the lower township when the magistrate there disqualified himself as a relative of a school board member.

The defendants, who immediately appealed their fines to the county court, were Mr. and Mrs. Thadeus W. Smith, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Queenan; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart, all of Penllyn.

In Segregation Row

Violence Threat Closes Two Schools

By The Associated Press

Telephoned threats of violence led to the closing of two public schools again Tuesday at Milford, Del., possible court action loomed at Hillsboro, Ohio, and a strike of white students continued at Madison, W. Va.

Elsewhere in the South the segregation situation continued calm, with no incidents reported.

At Milford, Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, school superintendent, ordered the schools closed after reporting telephoned threats of violence if Negroes were allowed to attend classes in the previously all-white high school.

Delaware Gov. J. Caleb Boggs declined comment. A scheduled parade featureing the Milford high school band was canceled.

School doors were shut yesterday after the school board learned of a protest march planned by anti - integrationists. Plans to reopen them were abandoned shortly after 8 a.m. today.

Dr. Cobbs said in a statement: "Members of the Board of Education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the board hereby serves notice that the schools are closed until further notice."

Five policemen guarded the school and tension was reported mounting in the southeastern Delaware community.

Harry E. Mayhew, one of the four members of the school board, resigned, but did not discuss the reasons for his action. There was no immediate decision as to whether 11 Negro pupils would be allowed to take up their high school studies.

School board president Dean Kimmell said that in addition to the telephone calls, a delegation of citizens opposed to integration came to his home, about midnight Monday night and told him that some of their number had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence."

Kimmell said the school board members were not threatened at any time, but that the delegation indicated violence might take place if Negro pupils tried to enter the school.

At Hillsboro, a small southwestern Ohio city, Negroes planned to go to court in an effort to get their children into previously all-white schoolrooms.

Backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Negroes expected to file an injunction in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati, the court whose jurisdiction includes the area where the schools are located.

Hillsboro officials said, however, that there was no school segregation in their city of 5,000. The city has about 1,200 Negroes and officials said 67 Negroes were enrolled in elementary schools. Some Negro children remained away from school Tuesday.

At Madison, W. Va., Boone County School Supt. Clarence Tamplin reported a strike of white students was continuing and that the Board of Education had made "no definite decision" on school segregation.

Some 15 to 20 students went on strike at Sherman high school at Seth, W. Va., yesterday in protest against admitting three Negroes. There are about 700 students in the school.

In the District of Columbia school officials took another step toward integration by permitting elementary pupils, now attending schools within old segregated boundaries, to transfer to schools serving new nonracial ones in which they live. New pupils this year already had been enrolled according to new interracial boundaries.

School officials did not estimate the expected number of transfers. There was speculation that thousands might try to make a shift, including many Negro children who would seek to enter formerly all-white schools.

West Virginia School Chief Says 'Hands Off' As Integration Proceeds

Despite Isolated Strikes, School Mixing Progresses

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (INS) — West Virginia's school chief Tuesday indicated he would maintain a hands-off attitude on school integration as local boards of education tried various plans to meet the U. S. Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation.

Superintendent of free schools W. W. Trent made his announcement as Greenbrier County decided to end its integration attempt and send Negro students back to all-Negro schools.

The State superintendent said: "Those boards of education that are attempting to integrate gradually are taking advantage of the time prior to the issuance of a decree when integration may become compulsory. At the present time boards of education are free to act. I shall take no action."

Greenbrier's experiment in integration ended Monday night after a day-long meeting of the school board. County Superintendent D. D. Harrah ordered white and Negro pupils back to separate schools and indicated no new attempt to bring them together would be made this year.

The county's decision came after white pupils in White Sulphur Springs paraded the streets carrying placards which read: "No Negroes wanted in our schools." Classes were called off to transfer the some 40 Negro pupils who had enrolled in county schools which had previously been "all-white" back to their former schools.

Another boycott is taking place at Marion County's Annabelle School. About 70 mothers of white students are protesting the admission of about 12 Negroes. The parents failed to show up on their own lines, but their children remained out of school. Meanwhile, the remaining 108 pupils at the school, including the Negroes, continued classes.

Taylor's hands-off statement emphasizes that integration is up to the state's 55 local school districts for the present.

About 36 of the districts have Negro students. Several of them have already opened the doors of all their schools to Negroes. A total of nine Negroes are enrolled this term in three Wheeling high schools and 41 Negro students who formerly rode about 15 miles to Wheeling from Brooke County now have been absorbed in Brooke's own system.

Pawpaw, in Morgan County, tarnsferred nine students from Negro schools at other points to its own school and about the same holds true in neighboring Pendleton County.

OTHER COUNTIES

Most counties, however, have decided not to change their policies until they get directives from the Supreme Court.

The Knawha County Board had announced it intended to get rid of segregation but that it would wait for the Supreme Court's directives expected later this winter. Superintendent Virgil L. Flinn said later, however, that he hoped to get intergation started this year, including integration of the school bus system.

No Negroes showed up at the "white" schools of the county and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a delegation to the school board for "clarification."

NAACP spokesman Willard Brown said he was personaly dissatisfied with the stand taken by the board but that further action would not be taken now.

Meanwhile, at the college level segregation apparently has ended at both West Virginia State College — formerly an all-Negro school — and at the University of West Virginia.

West Virginia State, enrollment 850, now has an estimated 100 white students and four of them reportedly are good prospects for the "Negro" school's football team. The University of West Virginia, which has had Negroes in its graduate school since the '30s, reports that it now has Negroes registered in its undergraduate school, but cannot give an estimate of the number — none of the registration forms include any reference to race.

West Virginia School Closed

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 27 (UP)—Parents protesting integration of white and Negro pupils closed the Annabelle grade school at near-by Four States today. They met the principal and six teachers at the door and told them not to enter.

Principal Lloyd Seccuro and the teachers, who had arrived by bus, returned home. No pupils showed up for classes this morning.

The Marion county board of education immediately called a special meeting, and Superintendent J. J! Straight announced: "The board will seek relief in the courts."

Parents had previously picketed the school in protest to the integration of thirteen Negro pupils. Many of them had kept their children out since school started about three weeks ago.

Virginia Public School Conference Urges Quick Student-Teacher Action

Beckley, W. Va., — Public school desegregation "as soon as possible" and "not later than September, 1955" was called for here by delegates to the tenth annual conference of the West Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

A resolution on schools adopted by the assemblage further urged that teachers as well as students be included in integration action to comply with the Supreme Court decision which held segregated public schools to be unconstitutional.

Commenting on the school strike in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., which resulted from school integration there, the delegates said in a statement:

"We deplore the un-American conduct of the protesting group of parents and students against integration in Greenbrier county schools and commended Negro parents for the manner in which they handled the difficult situation.

Within Rights

"Negro students were within their rights to register at white high schools and it is unfortunate that the board of education rescinded its order."

Conference delegates heard J. W. Robinson, assistant supervisor of instruction in the state education department, report that full integration has taken place in 12 West Virginia counties and partial integration carried out in another 13 counties.

Dr. William J. L. Wallace, president of West Virginia State College, delivered the keynote address at the two-day meeting, which closed on Sept. 19 with an address by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington, D. C., bureau.

Participants in a panel discussion on NAACP community action program and legal action included Willard L. Brown, Charleston, chairman of the Association's state legal redress committee, and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, member of the national legal committee of the NAACP. Gloster B. Current, director of branches for Association, served as moderator.

No Unusual Incidents

"There were no unusual incidents on opening day in the counties that have integrated or partially integrated." Mr. Robinson asserted.

White Mothers Obey Court, Send Children to School with Negroes

FAIRMONT, W. Va. —(UP) —White mothers, who for two straight days refused to allow teachers to enter the Annabelle grade school at nearby Four States, obeyed a court order Wednesday and sent their children to classes with 18 Negroes.

Sheriff Chilton Campbell and a deputy waited at the school to see that the injunction against the strike at the mining community's school was enforced.

The school reopening was orderly, although for the last two days angry mothers had warned there would be "trouble" if classes were held.

Principal Lloyd Securro said "about 95 per cent" of the normal enrollment of 171 attended.

Some women accompanied their children to the school but a spokesman said "they didn't have anything to say about the situation and apparently have decided to abide by the court's order."

A total of 53 persons was named in an injunction issued by Circuit Judge J. Harper Meredith, who termed the mothers' action "a rebellion against the state."

The defendants included parents who allegedly have been keeping their children home from school, or who have been attempting to prohibit the integration of White and Negro pupils by threatened violence.

Mr. Securro told the board most of those who blocked his way yesterday morning were women.

West Virginia School Closed, Warning Heeded

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 28 (AP).—About 16 persons protesting the end of segregation forced Annabelle Elementary School at nearby Four States to close yesterday by warning the principal and teachers there would be "trouble" if they entered the school.

Principal Lloyd H. Securro and the five teachers went home.

The Marion County Board of Education met a short time later in special session. Supt. J. J. Straight said the board decided to "seek relief in the courts" against those persons protesting integration. He did not elaborate.

Colored Teachers, As Well As Students, Merit Integration, Say W. Virginians

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T. G. Nutter of East Charleston was reelected president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches. The Rev. J. Mitchell and Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, both of Huntington, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

No More Uprisings

Segregation in W. Va. Education Is as Dead as the Dodo Bird

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-16-54

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

FOUR STATES, W. Va.—Segregation in education here is as dead as a dodo bird.

While it's difficult to predict the vagaries of people, it can be accurately reported that the residents of this back country mining community are in no mood to engineer any more uprisings to keep Negro children from attending schools that were heretofore for whites only.

"We're ashamed," one mother told the Courier. "I told them (the leaders) that they were licked before they ever got started. I don't know what happened," she said. "I guess we got to following the wrong leaders."

Another mother said, "We're all sorry about the whole thing . . . I just can't understand how it all got started . . . We live together, the men work together and our children play together before and after school. Why not let them go to the same school?"

* * *

AFTER TALKING to one mother after another, you're convinced that there will be no more flare-ups here over integrating white and Negro school children.

The mothers convince you that they arrived at their decision after a reshuffle of the issues involved.

Then you visit the nationally publicized Annabelle School, a twenty-year-old, sand-colored two-story brick structure. Nailed to the front door where no one could possibly miss seeing was an injunction issued by Circuit Court Judge J. Harper M. Meredith. The order cited fifty-three defts and restricted them from further interfering with the operation of the school.

The jurist stated before issuing the decrees that he felt that the sheriff or the prosecuting attorney should have issued warrants against "this bunch of rebellious citizens," but declared, "I'll open the schools if nobody else can."

* * *

AT BEST, a miner's life is a rugged existence and he is keenly aware of the disadvantages of making enemies unnecessarily.

Efforts to get the residents of this turbulent mining village to talk were fruitless until they were promised and convinced that they would not be quoted by name.

There are fifteen Negro families living and working together with whites in Four States.

We wanted to know their reaction to the opposition stirred up against their children going to the white school. The answer was a crisp, one-word description: "Determined."

One miner said, "We were told to stay out of the fuss and to let the white folks fight it out. We did this after we were assured that the judge was on our side, but we got ready, just the same."

We asked what kind of preparation they made, and they replied, "We armed ourselves."

* * *

AT THE SCHOOL, Principal Lloyd H. Securro told us, "We don't expect any trouble from the children. Children are just children all over the world.

"Come on, look at them yourself," he invited. There were Negro children in every class but one and all were apparently as happy as any children we have ever seen in a classroom.

We asked Mr. Securro if he had any idea why the mothers in his particular community had assumed such a biased attitude. He said, "It's beyond me. I just can't understand it."

"The queerest thing about the whole incident," he pointed out "is the fact that just five miles from here, at the Farmington High School, there are twenty Negro students and they never had a minute's trouble."

Down in front of the general store, Negro and white children were boarding the same school bus as though they had always traveled together.

Picket line. Afro-American melts when judge acts

Balt. Md. Sat. 10-9-54

- Jail threat induces mind change
- Baltimore officials stand firm

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va. — The picket line around the Four States School here melted suddenly, Tuesday, when a Circuit Court judge told picketing mothers he would throw so many of them in jail "their feet would be sticking out of the window."

The judge's statement came as he issued an injunction forbidding picketing of the school by white mothers to prevent the attendance of 13 colored pupils.

— o O o —

THE COMMUNITY, along with Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C., is typical of those where a policy of firmness on the part of the officials concerned has led to school integration being worked out in a forthright manner.

The Marion County Board of Education had gone to court to seek the injunction after the mothers threw a line around the Four States School and refused to permit its teachers to enter the school for two days.

CIRCUIT JUDGE J. Harper Meridth called the action of the picketing mothers a rebellion against the government.

He ordered the 53 parents named in the injunction to cease "interfering with, or obstructing the entering or leaving of the school grounds and building" and from "assaulting, coercing or threatening any pupil, principal, teacher or other agent" of the school board.

"It cannot continue" Judge Meredit said. "If necessary I'll fill the jail until their feet are sticking out the windows"

Eighteen parents had showed up at the school, Monday, and told the teachers there would be trouble if they went to school

Tuesday, the parents met the school bus containing the teachers and followed them to school. There a picket line barried their entrance. The teachers went home.

A few hours later Judge Meredith issued his injunction and a copy was nailed on the door of the school. The picket line melted.

— o O o —

THERE ARE 799 colored pupils and 13,193 whites in this county — the third in which the attempts at integrating students have resulted in demonstrations.

On Sept. 13 about 300 of the 475 high school pupils in Greenbrier County, in the southmost section of the state, went on strike Parents held a mass meeting; and the school board rescinded its plans for integration.

The following week, two disturbances broke out in Boone County over partial integration, but the school board decided to maintain the status quo while investigating legal aspects of the case.

Prosecuting Attorney Harrison B. Conaway said he sent state troopers to Four States Tuesday, but only as a precaution. There was no violence of any kind.

— o O o —

THE CHAIRMAN said the school board decided to "seek relief in the courts" after a two-hour special meeting yesterday.

The injunction was handed down by Judge Meredith shortly before noon and it went on the schoolhouse door at 3:10 p.m.

The order noted that the board "is now suffering irreparable loss, injury and damage and that the public interest is being adversely affected. . ."

It was understood that the school principal would be back at 8:30 a.m. the next day to open school.

Integrated Schools Picketed in Two West Virginia Areas

By the Associated Press

Parents are picketing unsegregated schools in two West Virginia counties and there have been moves to set up "citizens' councils" to enforce segregation in Mississippi.

"The white people in certain counties are organizing to protect themselves," a Mississippi legislators said yesterday. "Practically every county in the State has organized or is organizing," he added.

Mississippians soon will be voting on a constitutional amendment which could lead to abolition of the public school system. One legislator said the "citizens'

councils" might aid passage of the amendmment.

A member of one of the councils, refusing to be quoted by name, declared: "We want the people assured that there is responsible leadership which will and can handle local segregation problems. If that is recognized, there will be no cause for any hot-headed bunch to start a Ku Klux Klan. If we fail, though, the temper of the public may produce something like the Klan."

Bill Passed in Mississippi

The Mississippi legislature passed a bill yesterday designed to guard against Negro suits forcing admission to the University of Mississippi Medical School. The legislators recently abolished out-of-State medical scholarships to Mississippi students. New scholarships are to be given to the University of Mississippi school, now under construction.

Fearing that Negroes might try to force admission to the school because no other facility is made available to them, the legislators voted yesterday to continue scholarships for Mississippi Negro students to attend Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., a Negro institution.

At the same time the Mississippi House passed on a second reading the constitutional amendment which would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools The amendment is virtually assured of passage. It must be passed on a third reading and, after almost certain Senate approval, would be submitted to the voters in a December 21 referendum.

In two West Virginia counties yesterday parents protested the racial integration of school children.

Picket Line at Rupert.

A picket line was set up at the combined high and elementary school at Rupert in Greenbrier County, where 12 Negroes have been attending classes since the school opened Tuesday. Mothers of some white students in Marion County turned out to protest the admission of 13 Negro students.

Superintendent J. J. Straight of the Marion schools said many of the parents kept their children away from school.

As in many other West Virginia counties, the Board of Education in Marion County ended segregation after the Supreme Court held it to be unconstitutional.

In Greenbrier County, however, the Board of Education gave students their choice of attending white or Negro schools, without action on the question of segregation itself.

Four Negroes are enrolled in Rupert High School and eight in grade school. Rupert Principal E. V. Core said about 20 cars filled with adults drove to the school ground yesterday morning and told the children arriving for school to return home.

Some children did return home, Mr. Core said, but others stayed. The pickets did not try to prevent the Negroes from entering the school, he added.

Georgia Move Planned.

Georgia's new Governor-designate, a protege of Gov. Herman Talmadge, declared yesterday he will campaign for passage of the Talmadge-sponsored "private school" amendment, similar to Mississippi's measure.

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, nominated Wednesday in a landslide, said he will plug for the amendment as "insurance" to help preserve school segregation. Behind the plan is a proposal to convert public schools to "private" schools if necessary to maintain segregation.

The superintendent of Little Rock, Ark., told a group of Negroes Thursday that "honest studies" of integration will be completed in 30 to 60 days.

Virgil T. Blossom said he will be glad to talk to Negro leaders about the school system's plans after the studies are finished. The Little Rock School Board earlier had been asked by Negroes not to follow a "wait and see" policy of integration but to go ahead and map plans to end segregation immediately.

Back to School— Children return to Annabelle Harper Meredith threatened to jail striking parents who protested admission of few Negro children. Harper school in mining town ten miles out of Fairmont, W. Va., after Circuit Court Judge J.

Desegregated Bus— In Monongah (W. Va.) children board the same bus en route to the same school. This is now an established pattern throughout most of West Virginia—Rivers Photo.

Parents Picketing Integrated Schools

By The Associated Press. P.14

Parents are picketing unsegregated schools in two West Virginia counties and there have been moves to set up citizens' councils to enforce segregation in Mississippi.

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Mississippians soon will be voting on a constitutional amendment which could lead to abolition of the public school system. One legislator said the "citizens' councils" might aid passage of the amendment.

Klan Threat Seen.

A member of one of the councils, refusing to be quoted by name, declared: "We want the people assured that there is responsible leadership which will and can handle local segregation problems. If that is recognized, there will be no cause for any hot-headed bunch to start a Ku Klux Klan. If we fail, though, the temper of the public may produce something like the Klan."

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Mothers Protest.

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Superintendent J. J. Straight of the Marion schools said many of the parents kept their children away from school.

Segregation was ended in many West Virginia counties soon after the U.S. Supreme Court held that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

WHITES 'REVOLT,' END INTEGRATION

School Aides Reverse Ruling in West Virginia County—700 Vote to Oust Negroes

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14 (UP)—Negro students were banned from white schools by Greenbrier County school officials today after 700 white residents voted to remove bodily any Negroes who attended classes.

Negro parents then voted to keep their children home until "equal school facilities" were provided by the Board of Education, which gave up last night an attempt to end segregation.

Half a dozen schools throughout the county where Negro students enrolled for the first time Sept. 7 were closed until noon today to allow the Negroes to get their books and other equipment.

Twenty-five Negroes who enrolled at White Sulphur Springs High School were ordered to reenroll at Bolling Negro High School at Lewisburg, nine miles from here. Negro pupils of elementary school age were to report to the nearest grade school.

Sheriff James J. Dean, two deputies, two state policemen and two local policemen waited at the school as a few Negro students entered to remove their books. A number of white students and parents congregated near the high school, but principal R. J. Nichols said the situation was "quiet."

At a meeting on the athletic field last night, 700 persons voted to remove bodily any Negroes who tried to attend class today.

Mr. Nichols said "it was our feeling it would be better not to have white students in this morning."

Rescinds Orders

The Board of Education, at an emergency meeting, rescinded earlier directives allowing Negroes to enroll at schools closest to their homes. The school board said its action was based on the fact that "crowded conditions" existed in white schools while the Negro schools were "adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of Negro students."

In addition to the Negroes who enrolled at the high school, about fifteen others had registered at Rupert and Creighton High Schools and a few elementary schools.

of retaining segregation.

The resolution passed by the House last week, now needs only two routine readings for final adoption. It then will go before the voters for ratification in a special election Dec. 21.

The resolution provides that the Legislature can abolish public schools state-wide by two-thirds vote or permit local option by a simple majority.

Senator Willis Matthews of Magee, chairman of the Constitution Committee, said the abolition proposal was only a safeguard of "last resort." He said the state would try several other means of endorsing segregation first, including organizations of white people to put "great economic strain on the Negro race" to keep segregation.

Whites, Mr. Matthews said, should dismiss Negro employes and merchants and bankers should refuse credit if attempts were made at integration as decreed by the Supreme Court. Under this economic pressure, he said, "I believe the Negro would be humble."

Citizens councils already are being organized throughout the state to enforce segregation, and economic pressure is one of the methods proposed for use.

Rezoning Plan Worked Out

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Sept. 14 (UP)—A school rezoning plan worked out by the Board of Education promised today to ease the segregation issue in this community.

The plan puts about 90 per cent of the Negro elementary pupils in town in the Lincoln School District. Lincoln had been used entirely for Negro children prior to this year.

The remaining 10 per cent in the lower grades will attend Washington and Webster Schools, previously used entirely for white pupils. No white children will be assigned to Lincoln school.

The local board had voted to desegregate its schools even before the United States Supreme Court ruled last spring that segregation was illegal. The board had a two-year expansion and integration program in mind, but learned elements of the Negro population did not want to wait that long.

Arkansas City Ends Curbs

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 14 (AP)—Whites and Negroes attended classes together without incident here today. The racial bars at Fayetteville High School were dropped last Friday when five Negro girls enrolled in the sophomore class. A Negro boy and another girl enrolled as juniors with the opening of class work today.

A small school district at Charleston, Ark., east of Fort Smith, admitted Negroes to its previously all-white schools on Aug. 23.

However, Fayetteville is the first city of any size in the old Confederate South to abandon racial segregation in schools. The step stirred little interest among the public here.

There was no organized opposition to the decision of the school board to integrate the system. School Superintendent Wayne White explained that, "we don't have a large Negro population, and thus the city doesn't have the 'Negro problem' as it is envisioned in other southern cities."

Only about 400 of Fayetteville's 20,000 residents are Negroes. The total enrollment in the combined elementary and junior high school operated here for Negroes is sixty-four pupils.

W. Va. Test Fails to End School Bias

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Negro parents then voted to keep their children home until "equal school facilities" are provided by the Board of Education, which gave up last night an attempt to end segregation.

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Told to Re-enroll

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Sheriff James J. Dean, two deputies, two state policemen and two local policemen waited at the school as a few Negro students entered to remove their books. A number of white students and parents congregated near the high school, but principal R. J. Nichols said the situation was "quiet."

At a meeting on the athletic field last night, 700 persons voted to remove bodily any Negroes who tried to attend class today.

Mr. Nichols said "it was our feeling it would be better not to have white students in this morning."

Rescinds Orders

The Board of Education, at an emergency meeting, rescinded earlier directives allowing Negroes to enroll at schools closest to their homes. Principals were directed to "transfer all tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling High School or their closest elementary schools."

The school board said its action was based on the fact that "crowded conditions" existed in white schools, while the Negro schools were "adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of Negro students."

In addition to the Negroes who enrolled at the high school, fifteen others had registered at Rupert and Creighton High Schools and a few elementary schools.

Hoodlums Blamed In Racial Flare-up

School Resumes Segregation, But Negroes May Shun Old High

By PHIL HARSHAM
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 14.—One of the South's first attempts to gradually implement the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling for public schools fizzled out here this afternoon.

But hoodlums, not students, were generally blamed.

A majority of students at White Sulphur Springs High School, where a Kentuckian, Robert J. Nickell, is principal, resumed classes on a segregated basis.

May Not Obey

The school's 25 Negro students, who until yesterday had attended nonsegregated classes without incident, were told by the Greenbrier County School Board to return to their former classrooms in the County-seat town of Lewisburg, 10 miles away.

There was no indication, however, that the Negroes would obey. Negro students said they had no intention of returning to Lewisburg's Bolling High School, which they attended last year. Their parents backed them up.

Negro parents, meeting this morning at the Rodjune colored grade school, took the position that their children would attend White Sulphur Springs High and White Sulphur Springs graded schools with white children or not attend school at all.

N.A.A.C.P. Urges Compliance

At a meeting tonight, however, two representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People advised the parents to send their children back to Lewisburg so they would not be deprived of schooling entirely.

The N.A.A.C.P. representatives were T. G. Nutter, Charleston, president of the West Virginia N.A.A.C.P., and Willard A. Brown, head of the Charleston chapter. They said they came to White Sulphur Springs at the request of Walter White, National N.A.A.C.P. president.

Advise Against Suit

Nutter and Brown told the gathering at the Negro Baptist Church that they didn't think it proper to file a suit in the controversy in view of pending Supreme Court hearings on the desegregation ruling.

White Sulphur Springs has no high school for Negroes. It has the one colored elementary school, where 53 children are now enrolled. Negroes insist that Lewisburg's Bolling High School does not have facilities nearly equal to those at the high school here.

"We may have to stay out of school a couple of years," said one Negro student, "but it'll be worth it to win this fight."

Had Seemed Peaceful

A seemingly peaceful atmosphere had hung over this scenic mountain-resort town of 3,000 until yesterday. White Sulphur Springs High opened last Wednesday and the 25 Negro students took their seats beside white students with no apparent conflict.

The two races continued to attend classes through Friday. The school staged its first football game of the season Friday night with a few Negro players sitting on the bench.

Report They Were Mobbed

Two Negro players, Ardolph "Jingles" Logwood and Lankston Rose, both 17-year-old sophomores who transferred here from Bolling High, walked home together after the game.

They said they were "mobbed" on the street by "about 25 white boys" who beat and cursed them and told them to stay away from White Sulphur Springs High.

Most townspeople and students

interviewed verified their story in essence, but said the "mob" consisted of not more than 10 white boys.

Constable Howard Long said he investigated the fracas and could find no evidence that the two Negro youths were beaten. "There was just a lot of talk," Long said.

Both factions, white and Negro, said the alleged attackers, with the exception of one, were "town hoodlums and had nothing to do with the school."

The hoodlums bragged about their exploit to high-school students, both factions agreed, and fanned resentment, which erupted into an open demonstration yesterday morning.

The high school was surrounded early yesterday with student pickets carrying anti-Negro placards.

Principal Nickell, formerly superintendent of Greenup County, Kentucky, schools, said about 300 of his 443 students stayed away from classes.

A noisy parade was organized and filed through downtown streets. Some angry parents joined in. Other parents, fearing violence, kept their children at home.

Negroes Stay at Desks

Negro students entered the school and remained at their desks.

"We didn't say a word to them," said young Logwood. "We just ignored them. That hurts them more."

Delegations of parents prevailed upon County Schools Superintendent D. D. Harrah in Lewisburg to end the integration attempt.

The County School Board, an elected body, went into a conference that lasted until 10 last night.

About 800 white citizens of White Sulphur Springs met meanwhile on the high-school football field and, according to reports from men who attended, decided to "drag them (the Negro students) out bodily if the School Board won't give in."

Fears Mob Tactics

The School Board, fearing mob tactics, did give in.

It issued this statement upon adjourning its meeting:

"Recognizing the crowded conditions existing in several of the schools in Greenbrier County and further recognizing that the Bolling High School and other Negro schools as operated during the school term of 1953-54 are adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of the Negro students during the school term of 1954-55, the Board of Education hereby directs all principals to transfer all tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling High School or to their closest Negro elementary school.

"The above policy shall be effective immediately and the above directive rescinds and voids all previous actions of the Board of Education in relation to desegregation."

Both Negroes and whites interviewed, including some school officials, told The Courier-Journal that no Greenbrier County school is so crowded it cannot accept a share of the county's few Negro students.

Superintendent Harrah could not be reached today. He told reporters yesterday that "the protests are strictly over segregation" and that he had no further comment.

Racial relations in general here are described as good by both white and Negro leaders.

A majority of the town's estimated 700 Negroes, as well as a large portion of the white population, are employed at the Greenbrier, the swank resort hotel owned by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Blames Rashness of Youth

Principal Nickell said the demonstration at White Sulphur Springs High could probably be attributed to some extent to the rashness of youth.

"Some students would strike against Christmas," he said, "if somebody suggested it."

Nickell, a native of South Portsmouth, Ky., is a graduate of Morehead State College and the University of Kentucky. He also studied embalming in Louisville and practiced briefly with the McDaniel Funeral Home there. He came here 12 years ago.

Negro parents, at their meeting this morning, said they were opposed to sending the children to the Negro high school at Lewisburg because:

1. The curriculum is too limited, offering no commercial subjects or foreign languages required by colleges.
2. Bus transportation to the school is so slow it leaves students no time for work at home.
3. Its shop classes teach only manual labor—"how to break rocks and dig ditches."

The parents also want a Negro on the County School Board, they said.

The Negro high school, the only one in the county, had an enrollment of about 140 last year, but enrollment this year slipped to 20.

Demonstrations against integration occurred Wednesday at Rupert, where 14 Negro students are enrolled in the combined elementary and high school. Rupert is about 26 miles from here on U.S. 60. Principal E. V. Core said parents carried anti-Negro signs and picketed the school, but there was no strike there among the 923 students.

Classes Return

Desegregation was to be tried "tentatively" in West Virginia on something of a local-option basis. County school boards were told to set up their own schedules and methods for it. No demonstrations against desegregation have been reported elsewhere.

Students at both the elementary and high schools here returned to classes at 1 p.m. today. Classes were not held this morning, so that Negro students might come to the school for

Segregation: 3—The Legal fight—

South is divided: Four states defy court ruling, four lower bars, nine take wait-and-see stand

BY BEM PRICE, Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Four Southern states still flaunt the banner of white supremacy before the U. S. Supreme Court.

They simply say they are going to do their best to maintain their way of life, no matter what the court orders them to do toward ending racial segregation in their schools.

But though the politicians in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi are raising Rebel yells, one hard fact stands out:

The South generally is giving calm study to the prospect of ending racial discrimination in the public schools.

Most of the states have adopted a let's-wait-and-see attitude on impending orders by the court on how desegregation should be carried out.

The court held last May 17 that segregation in public schools on the basis of color was unconstitutional. It asked the interested states to return next month with advice on how best to end the 90-year-old practice.

THE COURT RULING directly affected 17 states and the District of Columbia. Each had compulsory segregation laws.

Nine states have indicated they will wait for the court order before doing anything. Four others and the District of Columbia show varying signs of letting down the bars.

The four defiant states are among those in the South with the heaviest Negro population and the most outspoken politicians on the race question.

The Legislature of Mississippi and Georgia have recently voted to amend the states' constitutions so that the public schools could be given or leased to private operators. The theory is that the court can't regulate admission to "private" schools and hence segregation could be maintained. The amendments still must be submitted to the people of the two states.

South Carolina voters approved such a "private school" law last year.

Louisiana has plans to invoke its police powers to maintain the "good morals and general welfare" of its people by keeping white and Negro students apart in the grade schools.

WHILE THESE states have attracted much attention, a state-by-state survey by the Associated Press and the Southern Education Reporting Service indicates the majority are setting to work on a solution.

SERS was set up in Nashville, Tenn., recently with funds from the Ford Foundation to present factual reports on developments in the Southern education field. It is headed by C. A. McKnight, on leave as editor of The Charlotte (N.C.) News.

As a noisemaker on the segregation issue, few states can match Georgia.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has used the Negro as a stump-speaking point of departure for waving the white supremacy banner ever since he has been in politics. Before him his father, the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, employed the same tactics.

The governor has said Georgia would resist integration to the last.

DURING THE recent campaign for Talmadge's job (he cannot succeed himself), the eight male candidates tried to outshout one another on segregation, each claiming he was best fitted to maintain it.

Some candidates promised to work for amendments to the U. S. Constitution abolishing the Supreme Court or giving the states the exclusive right to regulate school systems.

Another would move all Negroes out of Georgia.

Still another would give all pupils a choice of attending separate or integrated schools. Any student electing the integrated way would be given a psychiatric examination.

While some of the oratory was patently absurd, the fact remains that Georgia has acted to maintain segregated schools. Aside from approving the "private school" amendments, the general assembly has voted to cut off all financial aid to any school admitting members of the opposite race.

WHILE GEORGIA has made most of the fuss, a statewide secret organization known as "Citizens Council" was growing up in Mississippi's 82 counties.

A spokesman for the group—a state legislator—said the councils were composed "of freedom loving Mississippians who believe in separation of the races with liberty for both."

The purpose, he said, is to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for any problem that may arise." The spokesman added the council will recommend "application of economic pressure to trouble makers," that is, deprive them of jobs.

Annual membership dues in the councils costs $5. Part of the announced aims of the organizations are to maintain white primary elections and to mobilize public opinion against segregation.

While the spokesman denied the councils had any resemblance to the Ku Klux Klan or advocated physical violence, the "secret council" setup bears a strong likeness to a vigilante group.

IN ATLANTA a well known lawyer, who declined quotation by name, said he believed on the basis of the newspaper stories that the councils might run afoul of those sections of Title 18, U. S. Code, which make it illegal to deprive a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The Mississippi Legislature's proposals, along with those enacted in Louisiana, also would permit local school superintendents to assign each individual student to a specific school. They could be assigned on the basis of race.

Lawyers in the South have pointed out two other ways to maintain segregation:

1. School districts could be rigged to assign Negro and white students to certain schools.

2. Where there are now two separate schools, white and Negro, a third could be created which would be integrated. It would be up to the student to select which he would attend.

IN VIEW OF the broadness of the Supreme Court decision, can attempts at evasion stand in federal courts?

John T. Fey, dean of the School of Law at George Washington University here, points out that various Southern states had laws excluding Negroes from voting in primaries. The Supreme Court found that since the primaries were the real elections Negroes could not be barred.

Eventually, there were actions in some states to abolish all laws pertaining to the conduct of primaries. The party became a "private club," but in a Texas case Negroes were excluded from a primary on the "private club" theory and the local party organization was hauled into court. The court said the Negroes should be allowed to participate.

FEY, SPEAKING before the school law conference at Duke University, pointed out various other means of attack on the evasions proposed.

Even if there is no discernable state aid to privately organized public schools, he said, they may be attacked on the theory of performance of a state function.

If state money is used to support private schools, he added, the attack may be directed at the unconstitutional use of public funds, and the creation of private schools could be attacked in suits based on impairment of teacher tenure contracts.

Fey concluded:

"There can be no permanent forestalling of integration in view of the existing decisions. The findings are clear—only the methods and timing are uncertain."

GOV. HUGH WHITE of Mississippi has said he would have no hesitation in invoking police powers to maintain separate schools.

In four Southern states you hear Rebel yells again, this time over the Supreme Court's desegregation order. But in a majority of states, calm study is being given to ending discrimination. This third and final article on an Associated Press segregation survey outlines the legal aspects of the problem.

While the legal wheels are in motion to maintain segregation, White has appealed to the Negroes, who make up about 50 per cent of the state's population, to consider "voluntary" segregation.

He called a meeting shortly after the court decision and presented his plan. Ninety Negro leaders were present. Only one favored it.

Since that meeting, at which White proposed a $115 million building program to wipe out white-Negro school building inequalities, other Negro leaders have cautioned patience.

"There is no problem in Mississippi," said President J. D. Boyd of Utica Institute, a Negro school, "quite as urgent as that of providing adequate buildings for rural Negro children."

Such construction, said Boyd, "would settle 95 per cent of our problems."

BOTH HOUSES of the Louisiana Legislature have passed resolutions condemning the court for a "usurping of power."

The Legislature passed three bills. They invoked police powers to maintain segregation, provided that the State Board of Education should not approve any integrated school and gave school superintendents the right to specify which school a child could attend.

South Carolina removed its section of the constitution making a public school system mandatory last year at the urging of Gov. James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes said this would leave the Legislature free to cope with whatever order the court hands down to end segregation.

FOUR STATES and the District of Columbia, meanwhile, have been moving toward implementation of the court's opinion even though no order has been handed down.

In Baltimore, Md., integration in the public school system, which is independent of the state, is proceeding on all levels this year. The state as a whole is waiting the court order before integrating, but has indicated it will abide by the directions.

Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs asked the State Board of Education to proceed toward integration, and already nine school districts have carried it out. Wilmington, the capital and largest city, is integrating on the grammar school level. All are moving toward integration in 1955-56.

In West Virginia, Gov. William C. Marland and State School Supt. W. W. Trent gave the counties permission to integrate if they wanted to this year. Six counties have done so. The two with the largest Negro populations are delaying until next year.

IT WAS IN WEST Virginia's Barbour County that the nation's first trouble with integration was encountered. White parents at a mass meeting objected to the move this year so violently police were called. The Barbour County Board of Education subsequently called off the integration move and plans to act next year. One school which opened with integration was forced by white pressure to segregate again.

Missouri is another state with a local option system of ending segregation.

St. Louis and Kansas City between them account for two thirds of the state's Negro school population—43,327 children. Both are beginning integration programs this year, to be completed by next year.

THE DISTRICT of Columbia has 106,000 public school students, some 61 per cent of them Negro. All evening schools for adults have been integrated,

1900 Negro children have been transferred to previously all-white schools. The integration program in the district is to be completed by 1955.

Oklahoma probably is in the most peculiar position of all. While it has maintained separate schools, it has a long history of racial tolerance.

The situation is mostly financial instead of social. The question is not whether to merge the two school systems but how to get it done. Two entirely different tax structures support the white and Negro school systems. School leaders plan to continue segregation this year in order to work out a plan to merge the two school budgets.

NOTHING HAS BEEN said or done in Alabama or Virginia which would close the door on a gradual compliance with whatever decision is submitted by the court.

Tennessee and Kentucky have said they would abide by the court order. In fact, Tennessee is proposing to the court a program of gradual integration on the grammar school level.

The door to compliance with whatever the court decides has been left open in Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas.

In Texas, the 21-member elected board of education has urged that "the effort to seek satisfactory solution may be accorded, intelligent, sober and dispassionate support."

Florida and North Carolina have set up study committees, primarily to assess the problems involved and not to seek ways of avoiding a decision..

IN ARKANSAS, Education Commissioner Arch W. Ford has said the state would wait and see what the court decides. He said the state board would do nothing to force integration and that he believes the whole problem must be worked out on the local level.

One Arkansas town, Fayetteville, integrated nine Negro students into its white high school this year, though maintaining segregation on the junior high and grammar school level.

The move on the high school level was prompted at least in part by the fact that the town has no Negro high school, and the schools in other areas to which the students had been sent in the past refused to accept them again this year.

EDUCATION-1954 ALABAMA TENSION

Fred Taylor reporting—

Proposal wouldn't abolish public schools, but does provide 'out'

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

The Boutwell committee plan for state constitutional changes to meet the U. S. Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in the classroom is not intended to abolish public schools.

Neither is it a proposal for any changes in our educational system."

What the plan would do is give parents freedom of choice to send their children to:

All-white schools.

All-Negro schools.

Or to mixed schools.

This was emphasized Saturday in an explanatory statement issued for the six-man legislative interim committee studying the segregation question by its chairman, Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell. This is the first public disclosure by the committee of its recommendations.

TAYLOR

HOWEVER, it was pointed out that the plan does permit the abolition of the state's compulsory public school system. The Alabama Constitution historically has made it mandatory that the state maintain separate schools for white and Negro students.

The Boutwell committee plan outline, which has been presented to Gov. Gordon Persons with the request that he call a special session of the Legislature, definitely is not the committee's final report to the Legislature.

Chairman Boutwell made this clear in his explanatory statement which follows in full:

"An outline of certain proposed changes in the state's constitution and laws dealing with education, which the committee will include in its report to the Legislature, was submitted to the governor for his consideration and suggestions.

"The plan is not intended to be complete or final, but is the first step toward the solution of the problem of how to provide for education in Alabama in a manner suitable and acceptable to its citizens and adapted to local conditions.

"The principal aim of the plan is to provide flexibility and discretionary power in the Legislature, to enable it to deal currently with the changing needs and conditions in education.

"It is not a proposal for immediate or revolutionary changes in our educational system.

"IT IS NOT a plan to abolish public schools. It does, however, recognize the obvious fact that conditions might arise in a particular county or locality, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision, which would make it necessary, in the interest of all concerned, to promote education at one or more levels by some means other than the operation of public schools.

"It would permit public assistance to pupils without necessarily involving public operation of schools, where that course is compelled by unacceptable pressures.

"THE PLAN provides:

"1. Amendments to various sections of the (state) constitution so as to permit the state to discontinue public schools wherever necessary to avoid friction or disorder, and to allow the state and its subdivisions to devote public money to the aid of private education when adequate public facilities are lacking or inadequate, or public operation involves the adoption of coerced policies.

"2. A system permitted a degree of individual choice of the kind of school which parents in any area may desire. If, for any reason, the system of parental choice does not result in an acceptable or workable solution, then the public schools involved may be discontinued and the education of the pupils concerned aided or provided for by individual public assistance.

"The committee's plans would not require the abolition of public schools, but contemplates that particular public schools might be discontinued, if their operation should be found to involve a substantial threat to the maintenance of good will, peace and order.

"The committee is proceeding on the assumption that there are no groups or classes in Alabama who wish to create conditions of tension or disorder, and that the education of our citizens can be peaceably promoted in ways consistent with the basic principle of freedom of choice."

Persons studies plan

GOV. PERSONS, who declared abolition of segregation in the classroom is "unthinkable" when he undertook months ago to prepare Alabama for just such a decision as handed down by the Supreme Court, has refused to be hurried into calling a special session.

He doesn't want to see the public school system abolished—something he is convinced almost inevitably would happen. Permission for such abolition, of course, would be necessary if the Boutwell committee plan was carried out.

Those close to the governor say he feels any legislation would be premature before the high court renders its final ruling in the segregation cases.

This apparently will not be forthcoming for several months, as the tribunal announced during the week it would not hear arguments until Dec. 6 on how to carry out its decision against racial segregation in the public schools. These arguments could extend over several days or weeks.

Gov.-Nominate James E. Folsom, whose inauguration for a second term is set for Jan. 17, is likewise opposed to abolishing the public school system.

Gov. Persons said the Boutwell committee plan recommendations are being "given careful consideration not only by me but by a number of capable lawyers throughout Alabama."

Must decide soon

EARLIER THE GOVERNOR commented: "I have said many times that if I thought a special session of the Legislature would benefit the state, I would not hesitate to call one. I will convene the Legislature only if I feel that genuine good can come from it."

Whatever decision Gov. Persons makes, he is expected to make soon. Members of the present Legislature go out of office Nov. 2—date of the general election—when incoming lawmakers for the next four years will be formally chosen.

It is not likely that Gov. Persons, whose term runs until Jan. 17, would call a special session of the incoming Legislature. Certainly he would not be expected to do this, unless requested to do so by the incoming chief executive.

A special group of the State Bar Assn. has worked with the Boutwell committee in drafting the plan outlined to Gov. Persons.

Serving with Sen. Boutwell on the legislative committee are State Sens. J. Miller Bonner, Wilcox, and Herbert Byars, Hale, and State Reps. Jack Gallalee, Mobile; Ira Pruitt, Sumter, and Bob Kendall, Conecuh.

Members of the bar group working with the legislators are Joseph F. Johnston and J. Kirkman Jackson, both of Birmingham; Mobile's Gessner T. McCorvey, former State Democratic Executive Committee chairman, and former State Sen. Norman Harris, Decatur.

New School Setup Could Come Quickly

Start By Next Year Up To Legislature

BY MARTIN WALDRON

The Boutwell plan to set up a new, two-way school system in Alabama to avoid non-segregation, could be put into effect by the beginning of the next school year.

"It all depends on what the Legislature does," said Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, one of six authors of the plan.

The plan would provide three kids of schools for Alabama—all white, all Negro and some mixed schools.

Parents could choose which they would send their children to.

Lawyers from all sections of the state yesterday were studying the full report made by the Boutwell Committee to determine if i is legal.

Designed to circumvent a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, the plan was evolved after a year of study by six state lawmakers and four special attorneys.

The plan was sent to Gov. Gordon Persons two weeks ago with a request that he call a special session of the Legislature to deal with it.

But Persons refused to be hurried.

He sent copies of the plan to differtn lawyers over the state, asking their opinion of it.

The plan recommended to the governor does not deal with the state-supported colleges, but Senator Boutwell said his committee had "given considerable study toward a solution of the problems in the colleges."

Among state-supported colleges are the University of Alabama, Auburn, Alabama College and all the state teachers' colleges.

The Alabama school plan is decidely different from the Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana plans where all public schools would be abolished and private schools set up instead.

Parents of white children who do not want them to go to school with Negroes could send them to all-white private schools supported by the state.

It would work the same way for Negroes wh do not want their children to go to school with whites.

Those parents of both races who prefer non-segregated schools could send them to public schools, also supported by the state.

Senator Boutwell said he was not at liberty to reveal the details of the plan he and the other lawmakers worked out.

"We agreed that I would be spokesman but that I would not make any statements before we had another meeting of the committee," Boutwell said.

Some of the details of the plan were released in Montgomery yesterday.

Setting up of the new school system in Alabama would require a special constitutional amendment, and the elimination of several other constitutional provisions which set up the state's public school system.

One of the changes to the state constitution would read:

"Nothing in this constitution shall be construed as creating or recognizing any right to education or training at public expense."

Apparently, this section was written in hopes of getting around part of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision.

That decision said in part:

"Education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. It is doubtful that any child uay reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education.

"Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which uust be made available to all on equal terms."

The key to whether Alabama's plan would be ruled constitutional probably lies in the phrase; 'where the state has undertaken to provide it.'

Austin Meadows of Huntsville, the newly-nominated state school superintendent, said he had not yet read the Boutwell report.

"I had better wait to see the full report before making any comment on it," he said. "However, I will state that I am going to work with the governor and the Legislature in an effort to work out the best thing for all the people."

Meadows ran for his office on a platform which included continued segregation in the public schools.

Those who worked with Boutwell on the school report were State Sens. J. Miller Bonner of Camden and Herbert Byars of

Greensboro and State Reps. Ira Pruett of Livingston, Robert Kendall of Evergreen and Jack Gallalee of Mobile.

This committee was appointed by the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the House of Representatives last September just before the last Legislature adjourned.

The Alabama Bar Assn. later appointed four lawyers to work with the committee.

These men were Joe F. Johnston, Birmingham; Gesner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Kirkman Jackson, Birmingham, and Norman Harris, Decatur.

Folsom Convinced Segregation Can Be Preserved Voluntarily

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Incoming Gov. James E. Folsom, so his friends say, is convinced school segregation can be preserved on a "voluntary" basis by "co-operation rather than coercion."

Instead of drastic action such as the recently adopted legislative committee report recommending abolition of the public schools, Folsom reportedly prefers a "wait and hope" attitude, risking nothing that might invite immediate extension of the Supreme Court ruling to Alabama.

From the remarks he made Thursday in Jackson, Miss., it seems definite that he will oppose the state-subsidized private school plan suggested by the Senate-House committee headed by Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County.

Without his support in the new Legislature, it's problematical whether the Boutwell program could get through.

School Building Program

Folsom has all but committed himself, on the other hand, to a multi-million-dollar building program for Negro schools, but some of his close advisers doubt that he is willing to go as far as incoming State School Supt. Austin R. Meadows has proposed.

Dr. Meadows wants a 150-million-dollar bond issue to put Negro schools as far as possible on a par with the admittedly superior white classrooms.

The Democratic nominee for superintendent, who served a previous term during Folsom's first administration, has expressed hope that the segregation problem can be "worked out" on the local level if the Negroes are given adequate school facilities.

He has pointed out repeatedly that Alabama is at the bottom of the states in building facilities per pupil, and that tends to pull the state down on the overall ratio in all comparative brackets.

Folsom, in the words of one legislative lieutenant, has taken a less direct approach, epitomized by his comment in Jackson that "we'd love to be included out of the segregation controversy."

Since the Supreme Court decision doesn't apply directly to Alabama since this state isn't involved in the actual litigation, the Folsom spokesman said the nominee is reluctant to take any action that might bring an earlier showdown.

So he may wait it out, the spokesman continued, hoping that a policy of co-operation might lessent the pressure.

Road Building Program

Meanwhile, there is another real and practical consideration, the administration lieutenant pointed out—roadbuilding.

The incoming governor has already spoken for a vast new program of what he calls mailbox routes, and many financial experts figure a bond issue as the logical approach. Some administration sources mention 100 million as a likely amount.

If the voters were asked to approve a 150 million-dollar school program and 100 million for new roads at the same time, the spokesman expressed concern that one or both might be defeated.

Consequently, since the new administration is pitching hard for a road program and treading along a cautious path on segregation, it may well develop that Folsom will take care of his own legislative promises first and defer vote later thought to the school issue.

At any rate, his expected special session soon after he takes office next Jan. 17 likely will include a call for a roadbuilding program as well as the controversial constitutional convention.

State School Revision Asked By Legislators

Lawyers from the four corners of Alabama are studying a new segregation program aimed at replacing public schools with state-subsidized private classes and letting parents decide whether children attend mixed schools.

Details of a series of constitutional amendments recommended recently by a special legislative committee and a similar study group from the Alabama Bar Association were disclosed today by a source close to the legislature.

Sen. Albert Boutwell, chairman of the legislative committee, had announced only that a new segregation plan had been submitted to Gov. Gordon Persons but said details would be withheld.

The governor said he asked attorneys from all sections of the state to study the recommendations before he takes any action. Some members of the legislative committee have appealed to Persons for a special session to consider the segregation problem, but chances appear slight during the remaining three and a half months of the present administration.

Other Changes Asked

Along with abolishing the state's compulsory public school system, the suggested amendments would authorize the legislature to designate school officials and employes as judicial officers to protect them against lawsuit, and to require the state to defend them against court action.

The key amendment would rewrite Section 256 of the state constitution, which contains the historic requirements for a state-supported public school system segregated by race.

If approved by the legislature and ratified by the voters, the amendment would empower the legislature to establish non-state operated private schools financed through "the grant or loan of public funds and the lease, sale or donation of real or personal property."

Broad Authority

The legislature would have authority to "require or impose conditions or procedures deemed necessary to the preservation of peace and order."

Although it would commit the state to a policy of fostering and promoting education, the proposed amendment adds clearly:

'Nothing in this constitution shall be construed as creating or recognizing any right to education or training at public expense."

Parents and guardians, in order to "avoid confusion and disorder," would be given a free choice to send their children to "schools provided for their own race" if they so choose.

Other suggested constitutional changes would eliminate all reference to "public schools" in reference to tax money for education.

Negroes Could Vote

Negroes as well as white voters would be eligible to vote on the amendments if submitted by the legislature, but Negroes normally cast only a comparatively small vote in Alabama.

In another racial development today, the Brewton school board disclosed receipt of a demand from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for immediate action to admit Negroes to white schools in the south Alabama city.

The petition, signed by 19 Negro parents and an NAACP attorney, was similar to a letter received earlier by the city-county school board at Montgomery, where 23 Negroes tried in vain to enter a white school three weeks ago.

Like the Montgomery board, school officials at Brewton took no immediate action on the request.

EDUCATION 1954 ALABAMA TENSION

State, County Pressing Hunt For Dallas School Arsonists

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser City Editor

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 30—Two Negro schools have been burned by an arsonist in a small community about 10 miles from here in the last nine days.

Investigations are being pressed by the state fire marshal's office and the Dallas county sheriff's department to determine who is the arsonist.

Because the fires were started in the middle of the night, clues are few and far between.

In Selma there are some divided opinions on the matter. Some believe the fire was started by a Negro but others say they don't know why or who started the blaze.

"It's a big mystery why anyone would want to set fire to these schools. The big question is who would stand to gain. And the obvious answer is no one," one prominent Selma man said.

Owned By Negroes

The schools, Central School and Sister Springs School, were ordinary country schoolhouses of frame construction. They were owned by the Negro residents—mostly small farmers and tenant farmers—of the two communities and not by a governmental body.

Only the Central School was insured and the amount of the policy was $1,000, according to State Deputy Fire Marshal Tom Hall.

But he said this insurance policy was taken out by the Central School Community and not by individuals.

While law enforcement officials are attempting to capture the arsonist before he sets fire to any more buildings, some 200 Negro children are feeling the blunt end of his fire setting activity.

Burned out of their school buildings, the parents of the school children had to find other quarters in which the children could attend school.

No Equipment Left

There is no equipment left—not a single blackboard, no crayons, no wastebaskets, no seasts. The only item of school equipment available from the county and state are schoolbooks.

The parents and teachers of both communities have held two parleys in the last week.

At the Sister Springs School, the parents sent the school trustees to the Dallas county education officials but Principal Wilma Mae Fountain said the trustees reported the officials said they could do nothing until this school term ends.

So the parents and teachers went to the members of a church located across the street from the charred ashes of the school and received permission to hold school in the church.

Last year there were 70 students in the school but only 35 showed up for classes in the rickety old church where pews serve as seats for three full classes. Paper has been tacked to the walls for blackboards and there is considerable commotion when classes are being conducted.

Classes In Farm House

At the Central School, classes started Wednesday in a farm house where two Advertiser representatives almost had an accident when they stepped on some weak planks in the floor of one of the houses and it almost caved in.

In this community, the parents and teachers are in the dark on plans of the Dallas County education officials, Principal Arthur Bettis said.

"We have about 150 students and we are trying to hold on somehow. The parents and teachers rented this old house which is all we could find for $25 a month. I don't know who is going to pay the rent yet," Bettis said.

"We had no equipment so we took planks and put them on bricks and made seats. I'm actually afraid for the safety of these children. This old house isn't safe. The floor slides down in one room, there are no windows, no heat, no lighting. I din't know what we will do if it rains or gets cold," he added.

Bettis said the attitude of the parents and teachers was that the person who set the fire to the school house had committed a crime of the "most deplorable nature" and "no mercy should be shown."

Hardship On Children

When he set the fire, he brought all of this hardship on these children, he declared. "Look for yourself—how can you expect to conduct an orderly class in these conditions—no school could be in worse shape, but if you quit school now, you will never get this children interested and it would be hard to catch up."

Rotten lumber was hanging from an old store building in which two classes were being conducted and the rickety porch was so weak the entire house quivered when two people stood on it.

Inside the old store building, the students were seated on planks and the end of a pasteboard box was nailed to the wall for a blackboard.

Some On The Floor

In the farmhouse a few feet away, the students were trying to keep it clean and get rid of the dust. Elementary school students were lined up around the wall on an old plank and listening to the teacher. Some were sitting on the

Photo By Robertson

TEMPORARY CLASSROOM—This dark room in an abandoned store building is the classroom for two classes of Negro students who formerly attended the burned Central School in Dallas county. The counter and shelves serve as seats. Faced with many school needs, Dallas county educational officials are trying to work out the situation but students will have to continue attending this improvised classroom for the rest of the present school term.

Photo By Robertson

NEW SCHOOL—An abandoned store is the official school building for the rest of this school term for some of 150 students formerly attending the burned Central School in Dallas county. The building has no lighting, heat or windows. This structure and two other buildings are temporary schools for about 200 students of the Central and Sister Springs Schools until Dallas educational officials can arrange improvements.

Photo by Robertson

TEACHER'S DESK—The two boxes stacked one on the other in the center ofth e room is the temporary desk of a Negro teacher in an abandoned house being used as a school following the burning of the Central School by an arsonist. The plank which the students are sitting on in this classroom is supported by some bricks picked up in the yard. Dallas education authorities faced with this and many other problems are making a survey of the community's needs.

floor.

"We pray something can be done for these children," one teacher exclaimed, "I may get in trouble talking about it, but it is these children I'm thinking about. We must have some help."

"I don't know who set the fires. The people of this community certainly are against whoever did it. But you can't teach children what they need to learn in these conditions."

Peaceful For Many Years

"The Negroes in this community have lived here peacefully for many years and we want to go on that way. We have tried to do right and we want to keep on doing that way. It was a shock to all of us when these fires broke out," she said.

The Central School was a rambling six room building and the Sister Springs School was a five-room structure. The Sister Springs School burned Sept. 20th.

Deputy Fire Marshall Hall said he found no evidence to bear out reports the building was deliberately burned because of dissatisfaction with Negro school facilities in Dallas county.

Tried To Rouse Negroes

James Williamson, a salesman who was in the vicinity of Central School when the fire broke out early Monday said he tried to rouse some Negro residents in the community to help put out the fire but none would answer the alarm.

In the Central School area, the Negroes said they would have tried "with everything in us" to put out the fire if "we had known about it."

Only one Negro, Etta Martin who lives near the school, said Williamson knocked on her door. "But I was scared because it was a white man and it was about 1 o'clock in the morning and nobody out here with any sense at all is going to answer their door at that time of night."

Williamson said he saw an automobile near the school and that he did not know the tag number. He said he thought its occupants "looked like Negroes but I couldn't be sure."

No Plans Worked Out

Baxter Collins, superintendent of education for Dallas county, said no plans have been worked out by the county board of education on what to do about the two schools.

Dallas county residents said the board is trying to do all it can under the circumstances to meet the needs which are being thrust upon it.

Persons Urged To Order Session On Segregation

Gov. Gordon Persons was urged yesterday to call a special session of the legislature to act on the recommendations made recently by the special legislative committee on segregation.

The legislative council, a group of 12 members of the House and Senate headed by Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, met here yesterday and passed a resolution recommending the special session.

The resolution did not make any mention of the merits of the committee's report. It merely urged the current Legislature to be given the opportunity to take some action regarding this plan.

Should Gov. Persons act upon this recommendation, he would have to call the Legislature within the next 30 days, as the terms of office of all members of the House and Senate expire the day after the general election of Nov. 2.

Not Available

Persons was not available for comment on the council's resolution as he was out of town.

The motion for the resolution was made by Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon county. Members of the council present at the meeting were Lt. Gov. Allen, Sens. E. W. Skidmore and H. B. Larkins; Rep. Edward Morgan, G. L. Oakley, Charles Adams, W. L. Martin Jr. and Engelhardt.

The committee on segregation, headed by state Sen. Albert Boutwell has recommended an amendment be passed which would enable the Legislature to take necessary action "to cope with the incidents as they arise."

This authority of the Legislature would extend even to the abolishment of the public school system in Alabama if necessary.

Reward Asked In Arson Arrest

Gov. Gordon Persons was asked yesterday to offer a reward for the arrest of the person or persons who set fire to two Negro schools in Dallas county during the last 10 days.

Probate Judge George Quarles of Selma made the request yesterday, pointing out state fire marshals had definitely ascertained the blazes were the result of arsonists.

Vernon Merritt, executive secretary to Persons, said no action would be taken on the request until attorneys for the state determined if such a reward could be legally offered by the state.

Abernethy claims segregation in schools can be maintained

REFORM, Ala., Sept. 30—(AP)—Alabama can maintain its segregated schools in spite of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against separate schools for whites and Negroes, says the Republican candidate for governor.

"I believe that it can be done by proper use of districting authority and by exercise of the police power of the state and the local community," Tom Abernethy said here yesterday. The Talladega editor continues his statewide speaking tour at Greensboro today.

"I AM UNABLE to understand why the present state government does not call a special session of the Legislature for study of these and other avenues," Abernethy declared.

The Republican candidate criticized the Democratic nominee, former Gov. James E. Folsom, for a statement in which Folsom referred to some Negro schools in Alabama as "outhouses and barn."

Abernethy said Folsom provided ammunition for those who are trying "to force complete racial amalgamation."

Folsom, interviewed in Jackson, Miss., also said there would be dangers in turning state public schools over to private individuals, one of the steps urged to maintain segregation.

six-room building was set on fire early Monday morning, and a three-room school about six miles southeast of Selma was burned Sept. 19.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, who lives about 10 miles south of here, told Sheriff W. C. McCain he discovered the latest fire while driving home from work at Montgomery.

The fire had just started, he said, and he had tried to rouse Negro families living nearby but none would respond.

Williamson reported he saw an automobile drive away from the school.

He was quoted by the deputy fire marshal as saying the occuponts "looked like" Negroes, but that he could not be sure."

Fires which leveled two Negro schools said deliberately set

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 29—(AP)—Arson has been determined as the cause of fires which destroyed two Negro schools near here recently, State Deputy Fire Marshal Tom Hall said yesterday.

The fires were touched off by a person or persons unknown, he added, but no evidence has been found to bear out reports the buildings were deliberately burned because of dissatisfaction with Negro school facilities in Dallas County.

He said the Central School, a

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

TENSION

Voice Of The People

Negroes Want Recognition As First-Class Citizens

To the Editor:

An article entitled: "Soul-Searching in the South, Segregation: The Religious Picture," by Dr. Benjamin Mays appeared in your issue of Sept. 19. This article was quite a challenge for the entire country. I highly congratulate the writer for the stand he has taken in behalf of equality and justice for all races and religious groups.

Certainly, every major religious group in the region should accept the ruling of the Supreme Court that "segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional," therefore, un-American. White church leaders should take the lead in promoting Christianity in their race through the practices of extending justice and equality to all races and creeds. Segregation is un-Christian.

I wish the white race could realize that the American Negroes are not desirous of social equality, but they are desirous of equal opportunities to earn their own livelihood. We are not desiring intimacy with the white race, nor are we seeking social companionship. We are seeking to be recognized as first class citizens. There are intelligent, efficient, and qualified Negroes in our race for our companionship and association.

Negroes are entitled to the same educational and governmental opportunities as any other race. The greater the number of educated Negroes there are in our country, the better place it will be to live.

Negroes have helped America to become a great commercial nation. The Southern white people accumulated great wealth by holding Negroes as slaves for many years. It is brutal to even think of depressing a race, consisting of human beings, who are made of flesh and blood as those in any other race. The color of the skin should not make any difference. If the Negro can measure up to the same standard and qualifications as other races for developing civilization, why keep him down? He is entitled to liberty, justice, and the abundant life of freedom and equality of all mankind.

Perhaps the white race will finally learn that we, as Negroes, are saying very definitely today: "After we labor, allow us to sit down upon our own land, and eat in peace the vegetation that our own land has produced. Let us drink from our own gushing streams. Let us build our homes on our green hills and rolling plains. Give us the assurance that our children will have their rightful places in the world. Allow all of the people to share proportionately in the essential things of life. Find a way where all of the normal people will assume their economic burdens of life."

All races should proclaim the gospel of freedom, because it allows all people to develop, if they desire. If freedom is a blessing, share it with all. If it is a human virtue, fear not its growth in the hearts and lives of others. We should all work for world freedom and the emancipation of every person. If it is good for the rich, it is good for the poor. If it is good for management, it is good for labor. If it is good for North America, it is good for South America. If it is good for Europe, it is good for Australia, Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea. If we are to be respected as a world power, we must cleanse our system from racial prejudices, hatred and greed.

We are warned that the truth shall make us free. Today, Negroes are seeking to recognize the truth and worth of every individual, and his developed ability to make a contribution to the American way of life.

MRS. MARY E. GLANTON,
1501 East Newton Street, Dothan Ala.

N A A C P
5 ALABAMA CITIES-FAIRFIELD, BREWTON, MONTGOMERY, ROANOKE, ANNISTON

5 Ala. cities file petitions

Integration fight to be continued

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—The Alabama branch NAACP indicated recently that it intends to continue its fight for desegregation in the state's public schools. Five cities have filed desegration petitions through the NAACP against school boards of education.

They are Fairfield, Brewton, Montgomery (state capitol) Roanoke and Anniston. Fair- a larger colored population than white. Meanwhile W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama NAACP who made the announcement, said he expects two other branches to file petitions.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of public schools, threw some light on the subject in a speech before the Birmingham Protestant Ministers' association. He said:

o o o

MOST OF THE cities of fairly good size have the same kind of situation we do. White elementary schools are located near the center of population of white residential areas, and colored elementary schools are near the center of population in colored centers.

"Making separate school districts for each individual school should not make any great shift in school enrollment where there is enough room for all of the children."

In another section, two other organizations are reported working with the NAACP in the matter. They are the Southern Regional council with headquarters in Atlanta: and the Southern Conference Educational fund. The latter has headquarters in New Orleans.

Not Enough Time On Segregation, Governor Asserts

Post-Herald p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
10-13-54

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. Gordon Persons said today he has no intention of calling the present legislature into special session to deal with the school segregation problem.

In a letter to State Rep. Wallace D. Malone of Houston County the governor said he didn't feel there is sufficient time for the present legislature to do the job justice.

Noting that terms of the present members of the legislature expire the day after the general election which falls on Nov. 2, the governor said:

"In other words, it is just three weeks before the members of the present legislature go out of office. It is, therefore, manifestly unfair to expect the present legislature to adopt a workable plan in less than three weeks."

Had Urged Call

Rep. Malone passed along results of a poll he had made showing 85 members of the legislature in favor of a special session as soon as possible. He urged the governor to call the lawmakers into session.

At a news confeence after releasing the text of the letter, Gov. Persons said he would feel no hesitancy at calling a special session "on a day's notice" if convinced that a "workable plan" had been worked out.

And he said he didn't mean to infer that the Boutwell Committee report released several weeks ago was not workable.

Gov. Persons said the committee's recommendations for certain changes in the State Constitution are now being studied by some of Alabama's most able lawyers and they haven't had time to pass judgement on the report.

Immediate Steps Urged

The Legislature's special segration study committee, headed by Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, recommended that immediate steps be taken to revise the State Constitution.

This group proposes to knock out any reference in the state's school law to a mandatory public school system with separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

Boutwell says this would

free the Legislature to take appropriate action to deal with the problem brought on by the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated public schools.

Gov. Persons wrote Malone that he has given careful consideration to the problem posed by the Supreme Court decision on segregation and added:

"You know that many plans have been submitted and all have been greatfully considered and studied. Nevertheless, there is, as yet, no general agreement as to the proper method of solving this problem.

"As a matter of fact, you yourself left with me a proposed amendment to our constitution which in itself was different from that submitted by the special legislative committee."

Takes Issue

The governor took issue with one point in Malone's letter in which the legislator said he felt the present Legislature could "handle the situation a lot better than the next Legislature."

"In the first place," said Gov. Persons, "many able members of the present Legislature have been re-elected by their home folks to again represent them for the next four years.

"In fact, there will be 62 members of the new Legislature who have either been re-elected or who have servd in previous Legislatures. The other members are fresh from the people. They know what the people want and it is unfair for you to insinuate that the new members and the returning members are less interested in solving the problem of segregation than yourself.

"For these reasons, I do not propose to call the present Legislature into special session."

Gov. Persons pointed out that it took 10 months for the Boutwell committee to work out its report and he felt in a matter as complex as this the Legislature should have longer than three weeks to consider it.

...h Abernethy Campaign—

Negro School Bid Laid To Monopoly Politics

GREENVILLE, Sept. 8 (U.P.)—Tom Abernethy charged today that monopoly politics was responsible for current attempts to enroll Negro students in Alabama's white schools. He called for a two-party system to preserve racial segregation.

The GOP gubernatorial candidate said, "We have with our monopoly system of politics looked the gun that is jammed down our throats now."

The objectives of the Legislature, Abernethy said, should be to strengthen state laws against racial mixing and to make it clear that Alabama's state government stands behind segregation.

Abernethy criticized Aubrey Williams Jr., one of the former administrators of the New Deal National Youth Administration, for leading 29 Negro children who attempted to register at a white school in Montgomery.

He said Williams did not speak for a majority of Alabama citizens, "white or black."

"The invasion of that Montgomery school by Aubrey Williams Jr. was, like the U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation, a direct and positive result of our refusal to be politically free," the Republican candidate said.

"The policies for which Aubrey Williams Jr. stands today have been the policies of the National Democratic Party for more than 20 years. They are repugnant to us all. Yet we have let ourselves be deluded into endorsing them under the name of party loyalty.

"There still is time to rectify the situation," Abernethy said. "It can be done only through the establishment of the two-party system; only by voting free and clean and Southern in Alabama on November 2."

Abernethy, who will oppose Democratic Nominee James E. Folsom in the general election, speaks tomorrow at Luverne and Andaluxia. Friday, he will be at Hartford and Dothan.

Governor Asked To Call Special Session

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 8.—(AP)—A constitutional change to end or alter Alabama's public school system has been recommended by Gov. Gordon Persons, who group of legislators and lawyers, State Senator Albert Boutwell said Wednesday.

The proposal recommends the Governor call a special session of the legislature which would be asked to abolish that section of the state constitution requiring the state to support public schools.

Mr. Boutwell is chairman of a special legislative committee studying the Supreme Court's segregation ruling.

He told the Birmingham Rotary Club the committee "has arrived at what we believe to be a basically sound formula" of maintaining segregation.

The state lawmaker said "if our constitutional provisions for a public school system were removed, it would give the Legislature enough flexibility to meet the situation as it might arise."

Another possibility is to do away partially with the system and give "considerable authority to local school boards" to handle needs of various sections of the state, he added.

SCEF aides to compare notes and exchange ideas occasionally.

...n race for governor—

GOP's Tom Abernathy vows to keep segregation

CAMDEN, Ala., Aug. 27—A vow to preserve racial segregation in Alabama was made by Tom Abernethy, Republican candidate for governor.

"We must face together the problem created by the Supreme Court decision of last May to eliminate racial segregation in our schools, he said.

"We know that was but the first step. It was a decision shamefully of politics and not of law and it was deliberately designed to lay the basis for elimination of all legal racial segregation and to force amalgamation upon us."

HE POINTED OUT THAT the court which rendered the decision was composed of eight Democratic appointees and one Republican appointee.

"But neither major party is now sensitive to the peculiar problems of the South and neither will be, so long as one-party politics prevails.

"That ruling was the final payoff for political cowardice and for our voluntary disfranchisement in national affairs through all these decades.

The question of segregation, he said, must be considered in such a way as to give the lie in advance to those eager for their own false motives to put the "ugly brand of race hatred upon us."

"I SHALL RECOGNIZE without any degree of reservation whatsoever the responsibility of Alabama to all her children, white and black alike.

"Whatever the sacrifices required of us, the doors to opportunity shall be kept open for them.

"But they shall be—today, tomorrow and forever—separate doors."

He declared he believes segregation legally can be maintained through the exercise of the state's police power, through the districting authority of local school boards and municipalities and by other means.

"We'll put the best legal brains in the state to work on the task and somehow, with God's help, we'll find the answer," he concluded.

tinue the fight against vice in Phenix City if elected governor.

Opposes Folsom

Abernethy is opposing the Democratic nominee, ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, in the November general election.

"We must face together the problem created by the Supreme Court decision of last May aimed at doing away with racial segregation in our schools," he said.

"We know that was but the first step. It was a decision shamefully of politics and not of law and it was deliberately designed to lay the basis for elimination of all legal racial segregation and to force amalgamation upon us."

Abernethy said the Supreme Court decision was "pointed directly at the bedroom door and it will get there by and by unless we stand with calm resolution in the way. That's where Alabama must stand."

The publisher complained that neither major political party is now sensitive to the "peculiar problems" of the South and "neither will be so long as one-party politics prevails."

He contended the Supreme Court de-segregation ruling "was the final payoff for political cowardice and for our voluntary disenfranchisement in national affairs through all these decades."

Alabama has strayed from the Democratic fold only once since reconstruction days. That was in 1948 when States Righters put up their own candidates for President and vice president and Alabama gave its electoral votes to them.

In making his vow to fight for segregation, the candidate said:

"And as I preserve it, I shall preserve our schools and hold them together to their appointed and irreplaceable duty.

"I shall recognize without any degree of reservation whatsoever the responsibility of Alabama to all her children, white and black alike.

"Whatever the sacrifices of us, the doors to opportunity shall be kept open for them. But they shall be—today, tomorrow and forever—separate doors."

Abernethy said he believes segregation can be maintained through the exercise of the state's police power, through the districting authority of local school boards and municipalities and by other means which he didn't spell out.

The candidate's schedule calls for speeches tomorrow at Monroeville, Evergreen and Brewton.

Alabama Cities File Desegration Petitions

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(ANP)— The Alabama branch of the N.A.C.P. indicated recently that it intends to continue its fight for desegration in the state's public schools. Five cities have filed segregation petitions through the N.A.C.P. inlicated recently that it

They are Fairfield, Brewton, Montgomery (state capitol), Roanoke and Anniston. Fairfield has a larger Negro population than white.

Meanwhile, W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama NAACP, who made the announcement, said he expects two other branches to file petitions.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of public schools, threw some light on the subject in a speech before the Birmingham Protestant Ministers association. He said:

"Most of the cities of fairly good size have the same kind of situation we do.

"White elementary schools are located near the center of population of white residential areas, and Negro elementary schools are near the center of population in Negro centers.

"Making separate school districts for each individual school should not make any great shift in school enrollment where there is enough room for all of the children."

In another action, two other organizations are reported working with the N.A.A.C.P. in the matter. They are the Southern Regional council, with headquarters in Atlanta; and the Southern Conference Educational fund. The latter has headquarters in New Orleans.

Officials of the NAACP, SRC and SCEF are to compare notes and exchange ideas occasionally.

Abernethy Hits Court Decision In Segregation

CAMDEN, Ala., Aug. 26 (AP)—Tom Abernethy, first Republican to wage an aggressive campaign for governor of Alabama in years, promised tonight to preserve racial segregation in the state if elected.

Abernethy, a Talladega newspaper publisher and former States Rights elector who bolted the Democratic national ticket in 1948, brought his campaign into the heavily Negro populated black belt section.

He made a similar promise in an earlier speech today at Demopolis. He also pledged to con-

Gov. James E. Folsom takes office in January. He is expected to call one to rewrite the entire constitution.

Persons Given Working Over By Abernethy

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 13 (AP)—"Princes of monopoly government who are able to send their children to segregated private schools seem utterly unconcerned with the plight of the millions who will not be able to do so," Tom Abernethy, Republican candidate for governor, said today.

"Refusal to call a special session of the legislature by this administration leaves Alabamians disarmed, helpless and without leadership in their hour of crisis," he

Makes It Worse

"If James Folsom is elected our plight will be worse. His record of association with radical foes of segregation, his suit in 1948 to make States Rights presidential electors vote for Harry Truman and his consistent refusal to take any strong stand in defense of our way of life brand him as not worthy of trust in this vital matter," Abernethy charged.

"The answer is the election November 2 of Tom Abernethy, who will make the calling of a special session on segregation his first order of business" the GOP candidate said in speeches here and at Prattville.

On The Block

Abernethy declared that "the indifference of monopoly to the crisis of the hour has put segregation on the executioner's block, bound and helpless and ready for the axe.

"If we keep drifting with the tide, it is going to be everlastingly too late in a little while," the Talladega weekly newspaper publisher warned.

Fever!

Alabama Legislative Committee Takes Another Desperate Step

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—In the wake of Supreme Court announcement that further arguments on how to carry out its decision against racial segregation in public schools will be heard Dec. 6, a plan to abolish Alabama's compulsory public school system has been recommended by a legislative committee and a group of lawyers.

Persons Silent On Suggestion By Legislators

Committee Urges Alabama Abolish Education System

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. Gordon Persons declined to comment last night whether he would call a special session of the Legislature to abolish Alabama's public schools, but there were indications no such call would be made during the few remaining months of his administration.

The issue came to light yesterday when State Sen. Albert Boutwell told members of a Birmingham civic club the special legislative committee on segregation had recommended to the governor a special session be called to abolish Alabama's public school system.

In an interview at the governor's mansion last night Persons refused to make any predictions concerning the possibility of calling the legislators back to Montgomery.

"All I can say at this time is that I have received the recommendations of the committee," Persons declared, "and as Sen. Boutwell said, the matter is being given careful consideration, not only by me, but by a number of capable lawyers from throughout Alabama."

Had It Several Weeks

"I have had the report for several weeks," he continued, "and I intend to give the attorneys ample time to give it the thorough consideration it deserves."

Persons said he had no idea how long it would take the attorneys to complete their study.

Sen. Boutwell, chairman of the committee which spent almost 10 months in preparing its recommendations, said yesterday the plan recommends the governor call a special session where the legislature would be asked to make a change in the constitution, abolishing the section that requires the state to support public schools.

"We members of the committee feel we have arrived at what we believe to be a basically sound formula of maintaining segregation," Boutwell said.

"If our constitutional provisions for a public school system were removed," the Jefferson county senator said, "it would give the legislature enough flexibility to meet the situation as it might arise."

Another possibility is to do away partially with the system and give "considerable authority to local school boards" to handle needs of various sections of the state, Boutwell said.

Two Recommendations

While Boutwell did not elaborate on the plan submitted to the governor, it was reported from a reliable source that the two chief recommendations were:

1. That the word "public" be stricken from the constitutional school requirements, thus "giving the legislature more latitude." It was conceded this provision could lead to a private school system if the legislature saw fit.

2. That school officials be designated as judicial officers, like county voter registrars are now, in order to make them immune from damage suits.

Boutwell said his committee had made its report with the assistance of a committee from the Alabama Bar Association and on advice from educators. He added the report was not in final form and that it had not been released for publication.

Lengthy Study

Boutwell said rather than take a "go to hell" attitude toward the Supreme Court ruling, the committee had devoted eight to 10 months of study toward a "simple, sensible, rational solution which has a chance to work."

Other members of the committee included Sens. Herbert Byars of Greene and J. Miller Bonner of Wilcox; Reps. Robert Kendall, Conecuh; Jack Gallalee, Mobile and Ira Pruitt, Sumter.

The likelihood of a special session of the legislature appears slim for several reasons, one being the time element.

Unlike the constitutional officers who will leave office on Jan. 17, members of the present Legislature vacate their seats on Nov. 2, the day of the general election.

Folsom Legislature

Therefore any special session after that date would bring together the legislature of the new administration who would be working with outgoing state officials.

Gov. Persons has adopted a "watchful waiting" attitude toward the segregation issue, and has repeatedly refused to make any comment on the issue.

It is apparent he has decided the less noise Alabama makes in this direction, the less attention the state will receive when federal authorities begin the unpleasant task of enforcing the Supreme Court's monumental decision

...PLE SCHOOL SETUP ...LABAMA SUGGESTION

...For Whites, One For Negroes, One Mixed

...WILL NOT BE COERCED'

By The United Press

...MINGHAM, Oct. 20.—A special legislative committee ... up with Alabama's proposed ... to the Supreme Court's ... abolishing school segre... Wednesday recommended ... separate educational sys... for Negroes and whites who ...

A long-awaited report from ... Senator Albert Boutwell ... for segregation leaders ... also recommended as a ... resort" abolition of the en... public school system to ... hostility, resentment and ... consequences between ... and whites.

No Compulsory Mixing

...Under the plan, a third school ... would be established in ... state. One would be for Ne... another for whites and a ... for mixed attendance. The ... and white schools would ... segregated by law but those ... who wished to attend ... classes could do so at in... ... schools.

... 3,000-word document ... to Gov. Gordon Persons ... state officials, the com... ... its recommendation ... into two general catego... Education for all children ... state, and no compulsory ... of the races in our ...

... Gov. James Allen and all ... of the Legislature re... ... copies of the report. It is ... to receive paramount ... when the next Legisla... convenes to consider its ... Governor Persons made ... comment.

... committee had studied the ... problem since it was ... Sept. 21, 1953, ... the Supreme Court rul... ... segregation in the ... public schools was "the ... and far-reaching ... reconstruction."

Two Main Purposes

... summarized the legal purpose of the proposed constitutional amendments as:

"1. To give the Legislature flexibility and freedom of action to deal with problems arising from de-segregation attempts resulting from the Supreme Court's actions.

"2. To give school officials protection by making them judicial officers and furnishing them with legal counsel from the attorney general's office."

Of the three-school plan, the committee said, "considered from the standpoint of the right of free citizens of all races to control their social and personal contacts, relations and environment, the people of Alabama might be willing to concede the right of white and Negro families to send their children to mixed public schools." But, it added, "The arrangement should be acceptable to the community and its taxpayers."

The report said, "Compulsory attendance at a mixed school, inevitably resulting in friction, disorder and bad feeling, is another thing entirely."

No Single Solution

The committee said its main objective "is to assure the recognition by our school authorities of the right of white people, as well as Negro people, to elect to attend schools of their own race; and to make possible the application of tests and standards which must be met before mixed schools can be operated at all for those willing to attend them."

The report said the people of Alabama "will not be coerced" into racial integration. It also pointed out that there is no one solution to the segregation problem but that a combination of solutions is necessary.

The committee recommended amending a section of the State Constitution "so as to eliminate the express prohibition against the operation of mixed schools attended by both races, but at the same time make clear that the state will not undertake to coerce anyone to attend mixed schools against his will and will not be obligated to operate any such mixed schools at all."

Other Proposals

That amendment, one of eight proposed, would eliminate the mandate that the state must provide public schools for those between the ages of 7 and 21.

Another amendment would give the Legislature broad powers in governing the school systems and their financing "so that tax and other revenues can be appropriated to the support and furtherance of education in other ways than by the operation of public schools."

Fairfax Asks Local Option On School Integration

Board Resolution Also Urges State Continue Public Education System

The Board of Fairfax County Supervisors taking its first official notice of the Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is illegal, yesterday urged that "a maximum of local option" be permitted in implementation of integration.

In a resolution approved by six of the seven supervisors with one not voting, the board also urged continuance of the State's system of free public schools. There have been some suggestions that Virginia abandon its public school system as one means of circumventing the court's ruling.

Supervisor C. B. Runyon declined to vote on the resolution, introduced by Ann Wilkins. Runyon said he thought it should be studied further.

The resolution acknowledged the Supreme Court ruling and said the board believes "free public education is one of the cornerstones of our democracy and must be preserved." It also expressed the belief that "conditions which would determine ability to comply with this decision in an orderly manner differ widely in the various localities in the Commonwealth."

It argued that "a maximum of local options should be allowed the various communities in the Commonwealth so as to insure orderly compliance with the Supreme Court's decision."

Amplifying her request for a "maximum of local options," Mrs. Wilkins said she believed local school boards should be given the authority to develop their own formulas for integration in their respective communities.

The board directed that copies of the resolution be sent to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's Commission on Public Education and to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The board's action closely followed disclosure that the Woodburn School Parent-Teachers Association had stepped forward as the first school organization in the county to express formal approval of integration.

Dr. Samuel S. Dubin, president of the association, said its membership had approved a resolution accepting integration as "the only law-abiding method at this time." He said a copy would go to Governor Stanley and said the resolution will be submitted to the County Council of Parent-Teachers Associations next Tuesday night with a request for similar action.

According to the resolution, the association recognizes the Supreme Court as the "supreme law of the land." The group, however, contended that the process of integration "would have to proceed at carying speeds throughout the state."

Integration Plan Offered In Alabama

Law Change Would Assign Authority To Avoid Violence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21 (AP). — The Interim Legislative Committee on Segregation today recommended changes in Alabama laws to give the legislature power to handle de-segregation attempts and to give school officials judicial powers.

The steps were urged as necessary for the avoidance of "violence, disorder or tension" which might follow de-segregation in Alabama public schools.

The report was mailed to Gov. Gordon Persons, Lieut. Gov. James Allen, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in the November election, and members of the present and incoming legislatures.

Sen. Albert Boutwell, of Jefferson, committee chairman, termed the report not so drastic as measures adopted or proposed in some southern states.

The Alabama proposals would not abolish the public school system except for possible suspension in localities where unusual tensions exist or arise.

The committee argeed that the people of Alabama will demand:

"(1) Education for all children of the state, and

"(2) No compulsory mixing of races in our schools."

An act to give school boards judicial power, and to have the attorney general's office defend board members in litigation arising from their decisions, would provide a legal basis for local decisions as to which school certain pupils would attend.

Report Says No Big Shift Needed To Ban Integration

BY JANE ALDRIDGE

No revolutionary changes will be needed in the Alabama school system to avoid a mixing of the races in classrooms, believes the special Legislative Interim Committee which has been studying the problem.

Its official report, released today, expresses the unanimous opinion of the six-man committee that there must be no compulsory mingling of races in our schools and also unanimous belief that there is a legal solution to the problem.

The report was mailed simultaneously to Gov. Gordon Persons, Lt. Gov. James Allen, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in the November election, members of the present and the incoming Legislature and the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House.

It recommends adoption of constitutional amendments to give the Legislature "freedom and flexibility" in dealing with the problem.

And it would give school officials protection by making them "judicial officers" and by furnishing them with legal counsel from the attorney general's office.

Not As Drastic

The report points out that its proposals are not as drastic as those adopted or proposed in some neighboring states.

"The recommendations," it explains, "would give the Legislature power to use itself, or to delegate to local authorities—with which to cope with any problems that may arise.

There is no right under the Constitution of the United States to an education at public expenses," it points out.

The report takes note of the fact that present constitutional provisions "are inflexible in requiring state ownership and operation of public schools as the only method of public promotion of education," and points out this subject, "the entire system and every school in it to the possible impact of the decision of the Supreme Court."

The present provisions, it continues would make impractical the grant of state aid to pupils in private schools in localities where state-operated mixed schools otherwise would be unavoidable.

As a last resort, in communities where the committee proposes that there is threatened discord, power should be delegated by the Legislature to the local school authorities to "discontinue public" schools and instead, grant public aid such as tuition and transportation, directly to the pupils, white and Negro, and enable them to attend private schools where, of course, there would be no compulsory commingling.

Suggests Change

"This could be done without impairment of teachers' tenure, pensions or other rights," the committee believes.

The report also suggests that Section 256 of the State Constitution be amended to eliminate the "express prohibition against operation of mixed schools" but at the same time that it "make clear that the state will not undertake to coerce anyone to attend mixed schools against his will."

Also that the state would not be "obligated to operate any such schools at all."

The amendment would emphasize as the state's basic educational policy the "fostering of education—but only to the extent of the available revenues of the state," and subject to the

exercise of "police powers" to assume harmony and good order.

The committee said it believed that within the broad framework of this basic policy the Legislature would be free to provide for public education, or public assistance of pupils in procuring private education "as conditions might justify or require."

But the amendment, the committee makes clear, would not imply abandonment of direct operation of schools by public authority "except in areas where the belligerence of agitators might force consideration of that procedure after every reasonable exercise of discretion and authority to avoid it."

More Authority

The committee recommended changing Sections 137 and 139 of the Constitution to give the Legislature broader authority."

The report also insists on the "freedom of choice" on the part of white parents as well as Negro and declares "the notion that white parents in Alabama could be prosecuted as is now proposed by the governor of Delaware for not compelling attendance of their children in a mixed school would be intolerable or impossible here" .

The committee pointed to the danger of disorder and tension arising over the issue in Alabama and declared "recent outbreaks of violence in border states would be pale reflections of the result of forced mixing in this state. It is imperative that action be taken."

Members of the committee were Sen. Albert Boutwell, chairman; Sen. J. Miller Bonner and Herbert Byars, and House Members Jack C. Gallalee, Robert G. Kendall Jr., and Ira D. Pruitt.

The Alabama Bar Assn. advisory committee which worked with the Interim Committee was headed by Joseph F. Johnston of Birmingham, and included Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Kirkman Jackson, Birmingham, and Norman Harris, Decatur.

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

TENSION

Negro Parents Split On Ending School Segregation

(Special to the Birmingham World from the Mobile Beacon)

BREWTON — This small South Alabama town remains tense yet without any apparent racial friction as Negro parents split on the matter of ending segregation in the community's public schools.

Considerable attention was focused on this town after a number of Negro parents signed petitions seeking the admission of their children to white schools. This action was initiated by the Brewton Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as part of a general plan to open all schools to all citizens.

When the petition was presented, it now appears that the school board allegedly gave the names of the petitioners to the Brewton Standard, local white weekly which ran a long story giving the names of all signers. Evidently pressure was immediately applied either from a physical or economic source which caused some to withdraw their names and support from the project.

Samson C. Cheatham, youthful NAACP branch president, under whose supervision the petitions had been signed was singled out for a blistering editorial attack by the Mobile Press-Register for allegedly forging the signatures of local persons.

Mr. Cheatham, calmly admitted that he did sign the names of several persons after they had instructed him to do so. He added that other persons actually signed the petition but now appeared afraid to admit it.

The petitions presented to the Escambia County School Board were reportedly signed by Peter A. Hall, prominent Birmingham attorney.

NO HIGH SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

There is no public high school for the community's large Negro population. Negro children are forced to attend the privately owned Southern Normal School, operated by the Dutch Reformed Church Tuition is charged all pupils attending. The Escambia County Training School is located in Atmore, 31 miles away.

One encouraging angle of the local situation is the courage being exhibited by the school children themselves. The members of the senior class of the Southern Normal School, in a letter published by the Brewton Standard, pointed out the fact that there is no high school for Negroes in the City of Brewton and that segregation is unconstitutional and urged both races to keep an open mind on the problem.

CHILDREN'S LETTER

September 27, 1954
Brewton, Alabama

Editor, Brewton Standard
Brewton, Alabama

Dear Editor:

We the undersigned members of a senior class of Brewton, wish to make the following comments concerning the petition and the reaction of the people.

We feel that the people of both races should consider the fact that segregation is unconstitutional and against Christian principles. Until we (both races) are willing to accept this as a reality, race relations will always be one of the major social problems.

In discussing the petition drawn up by the local N. A. C. P., we feel that the city Board of Education should take under consideration that there is no public high school for Negroes in the city of Brewton.

By observation we have concluded that members of both races are dominated by tradition and prejudice; therefore they are unable to see integration as a reality.

For these reason we think that members of both races should think openmindedly on both the Christian and social side before taking any unnecessary actions.

Signed: Frankie Green, Clair Hunter, Houstine Payne, Mana J. Johnson, Bobby Pryor, Annie M. Jernigan, Shirley M. Cheatham, Gloria M. Hall, Betty J. Sumlin, Arnold Smith, Mattie N. Jackson, Eleanor Jones.

Folsom Target Of Abernethy

REFORM, Ala., Sept. 29 (AP) — Tom Abernethy today accused Gov.-nominate James E. Folsom of providing ammunition for those trying to force "complete racial amalgamation."

The Republican candidate for governor criticized Folsom for saying some Negro schools in Alabama were "outhouses and barns."

"He failed cruelly to recognize the tremendous efforts people of Alabama have made to better educational facilities for all races," the Talladega editor declared.

"A statement such as made by Mr. Folsom in Jackson, Miss., reflects either ignorance of the situation or a willful intent to present the people of Alabama before their foes in a bad light that is wholly undeserved."

Why He Said It

Folsom made the remark in stressing the need of improved schools for Negroes as a means of halting attacks on Alabama's segregated public school system.

The Democratic nominee also warned of dangers in turning Alabama public schools over to private individuals to combat the U.S. Supreme Court integration order. This also brought criticism from Abernethy.

"Contrary to the opinion held by Mr. Folsom," said the Republican candidate, "I believe there is in every Alabama community an overwhelming majority of decent people who could be trusted in this or any other crisis to serve their people with decency and devotion. I am not afraid to trust the people of Alabama."

Abernethy said if he is elected governor segregated schools will be preserved in Alabama.

"I believe that it can be done by proper use of districting, authority and by exercise of the police power of the state and the local community," he asserted.

"I am unable to understand why the present state government does not call a special session of the legislature for study of these and other avenues."

Abernethy spoke here as he continued a statewide speaking tour.

chools big problem—

Jefferson's legislators favor special session on segregation

Members of Jefferson County's legislative delegation favor a special session of the Legislature to devise ways of maintaining segregation in the schools.

But they'd go for such a session only if a "workable" plan is submitted and the meeting of the lawmakers is limited to the segregation question.

State Sen. Albert Boutwell, whose legislative interim committee has submitted a proposal described as "workable," said "our committee has recommended a special session and that's still my position."

Houston County Rep. Wallace Malone, "lame duck" member of the Legislature, reported he had contacted 138 House and Senate members, and that 85 are for a special session. Of these, he said, 65 are House members and 20 are senators. He added that six other members favor a special session if certain qualifications.

GOV. GORDON PERSONS has said the Boutwell committee report is being studied. But he has never said whether he would call an extraordinary session of the lawmakers.

Those close to the governor say he thinks that any legislation on the segregation question would be premature until the U. S. Supreme Court renders a final decision on its ruling last May to do away with racial segregation in the classroom. The governor has made it clear he does not want to see the public school system abolished.

Rep. Larry Dumas, chairman of the outgoing Jefferson delegation, said he would be for a special session "only if a workable plan is ready for consideration and the session would be limited only to consideration of that." He added he doesn't want to go to Montgomery and meet for several weeks.

MEMBERS of the present Legislature go out of office at midnight Nov. 2—date of the general election when a new Legislature will be chosen.

Rep. Paul Meeks, chairman of the incoming Jefferson delegation, said he thought a special session should be limited to the segregation question.

"But I feel that we should have such a special session now and take action so the question could be submitted to the voters for approval or disapproval before the incoming Legislature meets in regular session next May," added

ONE OF THE recommendations contained in the Boutwell report is that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people to permit abolishing the public school system. It was pointed out this would permit parents to send children to all-white schools, to all-Negro schools or to mixed schools.

Rep. Hugh Kaul, also renominated to serve again in the Legislature, said he favored a special session, if it were limited to consideration of the segregation question.

Outgoing Reps. James B. Morgan and Henry Beatty expressed similar views.

"I would favor a special session only if and when the governor announced a definite plan of action and a majority of House and Senate members agreed to consider only the segregation matter," said Beatty.

Persons Sends Malone Reply To His Petition

Letter Describes Shortage Of Time As Big Objection

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. Gordon Persons yesterday declared emphatically he does not intend to call a special session of the Alabama Legislature to look into the problem of school segregation.

The governor's decision, which came as no surprise, was contained in a letter written to Rep. Wallace Malone of Houston county.

Malone has been the leader of a group which has been clamoring for an extraordinary session of the Legislature. He recently conducted a poll of the members of both houses and later reported to the governor an "overwhelming majority" favored the special session.

Time Element Cited

In declaring he would not call a special session, Gov. Persons volved, pointing out the terms of office of the present members of the Legislature expire on the day following the general election which falls on Nov. 2.

"It is just three weeks before the members of the present legislature go out of office," Persons said. "It is, therefore, manifestly unfair to expect the present legislature to adopt a workable plan in less than three weeks," he added.

In a press conference following release of the letter, Persons said he would feel no hesitancy at calling a special session "on a day's notice" if convinced a "workable plan" had been developed. The governor added he did not mean to infer the report filed by the Boutwell committee several weeks ago was not workable.

He pointed out the Boutwell committee had spent 10 months in making their report and it is now being studied by some of the "most able attorneys in Alabama," but he said they had not had time to pass judgement on it.

In his letter, Persons took issue with a statement made earlier by Malone who had said in a letter to Persons he felt the "present legislature can handle the situation a lot better than the next administration could handle it."

"In the first place," Persons continued, "many able members of the Legislature have been re-elected by their home folks to again represent them for the next four years."

"In fact, there will be 62 members of the new Legislature who have either been re-elected or who have served in previous Legislatures," he said. "The other members are fresh from the people. They know what the people want and it is unfair for you to insinuate the new members and the returning members are less interested in solving the problem of segregation than yourself."

That Ends That

"For these reasons," the letter concluded, "I do not propose to call the present legislature into special session."

Earlier in the letter to the Dothan banker, Persons had said there had been many plans submitted but "nevertheless, there is, as yet, no general agreement as to the proper method of solving this problem."

"As a matter of fact," Persons said, "you, yourself, left with me a proposed amendment to our constitution which in itself was different from that submitted by the special legislative committee."

The special committee, headed by Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson county, recently recommended immediate steps be taken to revise the state constitution.

This committee recommended amendments be passed to knock out any reference in the state's basic law to a mandatory public school system with separate facilities for whites and Negroes. It was also recommended by the committee that a special session be called to study the proposed solution to the school segregation problem.

Pupils mixing even in State of Alabama

...ELL (AL. ANP)—School ... here last ... when it was announced ... College, a local ... run by ... Jesuit Order, is ... came from ... Andrew C. Smith. ... he did not ... them were ... classes for the ... never ask ... are colored. ... that there are ... classes," he said. ... disclosed that col... have been admit... for the last ... stated that he ... many since "we ... see if they are ...

...Students in ... School here dis... their parents ... had about their will... school with col...

...Charles ... elected ... president of the sen... and Bob Cheney, re... for the junior class. The ... among 10 colored pupils ... school.

...Scott and Cheney are ... in the Carthage foot... ... Until this year they ... Lincoln High School at ...

...ULL MIXES

...CITY, Mo. — ... University, es... ... more than 80 years ... for colored stu... announced that more ... white students ... in the school this ...

...RFIELD HIGH

...FIELD, Mo.—Nine col... and three jun... students enrolled at ... High school here ... Two of the boys, Paul ... and Edward L. Pen... accepted on the ...

...played with the ... Bulldogs in Fulton, ... was complimented ... by the team for the ... he made. He was ... the first touch... the Fulton team.

Phoenix, a sophomore, was elected president of his class; and Edward Pendelton was elected vice president.

The grade school will be integrated next year, it was announced, as the teachers contracts were signed early in the spring. Mrs. Flora Alexander Harvey is teacher of the Park grade school, Earl Gray is superintendent of schools.

MOVING SMOOTHLY IN N.C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Desegregation in Charlotte's two Catholic schools was described this week by a high-placed Catholic authority as going remarkably well.

No trouble has been experienced at either O'Donoghue or Assumption schools by the admittance of colored pupils at the beginning of this school year.

The spokesman said the white children have absorbed the other pupils readily.

—o O o—

THERE ARE three enrolled in the high school grades and about a dozen in the lower grades.

Asked if white parents had voiced any opposition to their children attending school with them, he said there had not been any general opposition from the parents.

DISCIPLES APPROVE

NORFOLK, Va. — The Disciples of Christ in Virginia have "commended" the U.S. Supreme Court ruling which made public school segregation unconstitutional.

The Disciples passed a resolution—after two others failed—which said the Virginia Christian Church should "work toward a harmonious solution to the problem that it may work out in a Christian way."

The action came at the denomination's 122nd annual convention here.

GO OUT OF STATE

RICHMOND, Va. — Two Virginians were among the 190 new students enrolling at Wheaton, College, Norton Mass., this term. They are Miss Barbara Ann Blayton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Blaine Blayton, Route 2, Williamsburg, and Miss Charlotte Ann Wynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Wynn, 815 N. 27th St., Richmond.

RECALCITRANT PARENTS

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Although colored pupils attend all city high schools and most grades schools here in Indiana's southernmost major city, in nearby Harwood, Ind., some 40 parents picketed the formerly white school when it opened its doors to colored pupils this semester and refused to let their children attend.

Prosecutor Paul Weaver said he would write the parents of the absent pupils warning them that their children will face truancy charges unless they will attend the school.

TEXAS JUDGE LAGS

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — A Federal judge this week refused to issue an order forcing the University of Texas to admit a colored freshman engineering student.

Hearing on the order and two other motions which would force the university to admit the student will come up in the January term of court in Austin, Federal Judge Ben H. Rice Jr., said.

The applicant, John W. Walker, 17, of Houston, was admitted to the university on July 15 but later was barred and told he could take the required freshman courses at Prairie View A. and M. College, a state-supported colored college near Houston.

14TH AMENDMENT HIT

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Mississippi, frantic in an attempt to keep colored pupils in separate schools and away from whites, has decided to attack the U. S. Constitution, or at least part of it.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, addressing the Tri-County Bar Association at Brookhaven, last week, revealed plans for the far-reaching action which in his words, "will give Mississiippi its first opportunity to challenge the validity of the 14th Amendment."

'HUMMON' PLAN OKAYED

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge's so-called private-school amendments to the Georgia Constitution was reaffirmed last week by an 8-0 vote by the Georgia State Board of Education.

IN ABERNETHY BLAST—

Folsom Called 'Friend' Of De-Segregation Move

TUSCALOOSA, Sept. 28 (U.P.)—GOP Gubernatorial Candidate Tom Abernethy said today that James E. Folsom cannot be trusted to preserve racial segregation in Alabama.

Abernethy, Talladega newspaper publisher, said the Democratic's nominee's association with Henry Wallace and Aubrey Williams "is proof enough."

Abernethy accused Wallace and Williams, of Montgomery, of being "two of the nation's most extreme radicals on racial questions."

He recalled, "at the Chicago Democratic National Convention in 1944 Henry Wallace delivered a speech so filled with hatred of the South that it outraged almost all Southerners present. In the face of that, Folsom voted for Wallace for vice president."

Abernethy also recalled, "in 1947 he (Folsom) introduced Wallace for an address delivered at Montgomery."

The GOP nominee said Williams, a chief Roosevelt supporter, was a consistent crusader for an end to segregation and [illegible] of Folsom's principal lieutenants."

Abernethy said Folsom is refusing to take the stand necessary for preservation of racial segregation in Alabama, despite an NAACP move to force admission of Negro children into white schools.

Abernethy repeated his pledge that as governor, he will preserve racial segregation in Alabama "with moderation, with calmness and without one tinge of race hatred or bitterness."

But he added, "this monstrous thing (integration) must not and will not be forced upon us."

ALABAMA GROUP HAS SCHOOL PLAN

Could Be Abolished Where Peace Threatened

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Boutwell committee plan would give Alabama authorities power to discontinue any public school, the operation of which was a threat to "good will, peace and order," its chairman said.

Jefferson County Sen. Albert Boutwell heads the legislative interim committee which submitted recommendations to Gov. Gordon Persons for meeting the US supreme court decision against classroom segregation.

The committee asked the governor to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the proposals. Boutwell said this is not the final committee report.

The committee proposals have been described as giving parents a choice of sending their children to all-white schools, all-Negro schools, or to schools with students of both races.

He explained other features of the recommendations in a statement Saturday.

Would Permit Assistance

Boutwell said the plan would permit "public assistance to pupils without necessarily involving public operations of schools, where that course is compelled by unacceptable pressures."

He added that the plan does permit abolition of the state's compulsory public school system. Historically the state has maintained separate schools for white and Negro students.

"The prinicpal aim of the plan is to provide flexibility and discretionary power in the Legislature," Boutwell said, "to enable it to deal currently with the changing needs and conditions in education.

Permit Individual Choice

"It is not a plan to abolish public schools. It does, however, recognize the obvious fact that conditions might arise in a particular county or locality, as a result of the supreme court's decision, which could make it necessary, in the interest of all concerned, to promote education at one or more levels by some means other than the operation of public schools.

Boutwell said the plan provides constitutional amendments permitting the state to discontinue public schools "wherever necessary to avoid friction or disorder, and to allow the state and its subdivisions to devote public money to the aid of private education when adequate public facilities are lacking or inadequate, or public operation involves the adoption of coerced policies."

The proposed system is planned to permit a degree of individual choice of the kind of school which parents in any area may desire, Boutwell said.

'Peaceful Education'

"If for any reason the system of parental choice does not result in an acceptable or workable solution, then the public shcools involved may be discontinued and the education of the pupils concerned aided or provided for by individual public assistance.

"The committee's plan would not require the abolition of public schools, but contemplates that particular public schools might be discontinued, if their operation should be found to involve a substantial threat to the maintenance of good will, peace and order.

"The committee is proceeding on the assumption that there are no groups or classes in Alabama who wish to create conditions of tension or disorder, and that the education of our citizens can be peacably promoted in ways consistent with the basic principle of freedom of choice."

Petition Is Expected Asking Alabama And Jefferson To De-Segregate Schools

BY MARTIN WALDRON

Requests that Birmingham and Jefferson County school boards de-segregate local schools probably will be made next week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said that all other Alabama school systems will get similar requests.

Three school boards—Fairfield Montgomery and Brewton — already have been asked.

The NAACP will ask that the school boards sit down with Negro parents and seek out the best way to integrate whites and Negroes into the same school systems.

If the various school boards refuse to de-segregate, the NAACP will bring suit against them under the U. S. Supreme Court ruling of last Spring.

"But we will not force the issue at this time," said Peter Hall, Negro attorney for the NAACP.

"We are operating on the theory that all school boards will want to obey the law."

Hall said that the NAACP is not "making demands" on the school boards at this time.

of the Supreme Court ruling," he said.

Mrs. Hurley said that most of the requests for de-segregation will be handled on local levels, but will be co-ordinated by the state conference of the NAACP.

Mrs. Hurley said the NAACP has not seen a copy of the Boutwell plan for maintaining segregated schools and did not know whether it would cause a change in NAACP plans.

The Boutwell plan, worked out by six state lawyers, would keep public schools for those who don't object to de-segregation and would provide private schools for those

We are merely reminding them who do

Alabama groups have 'bold, new plan' for keeping dual schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An Alabama legislative committee and a group of lawyers have now come up with what they call a "bold, new plan" to circumvent the Supreme Court's anti-jim-crow school decision by abolishing the public school system.

The plan would open the way for state-subsidized private schools and strike from the state constitution the historic mandate calling for separate schools for colored and white pupils.

The proposal, in the form of a constitutional amdenment, is the major one of eight proposed changes in Alabama's organic law proposed by the committee and a segregation group of the state bar association to get around the high court ruling.

Governor, Legislators Confer On Segregation

Malone Denies 'Any Petition' On Special Call

Boston Solon Ducks Comment On Number Vowing Action Now

Leaders of the Alabama legislature met with Gov. Gordon Persons for an hour late yesterday afternoon and "discussed everything" of the segregation problem.

Wallace D. Malone of Mobile county and Rep. Sam Engram of Macon county denied reports they had a petition signed by half the state's legislators asking a special session to consider means of preserving segregation in the schools.

Sen. Malone said he had contacted all members of the legislature on the question, but refused to say how many favored the special session.

Merritt's Version

The Associated Press quoted Vernon Merritt, executive secretary to the governor, as saying at Montgomery yesterday that the petition, bearing 75 signatures, had been received by the governor, who had no comment to make on it.

Gov. Persons has said repeatedly he does not intend to call a special session unless he is convinced of constructive action coming out of it.

A segregation study committee created by the 1953 legislature has proposed changes in the state constitution to delete any reference to the requirement the state maintain a public school system with separate schools for white and Negro students.

This would allow the legislature to replace the public school system with private schools leaving it to local authorities to handle the segregation problem as they see fit.

Boutwell Optimistic

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson county, chairman of the committee, said the proposed constitutional amendments would give the legislature authority to devise a workable program for segregated schools.

The committee also asked Gov. Persons to call a special session to allow immediate action on its recommendations.

Another group of legislators, the Alabama Legislative Council, last week gave its support for an immediate special session to act on the Boutwell committee report.

School Issue Flares Up In Colbert

Group Seeks To Restore Old System

TUSCUMBIA, Sept. 26—A smoldering situation in Colbert County seems about to flare up again.

A petition is being circulated by volunteer workers calling for the return of the educational system to its old form. This would mean the ousting of Commissioner Wade W. Hester and replacing him with J. Troy Bozeman.

When the complete number of signatures has been obtained, the document will be turned over to Sen. Barry L. Cantrell and Rep. Jack Huddleston for possible legislative action. The petition is addressed to them and requests that legislative steps be taken to restore to Colbert County the form of school government similar to that of the other 66 counties of Alabama.

Sometime ago the passage of a legislative act, authored by Sen. A. W. Todd and backed up by Rep. Paul Coburn, abolished the office of superintendent of education and replaced it with a commissioner of education. This threw out of office Mr. Bozeman, elected by the people, and Mr. Hester was subsequently appointed.

Mr. Bozeman, backed by citizens, took the matter to court upon a point of constitutionality. The validity of the law was upheld by Judge Harold Hughston and the Supreme Court backed his decision.

The legislators have issued no statement regarding the recent action.

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

TENSION

Folsom says Persons right in not calling Legislature

Gov.-Nominate James E. Folsom declared today he thought Gov. Gordon Persons was "absolutely right" in refusing to call a special session of the present Legislature to consider the school segregation question.

"It's not possible for the Legislature to accomplish anything in three weeks," said Folsom.

Persons, in a letter to Houston County Rep. Wallace Malone, said he had no intention of convening the present legislators because they would not have sufficient time to adopt a workable plan.

Present legislators go out of office the day after the Nov. 2 general election when a new Legislature will be formally chosen. Terms of its members begin Nov. 3.

MALONE, "lame duck" member of the present Legislature, said he had polled senators and representatives and that 85 of them favored a special session to consider ways to meet the U. S. Supreme Court decision knocking out segregation.

Gov. Persons, who said it would be "manifestly unfair to expect the present Legislature to adopt a workable plan in less than three weeks," had declared that abolition of segregation in the classroom is "unthinkable." He emphasized that he would feel no hesitancy at calling a special session "on a day's notice" if he became convinced that a "workable" plan had been drawn up.

A legislative interim committee, headed by Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell, had submitted to the governor a plan described as "workable." A special committee from the State Bar Assn. aided the Boutwell committee in drafting the plan, which included a proposal to submit a constitutional amendment to permit abolition of the state public school system.

Boutwell said this did not mean public schools would be abolished outright, but that the plan's adoption would give parents freedom of choice to send their children to all-white, all-Negro or mixed schools.

Gov. Persons said he did not mean to imply that the Boutwell committee was "unworkable."

MALONE SHARPLY criticized Persons for refusing to call a special session, asserting he was ending his term in "shabby evasion" by not acting to help solve the segregation problem. It was nearly a year ago that the governor, in seeking to prepare Alabamians for just such a decision as handed down by the high court, called for suggestions on how to meet it.

Folsom, in Birmingham to address Alabama Young Democrats, said he was not worried about the possibility of racial violence breaking out in this state during the next four years.

"I WANT to emphasize that Alabama has one of the best records on race relations in the nation," said Folsom. "We're going to build school buildings for both the Ne-

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. — A TRADITION DIES — Ne[gro] and white students mix quietly at Fayette[ville] high school as this North[west] Arkansas school district became the secon[d] — and largest to date — in the old Confederate South to abandon racial segregation. Here one of the school's seven Negro students returns to her desk while two others talk with their teacher. Classes opened Tuesday.

Arkansas Editor Sees Integration Issue In District Courts

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—Harry S. [Ashmore], executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, said here the United States Supreme Court will permit the segregation cases before it to be settled on local levels.

Ashmore, who addressed the southern co-operative conference on educational administration yesterday, said the University of Southern California "intolerable" [situation] in which district judges could [interpret] the high court's decision as they [saw fit], he added, "is one the Supreme Court will remand the segregation cases back to the district courts.

"Most judges are completely familiar with local situations, [and] could make a decision and could, make it stick. Local school districts have acted in good faith toward a gradual [transition]."

Integration will take longer in some states than others, the editor declared, but the South can live with it if permitted a "gradual transition" in its public schools.

Mr. Ashmore, author of the book, "The Negro And The Schools," spoke at a closed meeting of the educators from 11 Southern States.

Dr. Thurman M. Pierce of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., director of the organization, said the meeting was called to discuss "what's happened in the South today as far as educational trends are concerned."

Speakers on today's concluding program include Richard W. Ervin, attorney general of Florida and Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney and member of the Davison County, Tenn., board of education.

M'CUISTION APPLAUDS JOINT SCHOOL EFFORT

Predicts Easy Segregation If Given Time

LITTLT ROCK, Sept. 22. (AP) —Ed McCuistion, assistant state education commissioner for instructional services, Tuesday said "the end of racial segregation in Arkansas schools will work out better than you think." Mr. McCuistion warned however, that "if we try it out too fast, we may have to give up and start over again."

With better education the primary goal, Mr. McCuistion said, school districts should plan their programs on the basis of what both white and Negro patrons want.

He said demonstration of good will and co-operative planning were encouraging.

Mr. McCuistion, who has talked with more than 3,000 persons at civic club, church and school meetings during the past 90 days, said he had received assurances that the districts will give him data on which to base a brief. He asked the high court last week for additional time to file.

The attorney general said Richard McCulloch Sr. of Forrest City had been assigned by the school districts to assemble data setting forth problems peculiar to the state's eastern counties on the segregation question. East Arkansas has most of the state's Negro population.

Mr. Gentry said East Arkansas school spokesmen want his brief to outline problems and a suggested ordered in a historic ruling in May. Apparently Mr. McCulloch was hired and other decisions made at a meeting Monday night at West Memphis.

He said Mr. McCulloch had informed him he would start work "immediately" on assembling school district information which would be useful in preparing a brief for Arkansas.

ARKANSAS GAINS TIME TO FILE SCHOOL BRIEF

State Attorney General Told Of Nov. 15 Extension

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22.—Arkansas has been given until Nov. 15 to file a brief with the United States Supreme Court on the school segregation question.

Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry received a wire Tuesday from Supreme Court offices in Washington to that effect. Original deadline set by the court for briefs from the states was Oct. 1.

Mr. Gentry, who was asked last week by the State Board of Education and East Arkansas School Districts to intervene in the case, said the Supreme Court should remand its pending school cases back to the districts involved. He said such action would "give us time to work this thing out with grass roots democracy and it will work out better than you think."

Arkansas Democratic Committee Offers Posts To Negroes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(ANP)— Negroes in Arkansas are virtually assured of placement on the Democratic State committee within two weeks, a spokesman at the state Democratic convention last week.

The convention adopted a resolution directing the party's state committee to add six persons to its membership. Representatives of the party declared the posts would go to Negroes.

Parents In Ark. File For Integration

LITTLE ROCK,—(ANP) — More than 400 Negro parents in this state filed petitions last week to 14 school boards, asking immediate reorganization of school districts for integration of Negro and white pupils.

The petitions called for the board to "reorganize their schools in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court."

"While filing petitions primarily because of the pupils, the branches do not want it forgotten that the NAACP has made it clear that it expects teacher integration also," said Mrs. L. C. Bates, president, Arkansas State NAACP conference.

Merits and fitness, not race, should be teacher criteria during the integration period, she added.

The petitions expressed a "willingness to meet with school boards and to do what is possible to help a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration."

Milford Board Fights Negro Writ

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 18 (AP). — A spokesman for the Milford Board of Education said today the board would seek to stop issuance of the injunction to permit ten Negro pupils to return to the all-white high school.

The spokesman, declining use of his name, said the board would ask Delaware Vice-Chancellor William O. Marvel tomorrow to hold back on the injunction until an appeal can be taken to the Delaware Supreme Court on his ruling that the pupils have the right to attend the school. The board ousted the pupils earlier this month because of a boycott by white pupils.

Mr. Marvel ruled last week that the pupils had the right to attend the school, where 1,562 elementary and high school pupils are enrolled. Tomorrow, he has called for a hearing to receive a request from the Negro pupils' lawyer to issue an order and a writ of injunction to allow the pupils to return to classes.

Meanwhile, the Negro pupils obeyed an order from the State Board of Education and reported for classes at the all-Negro high school at Georgetown, sixteen miles south of here. James Webb, principal of the school, said their enrollment was on a temporary basis.

DELAWARE COURT DEFERS BIAS CRISIS

Grants Stay of Lower Bench Order Until Dec. 13 in School Fight on Negroes

20 RACIAL CASE IS HEARD

State Starts Action to Strip Association for Whites of 10-Month-Old Charter

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 22—The Supreme Court of Delaware today in effect deferred for at least eight weeks the crisis over the enrollment of ten Negro students to Milford High School.

In a unanimous decision read by Chief Justice Clarance A. Southerland, the court granted a stay of a lower court order that would have compelled the Milford School Board to re-admit the Negroes at once.

The pupils were dropped from the rolls Sept. 30 as a result of segregationist disturbances. Previously, there had been two full school weeks of integration without incident.

The Supreme Court set Dec. 13 for a hearing on the appeal of the school board against the ruling of Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Court of Chancery that the Negroes had a "clear legal right" to reinstatement.

In today's decision, handed down after a two-hour re-argument, the court declared:

"It appeared to the Vice Chancellor that the legality of the admission of the instant plaintiffs to the Milford school had been clearly established, and that they therefore had a clear legal right entitling them to immediate relief * * *.

'Questions of Law'

"We are convinced that there are serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right. This court, we think, should be given sufficient time to examine these questions * * *.

"It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the court that * * * a stay be granted."

The new hearing will come a week after the Supreme Court of the United States opens arguments on the nature of decrees it is to hand down implementing the May 17 decision that doomed segregation in the public schools.

The ten Negroes are temporarily on the rolls of the all-Negro school at Georgetown. Louis L. Redding, attorney for their families, emphasized in court today that this arrangement had been undertaken after strict understanding with the State Board of Education that no legal rights are being waived.

In an entirely separate hearing in Chancery Court here this afternoon the State of Delaware started action to strip the National Association for the Advancement of White People of its charter, granted Dec. 14.

H. Albert Young, Attorney General, declared the group—headed by Bryant W. Bowles—had acted in direct contradiction of its own principles as laid down in the charter. One of these was "to foster, protect and maintain all rights of citizens as guaranteen by the Constitution of the United States of America."

Realty Values Cited

A reference to race relations and real estate in New York City was made during the hearing by Everett Warrington, attorney for the Bowles group. Mr. Warrington cited another of the charter principles, which read:

"* * * to insure stable property values and promote proper relationships among races * * * to protect areas occupied by certain races against encroachment on the part of other races or members of other races, which result in nonstability of real estate in said areas, except to members of one race."

Mr. Warrington commented:

"I lived in New York City for quite a few years and the Negroes lived in Harlem. And I know that if the Negroes came down and lived on Park Avenue, real estate values would certainly drop because all the whites would move out."

Vice Chancellor Marvel gave the organization a week to submit a brief.

Philadelphia Bias Plea

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 — The Board of City Trusts asked the Orphans' Court today to dismiss a city petition that seeks to end racial restrictions at Girard College.

In its plea, the board, which administers the 106-year-old school, stood behind a provision in the will of Stephen Girard that only "poor white male orphans between the ages of 6 and 10" be admitted.

Milford Shifts Negro Pupils

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 18.—Ten Negro students barred from Milford High School were taken by bus to an all-Negro school in Georgetown today on the eve of a new move to win them admission to classes with white pupils.

The boys and girls have not attended any classes since last Sept. 30, when they were ousted from the school here after a short and stormy experiment with integration of white and Negro pupils.

All 10th grade pupils, they were admitted to the all-Negro William C. Jason School in Georgetown, 10 miles south of here, where they will remain until the controversy is settled by the courts.

DELAWARE — TENSION

Del. Court Bars Mixing School Before Hearing

DOVER, Del., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Delaware State Supreme Court today granted a stay of a lower court injunction restraining the Milford School Board from barring 10 Negro pupils from the all-white Milford High School.

The stay had been requested by Howard Lynch, counsel for the board, in order to appeal the injunction to the State Supreme Court.

The effect of the stay is to retain the status quo. The ten pupils are currently attending a nearby all-Negro school.

The court gave counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which had requested the injunction, until Nov. 29 to answer Lynch's briefs due Nov. 15.

The appeal itself will be heard by the high court on Dec. 13.

In its decision, the court stated there are "serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right (of the Negroes to attend the all-white school) . . . This court should be given sufficient time to examine these questions without disturbing the status quo as it existed upon the filing of the suit."

Referring to the order signed by Vice Chancellor William Marvel on Tuesday, the court said "it appeared to the vice chancellor that the legality of the admission (of the Negroes to the Milford school) . . . had been clearly established and that they therefore had a clear legal right entitling them to immediate relief."

The three-man court said, however, that "from arguments of counsel and such examination of the briefs as we have been able to make during recess . . . we are convinced that there are serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right."

Lynch argued that the state was "jumping the gun" and advocated waiting until the U. S. Supreme Court suggests how the integration —which the high court itself ordered—should be carried out.

Delaware Court Stays Injunction Restraining Milford From Barring Negroes

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School Case Before Court In Delaware

GEORGETOWN, Del. —(AP)— State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young asked the Court of Chancery Tuesday to return 11 expelled Negroes to the all-White Milford High School and promised that Delaware will preserve law and order.

Young, in an appeal before Vice Chancellor William Marvel, asserted that a court order readmitting the Negroes "will arm" Delaware officials "with the kind of decree where we can get those people who are trying to destroy our community and destroy our laws."

The attorney general emphasized that he was speaking as the chief legal officer of Delaware in backing the demand for a temporary injunction by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

What's more, Young said, he has the "wholehearted support" of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and Delaware's two United States senators — Republican John J. Williams and Democrat J. Allen Frear.

Young added that if the court orders the Negroes back to classes in the Milford High School "the governor of the state and our United States senators will "if it becomes necessary" lead these Negro students "by the hand into that school."

Marvel, warning some 200 persons who crowded into the small courtroom that he would tolerate no disturbance, reserved decision. He declined to say when he will act.

The issue of segregation vs. integration has created an atmosphere of tension throughout southern Delaware — and local officials have exprssed fears of violence.

Segregation Issue Spices Delaware Race

By the Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Delaware's election picture is clouded by the controversy over school integration—though this question is not an open issue between the two major parties.

"It's the only thing people are talking about," one of the candidates said.

Politicians said the fight over public school segregation of Negro and white pupils has practically blotted out all the usual areas of debate between Republicans and Democrats. By agreement, opposing candidates don't discuss it in their campaigning.

10 Negroes Dropped.

Most observers feel the situation probably is hurting the Republicans, solely because the state has a GOP administration. "If we were in office now," a Democrat said, "it would be bouncing on us."

A white high school in Milford is the storm center.

In conformity with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling earlier this year, integration began there Sept. 7 with the admission of 10 Negro students. But pressures began mounting, a new school board was installed, and the 10 were dropped from the rolls.

Chancery Court ruled Oct. 14 that the Negroes have "a clear right" to be reinstated. The Milford school board has appealed this ruling to the Delaware Supreme Court which set a hearing for tomorrow.

All of which is outside the areas where the two parties are contending for a seat in the U.S. Senate and one in the House of Representatives. The candidates:

For the Senate—Sen. J. Allen Frear, Democrat, and Rep. Herbert B. Warburton, Republican. For the House: Mrs. Lillian I. Martin, Republican, chief accountant of the budget commission, and Harris B. McDowell Jr., former Democratic state chairman.

Frear Has Edge.

At this point, election analysts give Sen. Frear an edge in a tight race. They see Mrs. Martin leading McDowell. The GOP state chairman, Clair Killoran, said "if it hadn't been for this segregation fight we would have had a Republican landslide."

Now, however, some Republicans are by no means optimistic. But they are encouraged by the thought that the party has not lost an "off year" election in Delaware in 32 years.

Delaware High Court To Conduct Hearing On Integration Row

By the Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20. —Delaware's explosive segregation dispute, involving the integration of 10 Negro high school students at the previously all-white school at Milford, rested today in the hands of three members of the State's Supreme Court.

An appeal was taken to the State's high court yesterday from Vice Chancellor William Marvel's order granting a temporary injunction to permit attendance by the Negro pupils with the 1,562 white students in the Southern Delaware combined elementary-high school.

Howard E. Lynch, counsel for the Milford School Board, said the State Supreme Court would conduct a hearing Friday morning. If it upholds the injunction, the Negro pupils could return to the Milford school Monday.

However, if the court grants a delay, the issue will then hinge on arguments, for a permanent injunction now pending before the court of chancery.

The injunction was requested last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Marvel then ruled the Negro pupils had a right to attend the Milford school under provisions of a United States Supreme Court ruling, but delayed issuing the temporary injunction until yesterday to allow the Milford board time to file exceptions.

The pupils were integrated at the beginning of the present school term. But segregationists began a boycott of the school, cutting attendance to a third of normal. The Milford board then ousted the Negro pupils.

They then went to an all-Negro high school in Georgetown under orders from the State Board of Education.

Milford Fights School Order

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 19.—Milford's recently reorganized school board asked the Delaware Supreme Court today to prevent Vice Chancellor William Marvel from enforcing his order directing the readmission of 10 Negro children to the all-white Milford High School, from which they had been barred last month because of their color.

The board's attorney, Howard E. Lynch, said the high court had set Friday at 10:30 A. M. in Dover as the time and place for a hearing on the board's request.

ORDER EFFECTIVE OCT. 22

The chancellor, acting at the request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and on the basis of an opinion he handed down last week, had directed his order to the school board earlier today, but left the way open for it to appeal, as it did this afternoon.

In any event, the 10 Negro pupils would not return to the Milford school before next Monday. Chancellor Marvel made his order effective at midnight Friday, Oct. 22.

WILL SEEK STAY

Lynch indicated he would appear before a Justice of the State Supreme Court before that deadline to appeal for a stay of the order. The stay, if granted, would remain in force until the three-man Supreme Court heard arguments on the issue.

Marvel issued his order at the request of Louis L. Redding, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP had brought suit against the Milford board on behalf of the 10 Negro children.

The 10 are now attending an all-Negro high school in Georgetown, 16 miles south of Milford. They had attended the Milford school for about 10 days, in a short experiment in integration of white and Negro pupils which ended Sept. 30 amid threats of violence and disorder.

The anti-integration drive had been led by Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, now free in bail on charges of conspiring to violate Delaware's school attendance laws. The State has also moved to revoke the charter of his organization.

ACLU INVESTIGATING

In Philadelphia, officials of the American Civil Liberties Union announced they were investigating proceedings against Bowles to determine whether his civil rights had been infringed.

Alexander H. Frey, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the Greater Philadelphia Branch of the ACLU, also said his organization plans to take court action supporting the right of Negro children to attend previously all-white schools in Milford.

"There is no contradiction in our interest in Bowles' rights to freedom of speech and in the children's right to education in an integrated school," Frey said.

RIGHTS ARE UPHELD

"ACLU is bitterly opposed to Bowles' racist views. We have long fought against segregation. However repugnant to us Bowles' opinions and those of his organization may be, we think he has the right to propound these views in accordance with the American tradition of free speech.

"Newspaper reports of Bowles' arrest and of efforts to revoke the NAAWP charter suggest that the Delaware authorities, in their zeal to counteract Bowles' disruptive efforts, may have exceeded their constitutional authority. We are now trying to determine if this is so."

Bowles and his organization were accused by Attorney General H. Albert Young, of Delaware, of inciting to violence in their drive to prevent integration of white and Negro pupils in public schools.

Delaware Bars Re-Entry Of 10 Negro Students

DOVER, Del. — (INS) — The Delaware State Supreme Court Friday barred the immediate re-admission of 10 Negro students to the Milford High School by ordering

Pending the hearings, the Negro students will continue to attend a segregated school in Georgetown, 16 miles north of Milford.

Chief Justice Clarence Southerland, in granting a request for a delay by the Board, set Dec. 13 for the further hearings.

Justice Southerland said:

"We are convinced that there are serious questions touching the existence of their (the students') legal rights. This court, we think, should be given sufficient time to examine these questions without disturbing the status quo ....."

An attorney for the Board had urged postponement of integration hearings in the case. The Milford School Board had been ordered by the State Court of Chancery to re-enroll the students who were ousted from the all-white school following pro-segregation demonstrations.

Delaware High Court Won't Lift School Ban

By FRANK H. WEIR
Inquirer Staff Reporter

DOVER, Del., Oct. 22.—The Delaware Supreme Court today refused to order readmission of 10 Negro pupils to the Milford High School until the U. S. Supreme Court announces its procedure for integration of white and Negro pupils in public school classrooms.

At issue before the court was an appeal of the Milford School Board from a decision of Vice Chancellor William Marvel which would have reopened the doors of the high school to the Negro pupils Monday morning. This week, the 10 children, ordered out of the school after demonstrations by adults and a pupils' boycott, were enrolled in a Georgetown Negro school.

ARGUMENTS DEC. 13

The three-man court announced that arguments in the case would be heard Dec. 13, about a week after the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to start framing its plan for integration.

At the customary court pace, this might mean that the issue would not be resolved until sometime in the spring and that integration, if it is ordered, would not be accomplished until the next school year.

The court said that its delay "neither expresses nor intimates any opinion upon the merits of the case." It added that "we are convinced that there are serious questions of law touching the existence of the legal rights" of the 10 Negro children to attend the Milford school.

CHARTER END ASKED

At the same time Attorney General H. Albert Young was in Chancery Court here making his first move to revoke the charter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, one of the militant factions in the fight to prevent Negro children from attending school with whites.

Marvel instructed counsel for both sides to submit briefs Oct. 29 and took the case under advisement.

In the Supreme Court action, Louis L. Redding, Wilmington attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the court not to "yield to lawless elements" that would "deprive persons of their Constitutional rights."

Redding informed the court that the transfer was the "result of negotiations between the State Board of Education and myself, with the understanding that by going there the pupils do not waive any of their rights to be admitted to the Milford school."

LEGAL STATUS DENIED

An opposite view was held by Howard Lynch, attorney for the Milford School Board, who said that with the transfer the 10 pupils "have no legal status as pupils of the Milford school."

Lynch declared that the integration "problem," though starting in Milford, had become Statewide and called for a "careful study and a well defined educational plan; as yet, the State Board of Education has not come up with such a plan."

Later, Young, target of the NAAWP, went before Vice Chancellor Marvel in the initial move to bar the group from acting in Delaware.

Bryant W. Bowles, national president of NAAWP, was represented by two attorneys, Everett Warrington and Jack Layton, Jr. Affidavits have been filed by Bowles, Joseph M. Danes, of Hartly, Delaware chapter president, and Mrs. Mildred Sharp, of Lynch Heights, secretary.

Young charges the NAAWP with inciting to violence, conspiring to violate the State school attendance law and promoting racial hatred.

Ousted Milford Pupils Are Sent Back to Negro School Until Controversy Is Over

Melford, Del.—Ten Negro pupils, ousted from Milford's all-white high school, Monday obeyed an order from the Delaware state board of education and reported for classes at the all-Negro high school at Georgetown 16 miles south of here.

The state board Sunday had ordered them to the William C. Jason school and arranged for transportation. James Webb, principal of the school, said their enrollment was only on a temporary basis.

He said they will go there only until the controversy over attending the all-white school here is settled in the courts.

Away From Classes

The pupils have not attended classes since early this month, when their enrollment at the Lakeview Avenue school here was canceled because about 70 per cent of its 1,562 white pupils boycotted the school.

Meanwhile, Vice-chancellor William Marvel will hold a hearing Tuesday in Wilmington on a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to restrain the Milford school board from keeping the 10 students out of the high school.

Marvel already has ruled that the Negroes have the right to attend the Milford school, but has not issued an injunction.

Instruct Police

Meanwhile, the Milford board asked Mayor Edward C. Evans to instruct police to arrest any persons who assemble in front of the all-white school. Small groups were in front of the school on the days the school was boycotted.

Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, told a mass meeting of 3,000 persons Sunday at a nearby Harrington airport to "let your conscience be your guide" in deciding whether to keep white children out of school if the Negroes should return to the Milford school.

EDUCATION 1954

DELAWARE

TENSION

Integration Tops Delaware Issues

Special to The Inquirer

DOVER, Del., Oct. 30.—Integration of white and Negro pupils in the public schools of Delaware is the chief—and silent—issue of the election campaign in this State.

It is an issue, brought to a head late in the campaign, which accounts for unexpected Democratic optimism and which may cost Republicans their first off-year victory since 1922.

Candidates of both parties have tried to ignore the issue. On the other hand, members of the newly organized Delaware Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People have tried to pin down office seekers on their integration views.

FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES

Republican candidates have been under fire from both sides. In the southern counties of Kent and Sussex they have been criticized for the move that was made in Milford to admit Negro pupils to the local high school. The plan has been dropped temporarily.

In the northern county of New Castle, Republicans have been blamed for failing to take a stronger stand against the anti-integrationists in Milford.

BLAME REPUBLICANS

Generally speaking, voters who oppose integration blame the Republican Party for the whole thing, since it was under a Republican national administration that the U. S. Supreme Court last May outlawed segregation of races in public schools.

As a result of the racial issue, Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr., is conceded a good chance of re-election. When the campaign first started, it was assumed that Frear would be defeated by Rep. Herbert B. Warburton, his Republican opponent.

Integration Foe Jailed

DOVER, Del.—(AP)—Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the advancement of White People, was jailed here Wednesday in default of $1,000 property bond on a fugitive from justice warrant from police in Memphis, Tenn.

The warrant, charging him with passing a worthless check on an NAAWP account, was handed to Bowles on completion of a court of common pleas arraignment.

Bowles's friends here were trying to locate Kent county property owners to sign over $1,000 worth of real estate as bond.

The arraignment, before Judge Arlee B. Magee, was on two charges of conspiracy to violate the school laws of Delaware. Bowles pleaded innocent and a hearing was set for 10 a.m. on Nov. 29.

May 17 Edict Wins Test In Delaware

MILFORD, Del. — Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled last Friday that the 10 Negro children involved in the decision of the Milford school board barring them from attending the high school here have a "clear legal right" to attend the school.

The decision came two days after the hearing in Georgetown, Dela. Louis L. Redding, an attorney for the NAACP which is representing the children said they will probably be in school by the middle of this week.

The Milford school board has a right to file exception to the case but it was expected that it would not contest the decision.

Meanwhile, Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People told reporters that when the Negro children walk in the white children will walk out.

And at Georgetown, Delaware's two senators steered clear of the state's school segregation dispute last week

Their comments followed a declaration in the Chancery court by Attorney General H. Albert Young that they would lead Negro children into the Milford high school "by the hand, if necessary," should the courts uphold the integration of white and Negro pupils.

Meanwhile, Bryant Bowles, who is out on bond pending trial for inciting a riot, was busy continuing his public meetings haranguing the people to stand firm until the "sweet end."

At a rally at Harrington airport where a reported 5,000 whites gathered, Bowles called for a vote on whether to admit Negroes who could prove their sincerity and their belief in segregation to future meetings on a jim crow basis.

Shame in Delaware

TO the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

We in Delaware are becoming known throughout the United States of America for our spirit of revolt against the law imposing desegregation of the colored peoples.

To our shame, that is the shame of the colored people and the shame of the white people, innocent children of both races are now embroiled in this bitter strife. These children whose very souls are being twisted by this cruelty are the human element which was left out of the controversy.

"The law," said Berdyaev, a great Christian philosopher, "may compel men to be just, but it cannot compel them to be brothers. Pity, mercy, love . . . these are works of grace in freedom, and not works of a compelling law."

Whether segregation or desegregation is right, two factors are now in existence, the one growing from the other. Desegregation is now the law of our land. It rests with both races whether patience and brotherhood will preserve freedom. "All violence," Albert Schweitzer has written, "contains within itself its own limitations."

In these pathetic and angry scenes around our schools, the seeds of hate and fear are being implanted in the hearts of our children. These words will not be mocked, "Whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in me to sin, it would be better for him to have a great millstone fastened round his neck and to be drowned in the depths of the sea."

Let us humbly think of the colored child walking timidly to school, and of the white child bewildered as to his loyalties. To think humbly and with a deep sense of responsibility about these children is the law of reverence for life, as Albert Schweitzer envisioned it within the equatorial jungles of Africa where he is giving his life in reverent service as a doctor to humanity.

MARTHA WARDENBURG.
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15, 1954.

Deleware Solons Back Re-Entry Of Negro Pupils

By James L. Hicks

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE: The Attorney General of Delaware Tuesday begged a Chancery Court Judge to readmit ten collored students to an all white school and declared that if he did so, the Govenor of the State, it's two U. S. Senators and "myself stand ready to take them by the hand and lead them back into the school."

The dramatic plea came from H. Albert Young, Attorney General of the State of Delaware as Chancery Court Judge William Marvel reserved decision on a motion filed by NAACP attorney Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, asking that ten colored students in Milford be readmitted to the all white Lakeview High School there.

Attorney Redding, assisted by NAACP legal counsel, Jack Greenberg, filed the motion on behalf of the children and their parents.

The students were admitted to the school at the start of the Fall term but were dropped from its rolls after anti-integration demonstrations led by the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Plea Is Surprise

The impassioned plea by the State's Attorney General on behalf of the ten children came as a distinct surprise to the many of the more than 100 persons who crowded the court room hoping to see segregation upheld and another 150 who milled around the courtyard because they could not get in.

It had been supposed in some circles that the Attorney General himself might defend that state in the action filed by Mr. Redding, but even when it was announced that Harold Lynch, a Milford lawyer, would defend the Board, there were few citizens of Delaware, and certainly none among the NAAWP membership, who felt that the Attorney General would take the part of the colored students against the state. But take their part he did and his argument may go a long way toward influencing the decision of Judge Marvel which is expected any day. Mr. Young dramatically appeared in the courtroom and asked to be heard as "a friend of the court."

Then to the consternation of that they might go to school in Dover if they wished to.

NAAWP Head Late To Hearing

Bryant Bowles, head of the NAAWP, showed up at the courthouse Tuesday morning but arrived too late to get a seat inside and had to content himself with sitting outside the court making snide remarks at Attorney General Young who is seeking to have his organizations charter taken from him.

The crowd was orderly and well behaved both in and out of the courtroom though it was obvious that the case was the talk of the town. Eleven state troopers, six Georgetown policemen and several plain clothesmen were on duty to keep order.

Bowles appeared after the Judge reserved decision in the case but was not able to stir up any demonstration. The whole town apparently assumed a "wait and see attitude."

Late Tuesday night, an NAACP spokesman who had met with the parents of the ten children said it is highly possible that all ten students might unconditionally enroll in the Jim Crow high school at Dover next Monday in an attempt to catch up with their school work.

But the spokesman made it plain that if they enroll, they would not waive any of their rights to return to the Milford school if and when they receive a favorable decision on the motion heard Tuesday.

Bryant Bowles and his NAAWP followers he proceeded to entreat the court to issue an injunction forcing the readmission of the ten colored students.

He told Judge Marvel that the ten children had been legally admitted to the Milford school, that the Milford Board had acted within the law in admitting them, and that they had been expelled from school by "mob rule."

After hammering home the point that it was "mob rule" and nothing else which had forced the students from the school, Mr. Young then begged the court to send them back.

Declaring that it was the 'law of the land" which was at stake in the matter, Mr. Young said "Your Honor, if you issue such a decree it will arm the authorities of his state with a weapon with which they can bring the mobs into court.

Then visibly shaken by anger, Mr. Young added "And if it comes to case of preserving law and order, this state will preserve law and order, and if it becomes necessary, the Governor of this state, its two United States Senators and myself will take these children by the hands and lead them into the school."

Cheers Drown boos

There were some boos from one side of the courtroom as he made this last statement but the boos were drowned in cheers as Judge Marvel gavelled for order in he court, Mr. Young's friend of the court pleas came after Harvard-trained Attornry Redding had presented the court with a brilliant and masterful legal argument for readmission of the students.

He then quoted Delaware statutes which showed that the Milford Board had no authority to transfer the students to another school and that the State Board which might have such a right under the statutes had never, in effect, ordered them transferred.

He argued that the State Board had simply made a bus available to the students and said in effect

Mr. Redding argued that Delaware laws give every student under 21 the right to attend free public schools and that May 17th gives every student the right to attend a school which is not segregated.

School Board Defies Court

MILFORD, Del. — Delaware State's Board of Education has decided to defy a ruling of Delaware's Chancery Court by ordering a resumption of segregation at Milford, thus paving the way for a legal battle.

The school board ordered the transfer of ten Negro pupils to the Jason (Colored) High School at Georgetown in defiance of Vice Chancellor William Marvel who had ruled that Negro pupils have a "clear and convincing" legal right to attend the Milford High School.

Dr. George R. Millard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, explained the transfer order by stating that state laws permit the board to govern "the admission of pupils from the schools of one district to the schools of another district."

THE NAACP had issued a request for an injunction, whereupon Vice Chancellor Marvel ruled, "I find the plaintiffs' legal rights 'clear and convincing,' that they are entitled to mandatory relief and that any inconvenience or distress to the defendants (the Milford School Board) must give way before the much greater injury which would be inflicted on the plaintiffs by denial of their personal and present rights."

Chancellor Marvel cited the Supreme Court's verdict on school segregation in issuing his ruling.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

'Boss' Crump Dies

MEMPHIS—Edward Hull Crump, one of the nation's strongest one-man political bosses, died here late Saturday. He was 80 years old.

Crump owed much of his political power to the support he received from Negroes.

Milford Integration Delay Is Ordered Pending Ruling

By the Associated Press

DOVER, Del., Oct. 23.—The State Supreme Court acted yesterday to prevent any change in the Milford school situation until it has ruled on legal aspects of the problem. It granted a stay of a lower court injunction restraining the Milford School Board from barring 10 Negro pupils from the all-white Milford High School.

The stay had been requested by Howard Lynch, counsel for the board, in order to appeal the injunction to the State Supreme Court.

Retains Status Quo.

The effect of the stay is to retain the status quo. The 10 pupils now are attending a nearby all-Negro school.

The court gave counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had requested the injunction, until November 29 to answer Mr. Lynch's briefs due November 15.

The appeal itself will be heard by the high court December 13.

In its decision, the court said there are "serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right (of the Negroes to attend the all-white school). . . . This court should be given sufficient time to examine these questions without disturbing the status quo as it existed upon the filing of the suit."

Referring to the order signed by Vice Chancellor William Marvel on Tuesday, the court said, "It appeared to the vice chancellor that the legality of the admission (of the Negroes to the Milford school) . . . had been clearly established and that they therefore had a clear legal right entitling them to immediate relief."

The three-man court said, however, that "from arguments of counsel and such examination of the briefs as we have been able to make during recess . . . we are convinced that there are serious questions of law touching the existence of that legal right."

Wants to Delay Action.

Mr. Lynch argued that the State was "jumping the gun" and advocated waiting until the United States Supreme Court suggests how the integration—which the High Court itself ordered—should be carried out.

Louis J. Redding, counsel for the NAACP—which originated the injunction request—argued that the Negro pupils had been legally enrolled according to State law and were being deprived of their right and duty to attend the school in the district in which they lived.

The Negroes were ordered out of the all-white Milford High School three weeks after they were enrolled after threats of violence and intimidation forced the school to close temporarily and the original school board to resign.

How Negro Teachers Face Integration Test

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP)— Two Negro teachers—one a high school and the other an elementary teacher—last week related their experience in all-white and integrated classrooms.

The school marms represent a group of teachers who are serving as guinea pigs in this and other Southern communities attempting to put into practice last May's Supreme court mandate banning school segregation.

They are Mrs. Daisy Simms, an elementary teacher in the Wilmington school system and Mrs. Grace Water, who teaches high school history and social studies in Morgantown, W. Va.

Both described their experiences under the integrated system to Kenneth O. Gill, staff correspondent for the National Education Association.

Along with seven other Negro teachers, Mrs. Simms was assigned to teach in an all-white class. But the school principal sought to ease the pressure on her by notifying parents of the children before classes began.

Reaction to the move was mixed but generally accepted. One mother explained her resentment this way:

"Frankly, I was shocked at first, but then I calmed down a bit especially after I was assured Mrs. Simms was an excellent teacher."

A few parents even threatened to withdraw their children. However, so far none has dropped out.

Mrs. Water, on the other hand, related how one student tried to make things miserable for her.

"...During one discussion on imports and exports the words tar and pitch came she explained. "Someone asked me what pitch was and a boy who has been trying to make me feel uncomfortable said with particular emphasis. 'It's something black.'

These things never hurt me," she added. "I don't want the kids in my class to be afraid to discuss anything. We talk about race, marriage, integration and even the word n—r."

Interview— Robert M. Ratcliffe, news editor of the Courier, interviews three of the students who were denied admission to the white school in Milford, Del., following mob demonstrations. Seated at right is one of the mothers.—Rivera Photo.

No color bar in Del. Catholic schools

WILMINGTON, Del. — There are no barriers against creed or color in Catholic schools, according to a notice sent out by the Most Reverend Edmund J. FitzMaurice, Catholic Bishop of Wilmington.

The announcement was part of a solicitation of funds for a new Salesianum High School.

The Bishop's announcements revealed that out of 20,000 children in Wilmington schools, first to 12th grade, approximately 7,700 are being educated in Catholic schools.

It costs the Wilmington taxpayers $237.50 a year, per pupil in the public school system. Salesianum tuition is $80 per year (unchanged in 52 years).

The Bishop's report says the Catholic system of education is the only system of education in the whole world today that is and ever must be completely anti-communistic.

S. senators—and they have expressed it to me—to lead these Negro children by the hand, after a decree of this sort, into that school, they will do so."

Young referred to the Milford high school, from which 11 Negro pupils were barred by a newly appointed school board. The court has subsequently ordered the school to readmit Negroes.

Williams said this was a "defiant statement." He said he joined "every Delawarean in resenting the influence behind the attorney general's remarks.

Delaware Senator Denies Statement Of Atty. General

WILMINGTON, Del. (ANP) —U. S. Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) wasted no time last week in publicly expressing resentment at a statement that he is prepared to "lead Negro children by the hand" into a previously all-white high school.

The statements which angered Williams was made by Delaware Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young in chancery court at Georgetown last week.

Young, in an appeal for an injunction to help authorities prosecute persons who picket and stir up trouble in the state's school integration plan, told vice chancellor William Marvel:

"If it becomes necessary for the governor of this state and its U.

Negro Pupils Re-Admitted

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)—Delaware today paved the legal way for the re-admission of ten Negro students to the formerly all-white Milford, Del., High School.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled that the ten Negroes "have a clear legal right" to attend the Milford school, pending a final decision by the Delaware Court of Chancery in a case filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the ten children and their parents.

There was no immediate reaction to the vice chancellor's ruling by the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, or the organization's president, Bryant Bowles.

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the NAACP, said in Wilmington it would probably be the middle of next week before the children return to the school.

He explained that the defendants in the case — the Milford School Board, the school superintendent and the high school principal—have until Tuesday noon to file arguments or exceptions to the ruling with the chancery.

If none are filed the chancery then would issue an order, effective immediately which would clear the way for the school to readmit the pupils.

Mayor Edward C. Evans of Milford said he understands the school board will meet tomorrow to decide whether to file exceptions to the order. One source close to the school board said he didn't think they would.

Marvel did not specify in his order when the students should return to class.

The NAACP suit was heard in Court of Chancery at Georgetown, Del., last Tuesday. During the hearing, State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young appeared "as a friend of the court" and made a dramatic appeal for readmission of the ten Negroes.

In his ruling today, Marvel said: "I hold that the plaintiffs have constitutional rights to a non-segregated education vested on their admission to Milford High School rights when the defendants concede but which they wish to withhold for the present. I find the plaintiffs' legal rights clear and convincing."

The suit filed in Chancery Court by the NAACP named as defendants the four members of the Milford School Board, who issued the order removing the ten Negroes from the high school. The four who replaced another school board that walked out because the State of Delaware took over the Milford schools, are Edward F. Steiner, George F. Adams, David B. Greene, and George Robbins.

Also named as defendants in the suit were Raymon C. Cobbs, Milford school district superintendent, and Alexander Glasmire, principal of the Milford High School.

Milford, Del., Rites Honor Sole Korea Hero—A Negro

Milford, Del., Nov. 11 (AP)—This southeastern Delaware community of 5,700 today observed Veterans Day by honoring the memory of its lone fatality of the Korean War—Negro Cpl. William A. Lockewood.

Milford was the scene of a dispute over integration of 11 Negro pupils with white pupils in the Milford High School in September and October. The case is awaiting argument and decision before the State Supreme Court.

Today, Cpl. Lockewood's mother, Mrs. Annabelle Lockewood, sat on the rostrum with City officials and community leaders as Mayor Edward C. Evans rededicated the community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name. The memorial is a stone and cement monument in the cente of the three-block shopping district of downtown Milford.

The 20-year-old Lockewood was graduated from the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker School and went to work as an orderly in Milford's Memorial Hospital. He enlisted in the Army in July, 1950, shortly after the Communists invaded South Korea, and was sent to Korea three months later.

He was reported missing by the Defense Department in February, 1951, and later was reported as a prisoner of war. However, in March, 1952, the Defense Department informed Mrs. Lockewood that her son was dead.

Negro Teachers In Acid Test On Integration

WILMINGTON, Del. (ANP)—Two Negro teachers—one a high school and the other an elementary teacher—last week related their experience in all-white and integrated classrooms.

The women represent a group of teachers who are serving as guinea pigs in this and other Southern communities attempting to put into practice last May's Supreme Court mandate banning school segregation.

They are Mrs. Daisy Simms, an elementary teacher in the Wilmington school system and Mrs. Grace Water, who teaches high school history and social studies in Morgantown, W. Va.

Both described their experiences under the integrated system to Kenneth O. Gil staff correspondent for the National Education Association.

Along with seven other Negro teachers, Mrs. Simms was assigned to teach in an all-white class. But the school principal sought to ease the pressure on her by not notifying parents of the children before classes began.

Reaction to the move was mixed but generally accepted. One mother explained her resentment this way:

"Frankly, I was shocked at first, but then I calmed down a bit especially after I was assured Mrs. Simms was an excellent teacher."

A few parents even threatened to withdraw their children. However, so far none has dropped out.

Mrs. Water, on the other hand, related how one student tried to make things miserable for her.

"...During one discussion on imports and exports the words tar and pitch came up, she explained. "Someone asked me what pitch was and a boy who has been trying to make me feel uncomfortable said with particular emphasis, 'It's something black.

"These things never hurt me," she added. "...I don't want the kids in my class to be afraid to discuss anything. We talk about race, marriage, integration and even the word n- - - -r."

Negro Teachers Face Integration

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla

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P. 5

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Ltr. 11-13-54

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10 Ousted Negro Pupils Sue in Milford

Inquirer

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 2.—Counsel for 10 Negro pupils ousted Thursday from Milford High School filed suit in the Sussex county courts today seeking their reinstatement.

P. 10

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, went into Sussex County Court of Chancery at Georgetown to ask a temporary injunction on behalf of guardians of the children, requiring the pupils' readmission to the high school.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel set Oct. 12 as a hearing date for the suit.

Sun. 10-3-54

A newly elected Milford Board of Education directed that the pupils be reassigned to all-Negro schools elsewhere, as a means of ending the tension caused by agitation against the community's attempts at integration of white and Negro students.

Philadelphia

Edmund F. Steiner, chairman of the new board; its three other members, the district school superintendent and the high school principal all were named defendants in the suit filed today.

Redding contended that the pupils had been caused immediate injury in being required to travel nearly 40 miles daily—to Georgetown or Dover schools—in order to obtain a high school education.

J. Ohrum Small, president of the State Board of Education, which today made arrangements for the pupils' transportation to Dover and Georgetown by school bus, said no further action in regard to the Milford situation was taken by [illegible] in view of the pending court action.

Ervin Seeks Specific Legal Steps

State Educators Laud 'Gradual' Integration

Ronald Miami, Fla P. 9

By BERT COLLIER
Times Staff Writer

Top leaders in education had high praise for the brief filed by Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin in the United States Supreme court suggesting a gradual approach to end school segregation.

Interest was particularly high among attorneys in Ervin's suggestion for specific legal steps to implement the Supreme court's ruling in an orderly and gradual manner.

Mon. 10-4-54

Mrs. C. Durwood Johnson, of Quincy, president of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers, said the Ervin brief offered practical answers to the momentous questions raised by the high court.

Miami

"We who believe in the education of all children and promote the welfare of all children in the home, school, church and community must work together to accomplish these objectives," she said, "and must have no part in attempting to circumvent the law."

State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey said the brief offers "incontrovertible evidence to support the argument that integrated schools in Florida cannot immediately be established."

Florida's brief asks for time to work out the changes, and proposes a legal procedure which already has attracted wide attention.

P. 9

Ervin proposes that Negro students, seeking admission to White schools, should file suits in lower courts. These would allege that the students were denied admission unreasonably, after applying within a reasonable time to the school district in which they lived.

The courts then would order hearings at which, Ervin proposed, this evidence should be considered:

Whether the state school authorities and the legislature [illegible] reasonable time to comply with the segregation ruling.

Good faith on the part of the school authorities in seeking to comply with the ruling. This evidence would include whether or not progress had been made to overcome practical administrative problems raised by integration, such as creation of citizens' committees to promote understanding.

Other evidence Ervin suggests as pertinent would include:

WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS have been made by impartial citizens and educational groups to work out the local situation.

WHAT ADMINISTRATIVE problems remain to be solved which might endanger sound school operation if Negro students are admitted immediately to White schools.

TO WHAT DEGREE there is "sincere opposition and sustained hostility on the part of the public to the granting of the application, so as to give school authorities reasonable grounds to believe that immediate approval of the petitioner's application would cause a disruption of the school system, or create psychological feelings among the children which would seriously interfere with their education.

THOMAS D. BAILEY
... proposal is praised

EVIDENCE that the suit for admission had been filed "in good faith and not for capricious reasons."

In this section of specific suggestion, Ervin said:

"During the process of desegregating schools, it should always be kept in mind that the sole legal purpose of public schools in Florida is to educate.

"The public school system has never been permitted under Florida law to extend its activities into the field of public welfare or related purposes.

"It is not the purpose, or within the legal authority of the Florida public school system to provide a direct means of improving the social, political or economic status of any group or individual except as such improvement may in time result from education itself.

"Public schools are not intended to provide experiments in race relations or to use children as sociological guinea pigs in the solution of problems in many walks of life which adults have not been able to solve by other means."

Segregation Petitions Circulated

Ronald Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE —(UP)— Petitions were being circulated here Tuesday urging maintenance of segregation in public schools.

The petitions will ultimately be presented to Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns asking him to take steps to maintain separate facilities for Whites and Negroes in Florida schools.

Clipped 10-6-54

One of the persons circulating the petition, who would not identify himself, denied that it was instigated by the Ku Klux Klan. He said he was a Tallahassee businessman and father of two school-age children.

P. 1

He said the petition was not backed by any group favoring violence. "I understand that it originated with a group of Florida school teachers who oppose de-segregation," he said.

FLORIDA OPPOSES FAST INTEGRATION IN HIGH COURT BID

Sat. 10-2-54
New York, N.Y.

Warns of Uncurbed Violence if Segregation in Schools Is Ended Immediately

P. I.

ASKS 'TACT AND WISDOM'

Strife Flares in Baltimore—Milford, Del., Education Is Back to Normal

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Florida asked the Supreme Court today to permit a gradual and discretionary adjustment of its school system to conform to the decision outlawing segregation.

It coupled its plea with a warning that violence might follow immediate and complete integration of white and Negro pupils in that state.

"Time, tact and wisdom" were needed, Florida asserted, if segregated schools were to be ended in that state "in an equitable manner without destroying the school system."

Richard W. Erwin, Florida's Attorney General, filed with the Supreme Court the first brief as amicus curiae, or friend of the court, in response to the high tribunal's invitation when it announced last May that segregation was unconstitutional. Arguments on procedures for enforcing that decree have been set for Dec. 6 and all states that intend to file briefs must submit them by Nov. 15.

[In Baltimore, violence flared over integration as white adults and students tried to attack Negro students. In Milford, Del., education was back to normal after the integration attempt was abandoned.]

Gradual Readjustment

"Many think that our democracy is now face to face with the toughest job in practical government it has ever had to tackle without going to war," Mr. Erwin said. "Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority.

"We think the only answer is time and the patient efforts of those who value democracy more than their personal longings and private prejudices. We hope that this court will accept this answer."

Specifically, Florida recommended that the Supreme Court permit a gradual readjustment from segregated to integrated schools and that it remand pending cases to courts of first instance to formulate decrees. In setting the cases for reargument on procedure the court had asked advice of the interested states as to whether this method should be followed.

Mr. Erwin said that Florida had maintained a dual school system since 1885 in the belief that "separate-but-equal" schools were permissible under the Constitution. Today the system involves an annual expenditure of $138,895,123 and the welfare of 650,285 children.

"We do not believe," Mr. Erwin said, "that this system, which took over half a century to develop, can be transformed overnight."

Must Revise School Code

Mr. Erwin said that the Florida Legislature would have to revise the state's entire school code, since all administrative procedures were grounded on the segregated system. Simple repeal of procedures, he said, could only create a vacuum.

"The consequent immediate inrush of turbulent ideas into this vacuum without legal guidance or administrative regulation might well cause a tornado which would devastate the entire school system," Mr. Erwin asserted.

Mr. Erwin said he had spent $10,000 in a survey of public opinion in Florida under the supervision of an interracial advisory committee. Some disclosures of the survey were:

¶Three-fourths of the white leaders of the state who were polled disagreed with the Supreme Court's decision.

¶The large majority of the Negroes acclaimed the ruling as being right.

¶Only a small minority of leaders of both races advocated immediate and complete desegregation.

¶A majority of both white and Negro leaders expect serious violence and doubt the ability of peace officers to maintain order if immediate and complete segregation is ordered.

Mr. Erwin said that violence might be expected especially in Dade County, which contains the city of Miami.

The survey also showed, according to Mr. Erwin, that Negro teachers might encounter difficulty in obtaining employment in integrated schools, with resultant economic hardship. Negro pupils also "would find themselves set apart, not only by color but by the quality of their work."

This would not arise, he said, from "an innate racial basis" but from differences in economic and cultural background.

"We most earnestly and sincerely urge the court to permit that degree of latitude necessary to the segregated states and the county school boards therein to bring about an effective general adjustment to integration so as to soften and ameliorate the transition and preserve peace and order in the communities and the schools in the process and that these officials be accorded the discretion to make the transition successfully and effectively in good time and good order," Mr. Erwin pleaded.

Asks for Set of Rules

Although advocating that formulation of decrees be left to the trial courts, Mr. Erwin advised the Supreme Court that it might well give the lower tribunals a set of rules to guide them in deciding suits brought to compel admittance to specific schools.

Under these suggested rules, the application for admission would have to be made well before the beginning of the school term and the applicant would be required to reside in the school district to which he sought admission.

After applications had been refused the courts would be required to hold hearings to determine if the school authorities had acted arbitrarily or in good faith and if the application had been submitted in good faith or for "capricious" reasons.

After this procedure had been followed the courts might grant the petition, dismiss it, or order the school authorities to hold it in abeyance for a reasonable time to allow for further adjustment by the community to an integrated system.

Kansas also filed with the Supreme Court a supplemental brief. It maintained the same position taken in its original brief last term that the Supreme Court should not attempt to formulate specfic decrees to end segregation in that state.

Florida Pleads for More Time To Comply With Desegregation

Brief Requests U.S. High Court To Give State 'Reasonable' Period

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 2—The United States Supreme Court today was urged to grant a reasonable length of time to end segregation in the public schools. The plea was made in a brief filed with the high tribunal by the State of Florida.

Because of the multitude of problems involved no target date was suggested for desegregation.

When the Supreme Court overturned its 57-year-old doctrine sanctioning separate, but equal facilities for the races, it called for further arguments on how the decision should be carried out and invited the attorneys general of states requiring or permitting segregation to file briefs on this subject as friends of the court.

Of the court's historic May decree outlawing segregation, the Florida brief had this to say:

"There are two ways in which the Brown decision may be viewed by history.

"First, it may be considered as a seismic shock which struck without warning and engulfed a large part of the nation in a tidal wave of hate and inflamed emotions and carried away a public school system which took half a century and billions of dollars to build.

"Second, it may be looked upon as a high goal which this court has fixed for men of good will to strive to attain and which they may attain in due course if rational consideration is given to human frailty and faith is maintained in the slow but sure upward movement of democracy."

FLORIDA

Face 'Toughest Job'

The brief reported that "many think our democracy is now face to face with the toughest job in practical government it has ever had to tackle without going to war. Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority. We think the only answer is time and the patient efforts of those who value democracy more than their personal longings and private prejudices. . . ."

These conclusions were reached by Florida Attorney Gen. Richard Ervin and his staff following a survey conducted by experts from the University of Florida, Florida State University, University of Miami, Florida A & M University for Negroes and Bethune-Cookman College.

The survey included personal interviews in 12 representative Florida counties and mail questionnaires. Polled were both white and Negro leaders on what they thought would be the effect of the court's ruling in the state.

In addition to requesting an indefinite period to accomplish integration through a gradual transition, Florida asked the Supreme Court to, in effect, direct lower courts to take local factors into considerating when determining cases involving segregation.

"Keeping the control of public education close to the local people is perhaps the strongest tradition in American education," the brief said. "One of the predominant characteristics of American education is the variation in local policies and procedures in terms of unique local conditions. This is in sharp contrast to the highly centralized national systems of education of other countries. . . ."

Ask for More Time

"There is some reason to believe that segregated schools can be ended in Florida in an equitable manner without destroying the school system itself. But there is no reason to believe that this can be accomplished hurriedly or through the legal coercion of school officials who would thus find themselves caught in the impossible dilemma of confronting on the one hand the irresistable force of a judicial edict which must be obeyed and on the other hand the immovable object of public opinion which cannot be altered. The only hope for a solution is for this court to restrain the use of coercive measures where necessary until the hard core of public opinion has softened to the extent that there can be at least some measure of acceptance on the part of a majority of the people."

"This recognition of the need for time and tact and wisdom in bringing about a true realization of the goal set by this court is shared by leaders of both the white and Negro races in Florida."

The brief quoted from a statement made shortly after the May decision by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., who is a recognized leader of the Negro people throughout the nation.

Dr. Bethune said, in part: "Let us give and take, working out together the best possible means we can put into action so that there may be peace and understanding, and, may I say, the spirit of brotherhood. There is much for the Negro to do as well as the white. We must use tact and wisdom."

Noting that a segregated school system has been the law of Florida since 1885, the brief declared it "cannot be changed overnight without completely upsetting established school administrtaive procedure in school planning, transportation, teacher employment, capital outlay, districting, scholastic standards, public health, school discipline as well as many other facets of the tremendously complicated school structure in Florida."

Assuming that the Florida law is rendered nugatory by the Supreme Court decision, the brief went on: "The Florida Legislature must revise the entire school code of Florida to the extent that the present code is predicated upon a dual system of education. . . .

"A simple repeal of the various statutory and administrative procedures now provided for the operation of the school system could only result in the creation of a vacuum in methods of school administration. The consequent immediate inrush of turbulent ideas into this vacuum without legal guidance or administrative regulation might well cause a tornado which would devastate the entire school system."

'Complications' Cited

Since the establishment of the "separate but equal" doctrine, the school system in Florida has grown into a mammoth and intricate system which today involves the annual expenditure of $138,895,123 and the welfare of 650,000 children.

"We do not believe that this system, which took over a half century to develop, can be transformed overnight," the brief asserted.

"The bare mechanical process of enacting legislation requires reasonable time for study by legislative committees, the time depending upon the complexity of the problem, and must conform to the legally established time for convening of the Legislature."

Florida's next legislature does not convene until April, 1955, for a regular 60-day biennial session.

Involved in any reorganization of the state's public school system is a school plant valued at $300,000,000 and a building program now under way in the amount of $100,000,000.

The brief said that "in many instances to integrate immediately in particular schools would mean overcrowding of school facilities resulting in serious administrative problems. . . ."

Overcrowded conditions already prevail in many Florida schools.

During the school year 1953-54 a total of 81 schools in 18 Florida counties were forced to operate double sessions because of the lack of classroom space and trained teachers.

1951 Veto Is Recalled

The brief refused to predict what action the 1955 Legislature may take, but it was pointed out that the 1951 Legislature wrote into its appropriations act a provision that in case of desegregation, no funds would be released to the state universities. This was vetoed by the governor.

With regard to Florida, the brief emphasized again and again that the state should be given ample time to prepare for integration, that it should be accomplished county-by-county, and at the discretion of local leaders because "of variations in community attitudes."

As to the South as a whole, it was concluded that: "If there ever was a condition which needs elasticity in the application of constitutional guaranties to meet it, certainly it is the transition period from the segregated school system to the non-segregated system. . . ."

Recognizing that some objection has been made to gradualism in desegregation, the brief said the advocates of immediate integration "apparently feel that the shock treatment is to be preferred and that if a difficult job has to be done, the quicker it is done, the better.

"In this belief we are positive they are mistaken. Strong opposition already exists in the South to desegregation. It will be intensified in direct proportion to the amount of hasty precipitation and coercion that is applied."

"Already there is springing up in our state opposition organizations, some of which through their literature encourage violence. Burning of crosses and circulation of hate literature are becoming more and more prevalent. But, minimizing these manifestations of defiance are thousands of law-abiding citizens of both races, many influential newspapers and loyal organizations who are trying to meet the situation calmly and patiently. But their attitudes have always been buttressed on the assumption of gradualism and local autonomy. If that assumption is cut from under them by a decree of immediate desegregation or even a decree of a period of short delay which does not permit a large degree of local determination, we frankly doubt whether we can save our public school system."

The brief quoted from several past decisions made by the U.S. Supreme Court and state supreme courts which "recognized the necessity for granting a reasonable time in which to comply with the decree of the court to avoid hardship or injury to public or private interests." But, it was pointed out that 'the present decision requires more consideration of the problem of delay and adjustment than in the earlier case.

END OF SEGREGATION CALLED A LONG TASK

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 30—Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today told the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, C. I. O., here, that desegregation is praised by everyone except Soviet Russia and her satellites.

Mr. Marshall, who spearheaded the fight to have the Supreme Court rule on the segregation issue, spoke at the closing session of I. U. E.

"State Governors who object to desegregation are using the same words as Radio Moscow," Mr. Marshall said. "The job ahead is a tough one. There is no short-cut solution to racial bigotry of

which is unlawful and unmoral.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, told the delegates that if he became chairman of the House of Judiciary Committee in January, he would investigate Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, in the labor policies of General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse.

There is no Communist peril in Israel and never will be because of the nation's free trade laws, Moshe Bitan, of the General Confederation of Labor of Israel said.

Fernando Sierra Berdicia, Secretary of Labor for Puerto Rico, declared that runaway shops—those that move from the North to areas where they can find cheaper labor—are no bargains to Puerto Rico.

Ervin Asks Caution on Integration

Wisdom Required On School Edict, He Says in Brief To Supreme Court

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Segregation can be ended in Florida's public schools "if time, wisdom and patience are combined with a wide degree of autonomy in the local school districts," Florida Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin said Saturday in a historic brief filed with the United States Supreme court.

But, he asserted, if the court orders immediate integration of White and Negro children:

"We frankly doubt that we can save our public school system."

These were conclusions in the "friend of the court" brief which Ervin offered in behalf of Florida as suggestions for ending segregation.

It was in response to an invitation from the court for advice how to carry out its momentous decision of last May 19 holding segregation unconstitutional.

The ruling may well become one of the great milestones in the development of the American way of life, Ervin told the court.

"There are two ways the decision may be viewed by history," the brief said.

"FIRST, it may be considered as a seismic shock which struck without warning and engulfed a large part of the nation as a tidal wave of hate and inflamed emotions, and carried away a public school system which took half a century and billions of dollars to build, or,

"SECOND, it may be looked upon as a high goal which this court has fixed for men of good will to strive to attain and which they may attain in due course, if rational consideration is given to human frailty and faith is maintained in the slow but sure upward movement of democracy.

"Many think that our democracy is now face to face with the toughest job in practical government it has ever had to tackle without going to war.

"Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority.

"We think that the only answer is time and patient efforts of those who value democracy more than their personal longings and private prejudices. We hope that this court will accept this answer."

The brief was drawn by Ervin and Ralph E. Odum, assistant attorney general, after months of study of the "practical, psychological, economic and sociological effects" of desegregation upon Florida and all its people.

Included in this study was a "guinea pig" survey of public opinion in key counties, made by trained scientists, which revealed the majority of Floridians polled were opposed to the principle of the Supreme court ruling.

Nevertheless, the brief pointed out, integration may be achieved in Florida in time, by a policy of "gradualism," which it urged the Supreme court to accept in its final ruling and implementing its earlier decision.

The plan, whatever it might be, must be broad enough to cover a wide variety of conditions, and local school authorities must have the power to adapt the plan to the situation in their own communities.

No plan, however sound, will work without the understanding and acceptance by the people immediately affected—the local citizens, the parents and the school children themselves.

The filing of the brief by Florida does not mean, the attorney general pointed out, that this state has become a party to the segregation cases in the Supreme Court.

Legally, the decision of May 19 applies directly only to the four states from which cases were appealed—Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware. Florida, in entering the case as a "friend," retains this sideline status and a free hand to work out its decisions within the framework of the final Supreme court decision.

Ervin's brief merely replies to hypothetical questions raised by the Supreme court. He says specifically:

"The attorney general is not intervening in the cause, nor is he authorized to submit the State of Florida as a direct party to the instant cases.

"Neither can his brief preclude the Florida Legislature or the people of Florida from taking any legislative or constitutional action dealing with the segregation problem."

Ervin's bulky, 242-page brief is a careful legal argument for sufficient time in effecting integration to permit the development of public opinion for its acceptance.

Much time also is needed to solve the intricate legal framework for segregated schools based on a provision in the Florida constitution nearly 70 years old, and customs and a way of life that go back to the state's creation.

There is also a tremendous body of administrative procedure in the school system that must be studied and revised, Ervin points out.

But his principal plea for "gradualism" is that the sweeping change from segregated schools — one of the most momentous social changes in the nation's history—"involves the collective conscience . . . of our White citizens . . ."

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TOP FLORIDA COURT HITS BIAS DECISION

Times p.24

Asserts U. S. Supreme Bench Made 'a Great Mistake' in Segregation Ruling

New York N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 16 (UP)—The Florida Supreme Corut today criticized the United States Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision as "a great mistake."

Ruling on a county school bond issue, the Florida court said the Federal Supreme Court's desegregation decision would "retard rather than accelerate the removal of the inequalities" between the races in public schools.

Justice Glenn Terrell wrote the court's opinion, in which all but one of the Florida court's members concurred.

11-12-54

"Whether or not the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has a place in the field of public education, is a question of policy determinable by the legislature," Justice Terrell said. "It is not a judicial question as I understand the canons of the interpretation. Likewise, the question of segregation is for the same reason a legislative rather than a judicial question."

The Florida court's views on the segregation ruling were injected into the school bond proceeding in answer to a taxpayer's challenge of the legality of continuing to build separate facilities for whites and Negroes. The $1,750,000 issue for Manatee County contemplates new facilities for both races.

Chief Justice B. K. Roberts and Justices Frank Hobson, E. Harris Drew and Associate Justice John A. H. Murphree agreed with Justice Terrell. Justice Elwyn Thomas concurred in the conclusion only. Justice John E. Mathews dissented.

Justice Terrell noted that the states that practiced segregation had "voluntarily made great strides in removing the injustices and inequalities of segregation."

"When these are removed," he said, "there will be nothing left to quarrel about. The effect of the [United States court decision] will retard rather than accelerate the removal on these inequalities. It will in my judgment inject other stresses that will complicate removal."

Justice Terrell said that what order of enforcement of the segregation ban would emerge from hearings now in progress before the United States court would "be determined by the showing made" by the states involved.

"It is inconceivable," he added, "that the Supreme Court will undertake to settle the question of segregation in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other states not parties to the case, each of which has its peculiar problems with reference to the matter.

"It is further inconceivable that the Supreme Court would impose conditions on these states that neither Congress nor any of the state legislatures have designed to impose on them, that none of them has asked for or want, that they are violently oppose dto and have deep and decided convictions against."

In his dissent Justice Mathews said that "it is shown that the proceeds [of the bond issue] are to be used for a purpose prohibited by the State Constitution and in violation of the contractual obligations with freeholders" who voted for the bonds.

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"State Governors who object to desegregation are using the same words as Radio Moscow," Mr. Marshall said. "The job ahead is a tough one. There is no shortcut solution to racial bigotry of which is unlawful and unmoral.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, told the delegates that if he became chairman of the House of Judiciary Committee in January, he would investigate Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, in the labor policies of General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse.

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Segregation Surveyed by Rights Group

More than 98 per cent of over 10,000 persons contacted in a Dade county survey favor keeping segregation in Florida public schools, it was announced Tuesday by a school segregation survey committee.

W. H. Hamilton, Jr., committee chairman and president of Florida States Rights Inc., said volunteer workers had obtained 10,496 signatures, of which 10,386 signed in favor of keeping segregation and 110 said they wanted it abolished.

He said the questionaire asked only two questions—"Are you in favor of or against segregation?" Persons over 21 years of age and from all walks of life participated in the survey, which began about three months ago, Hamilton stated.

An estimated 250 Negroes answered the questionnaire, he added.

Results of the survey, obtained with the help of the Dade County Property Owners Association and the Dade county chapters, Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, will be sent to Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin, Acting Charley E. Johns and state representatives.

Hamilton said the school segregation survey committee was formed June 1. Members are Hamilton, Mrs. Roberta Mayo, William Simpson, W. H. Elmer, Hugo Steurnagal, A. C. Bradshaw and Duane Stafford.

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30 Percent Of Floridians Want To Keep Bias

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin said Monday that about 30 per cent of white leaders in the state are prepared to "actively and violently" oppose efforts to end segregation in public schools.

Ervin drew these conclusions after studying a survey of the issue made by Florida educators.

He said the general feeling was that de-segregation could be achieved only through a gradual process.

The report of the survey noted that "violent disagreement" was voiced by 30 per cent of the white leaders contacted in nine representative counties.

"They would refuse to cooperate with any move to end segregation or actively oppose it," said the report.

OFFICERS NOT CONFIDENT

"While a majority of both white and Negro leaders expect serious violence to occur if de-segregation is attempted," it was added, "there is a widespread lack of confidence in the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order if serious violence does start. This is especially true of the peace officers themselves."

It was claimed that only a small minority of leaders from both the white and Negro races favor "immediate, complete de-segregation."

Ervin plans to use the information in a brief to the U. S. Supreme Court that he hopes will influence the High Tribunal in delaying its edict banning segregation in public schools.

He said:

"Our survey indicates that the equities of the situation favor gradualism in the transition rather than the shock approach of immediate de-segregation."

WANTS "LONG TIME"

He said that the attitudes which fostered segregation were achieved "over a long period of time."

"We believe that only through gradualism and the most conscientious and patient efforts of all concerned can they be removed as psychological and sociological barriers.

"Thus much time is needed with patience and understanding on the part of both races before the problem can be solved," added the attorney general.

And he concluded:

"If the court takes due notice of the implications of the report, no one in Florida need fear that any plan might be made for his community in which he, as a citizen, has not had a right to participate."

The attorney general also expressed the feeling that the survey conducted in Florida "constitutes the greatest effort made by any state to comply with the request of the Supreme Court for information on its segregation problem."

Petition Hits Desegregation

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— The governor's office reported Wednesday it has received a petition from G. E. Stephens of Ocoee bearing 1,287 signatures of persons in favor of continuing racial segregation in the public schools.

The petition also carried 18 names of persons listing themselves as against continuance of segregation. Ocoee is a small town in Orange county 10 miles west of Orlando.

High Court to Open New Term Monday

By Paul W. Yost
Associated Press

The Supreme Court opens a new term Monday, faced with the problem of finding a way to put into effect its decision against racial segregation in public schools.

Chief Justice Warren and his eight associate justices, back from summer vacations, will be confronted with a docket of about 100 cases. But the No. 1 issue for starting the nine-month term will be how to accomplish desegregation.

In an unusual pre-term conference the court reached unanimous agreement that the week of December 6 be set aside for hearing further arguments and reports on the school racial questions.

Both sides in segregation cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia will have one hour each to present follow-up arguments for and against the court's unanimous decision last May 17 that their school segregation practices are unconstitutional.

18 Hours for Debate

In addition, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma have permission to present arguments if they wish, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., is expected to argue for an hour. This adds up to a possible 18 hours, or more than four afternoons of legal debate.

The Topeka, Kans., Board of Education—defendant in the Kansas case—has informed the high tribunal there is no need for further court action in its situation because desegregation is advancing "as rapidly as is practicable."

Desegregation also is advancing rapidly in District of Columbia schools. In Delaware strong opposition has developed. Virginia and South Carolina appear to be standing firm in their opposition.

New Appeals Filed

Two new appeals in racial cases filed during the summer ask the Court to strike down on Alabama law banning marriage of Negroes and whites, and to abolish a requirement that Negro lawyers and litigants sit at a special table in the Harris County, Tex., law library.

Another new appeal asks the high tribunal to overturn a decision by the New Jersey Supreme Court that free bibles may not be distributed to children in the state's public schools.

A second round of attack on State "fair trade" laws, and the Federal McGuirea ct which aids them, is made in four cases appealed by retailers in New York City and Newark, N. J. The retailers claim the right to sell items below minimum prices fixed by manufacturers under state "fair trade" laws.

SEGREGATION: WHAT NEXT?

A study of plans to deal with the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools, made by this newspaper and published today, suggests that some difficult problems still lie ahead, especially in the Deep South. In Alabama, in Florida, in Georgia, in South Carolina, in Texas, in Louisiana and in Mississippi, there is either a tendency to work for more time or to evade the Court's decision in one way or another. In Mississippi, for example, a vote will be taken on Dec. 21 to ratify or reject a proposed amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the Legislature to abolish the public schools. The purpose would be, of course, to maintain the present system of segregation by what can only be described as a subterfuge.

Most Southern states and most border states continue to operate under the segregation system. In the District of Columbia, which certainly should respect a Supreme Court decision if any area must, integration is continuing, in the words of our reporter, "at a fast clip." Oklahoma is planning to end segregation by the beginning of the 1955 school term. In Kansas, where segregation was permissive, the drive is on to end it in those school systems that still have it.

As in the days following the "unpleasantness" of 1861-65, there are "reconstructed" and "unreconstructed" personalities in this situation. One might put Marvin Griffin, Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, in the latter group. Mr. Griffin, attending the Democratic state convention at which he was nominated, and destined to certain success in the fall elections, seems to regard the Supreme Court of the United States as a weak and erring institution. Referring to the Court's decision, Mr. Griffin said that "no true Southerner feels morally bound to recognize the legality of this act of tyranny, support its provisions or obey its unthinkable terms." He said the ruling "should be resisted." He said that the battle against it is "a religious crusade." He was loudly cheered when he condemned President Eisenhower, who appointed Chief Justice Warren, who wrote the decision.

One cannot believe that this outpouring of mid-nineteenth-century oratory in Georgia, or similar rhetoric elsewhere, represents the present state of mind of the majority of the good people of the South. If some wretched Communist should attack the Supreme Court in such terms, one is certain that all these good citizens would have joined in the indignant protest. They would recognize, as loyal Americans must, that we either respect the Court for its undeniable integrity, obey its rulings even when they go against our preferences, or act like rebellious children who don't like to be advised what to do. Yet if we take this attitude toward the Supreme Court, which actually represents all of us, we might as well not have any Supreme Court or any basic law.

It seems to this newspaper that Georgia and other states with large Negro populations will probably find a way to keep in harmony with the Court's decision. What is asked of them is not easy. We can sympathize with both races in this situation. But liberty and justice are never completely easy, never completely simple. Mr. Griffin and his prototypes in Georgia and other states might reflect on this principle as they sit in the privacy of their homes and are through for the moment with making speeches and statements.

Integration Reaction Mixed With 2 Big School Flareups

Desegregation in Border Areas Fails to Stir Up Any Trouble

By JOHN N. POPHAM

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 2—The complex problem of how to bring about varying measures of racial integration in the public school systems of more than one-third of the country has produced a checkerboard pattern of reaction.

Reports from New York Times correspondents in the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, where dual schools were established by statutory requirements, and the three states where a permissive segregation policy affected certain communities, sketch the picture in the following general terms:

In the 4½ months since the Supreme Court's decision banning public school racial segregation laws, developments have mostly followed the predictions of race relations experts that integration would come first in areas with the low percentages of Negro population.

* * *

THERE HAVE BEEN two dramatic flareups in the border states of West Virginia and Delaware in recent days, both resulting in local school officials reversing their stands on integration orders. But the record shows spores in other border areas, some regarded as even stronger in their attachment to Southern customs.

As was expected, the "Old South" has made no significant steps toward school integration, except for two small communities in Arkansas, each with very special conditions.

In the Old South extremists in the pro-segregation ranks, particularly among political leaders, were the principal voices heard and quoted on the issue.

In the Old South the temporary absence of a Supreme Court decree spelling out specific terms for implementing its decision against segregation handicapped those pledged to try to attain some degree of compliance; they could not cite any program with details and with sanction from high levels.

* * *

TEN DAYS AGO the Supreme Court set Dec. 6 as the date it would begin hearing arguments on the kind of decrees it should issue to enforce its decision.

The court gave parties to the suits and others wishing to be heard as friends of the court until Nov. 15 to file written briefs and applications to be heard in the debate on the implementation procedures.

The cases on which the Supreme Court made its May 17 decision came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court invited the attorney general and all of the other interested states to join these original parties in helping consider the knotty subject of implementation.

* * *

IT ALSO INVITED them to counsel the court concerning its equity powers to direct gradual adjustments toward enforcement of the anti-segregation ruling.

Seven states have asked to appear as friends of the court. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Meanwhile, the political leadership in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina has moved with almost unbroken ranks in expressing determination to accept no measure of public school integration. These are the Southern states with the heaviest percentages of Negro population.

* * *

IN GEORGIA and Mississippi the voters next month will vote on constitutional amendments, overwhelmingly approved by the state legislatures, that will give authority to abolish the public schools as a "last resort" if state officials conclude that the Supreme Court's implementation decree is "unacceptable." South Carolina voters approved similar measures at the polls in 1952.

Louisiana's political leadership has taken a similar hard line. Voters next month will ballot on a statute that, in effect, would allow local school superintendents to assign students to specific schools on the basis of "welfare."

Similar attitudes have been expressed by some political figures in Alabama, but no concrete proposal has been evolved for the voters' consideration.

Other Southern states have adopted more of a wait-and-see policy with study groups of legislators and educational consultants preparing assessments to "guide" future decisions. Leaders in these states have stressed that there are numerous mountain counties with very small populations of Negroes and coastal areas with high Negro populations.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT figure in the segregation ranks is Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. On the day of the Supreme Court decision, Byrnes urged South Carolinians to show "patience and restraint." The following day, President Eisenhower, asked to comment on the court ruling, said he would point to the remarks of Byrnes.

Illustrative of the wait-and-see states is Florida, whose attorney general on Friday filed with the Supreme Court the first of the friend-of-the court briefs

The Florida brief asked for a decree permitting a gradual and discretionary adjustment to the desegregation decision. It said the yardstick for compliance should be "time, tact and wisdom."

In the border and non-Southern states, the picture of successful schoolroom integration is impressive despite the West Virginia and Delaware incidents.

* * *

IN DELAWARE, aside from the "failure" of the integration move in Milford, other sections of the state were having successful integration. In Wilmington, some 600 Negroes were attending schools previously all-white, 20 whites were in schools previously all-Negro and of 14 elementary schools, eight were integrated, all without incidents.

In the last two days the pattern of the Milford protests and disturbances spread to several school areas in Baltimore, which had ended public school segregation at the start of the school year and experienced no disruption.

* * *

IN BALTIMORE, the desegregation policy was a "voluntary" one, with students permitted to attend the school nearest their homes if they so desired, at present, only a small number of Negroes, about 2.5 per cent of total Negro pupil enrollment, had chosen to go to previously all-white schools. For weeks there had been no trouble.

In West Virginia, aside from a "failure" in Greenbriar County, there was classroom integration without incidents in 25 of the state's 55 counties. Of these counties, 12 had been integrated completely, 13 had partial integration, 18 were awaiting the implementation decrees and 12 had no Negro students.

In the District of Columbia, whose attachments to Southern racial attitudes has always been considered stronger than those of Delaware or West Virginia, school integration was markedly successful even though Negro pupil enrollment exceeds that of whites. An accelerated program was started two weeks ago, putting the city's original desegregation timetable a year ahead of schedule.

* * *

IN MISSOURI, large sections of which have always been regarded as strong in Southern sentiments, the school integration was widespread and resulted in no incidents. Negroes were integrated in public schools in 69 Missouri counties. The pattern varied, some integration starting in high schools and some in elementary schools, but all without disturbances.

In the "permissive" states of New Mexico, Arizona and Kansas, the school integration was successful. In New Mexico the three communities with past segregation were now completely integrated. In Arizona there were similar successes in eight or nine communities, with Phoneix as the focal point. In Kansas there was official state commitment to "expedite" integration that was almost completely attained this school year.

* * *

AGAINST THIS background of widespread success in integration moves in border and non-Southern areas, most race relations experts were inclined to view the disturbances and "failures" in Delaware and West Virginia as striking exceptions.

Throughout the reports from the areas affected by the school segregation issue, however, the main item appeared to be fairly general recognition that the checkerboard pattern would prevail until the Supreme Court implementation decree defined the methods for compliance.

HIGH COURT RETURNS TO SCHOOL PROBLEM

Celler Asks Brownell For Inquiry Into Milford, Baltimore Fights

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — The Supreme Court reconvenes Monday to solve touchy school segregation problems in the face of spreading rebellion against its order mingling white and Negro children in the nation's classrooms.

As the court prepared to open its 165th year, disorder and threats of violence prevailed in Delaware and Maryland in protest of efforts to implement the desegregation ruling of May 17.

Calls For Inquiry

Simultaneously, Representative Emanuel Celler, ranking Democrat of the House Judiciary Committee, called on Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to investigate "the ... schools Monday to prevent outbursts.

The opening session of the Supreme Court, while impressive, is merely a formality. It is not until the following Monday that the tribunal announces what cases it will consider.

Already on the docket, however, is the crucial segregation ... violence and strikes. Police officials said men will be at all issue.

Refuses To Back Down

Baltimore officials refused to back down on limited integration ... plans in the face of spotted ... Negroes their right to equal education."

Milford school officials, who ... sordid outburst of racialism in Milford, Del., ...

Mr. Celler (D., N. Y.) told Mr. Brownell "violence continues" in Milford and "Maryland's virus has spread to Baltimore." He urged immediate action to block "a nationwide conspiracy to take from ... ended an integration attempt because of a strike of white pupils, ... set a hearing Oct. 12 on a request that 10 Negro pupils be readmitted to a white school.

Racial Protests In Washington May Be Waning

Strikes Continue; Back-To-Class Move Gaining Strength

By The Associated Press

A wave of student strikes in protest against integration of Negro and white pupils spread to nine Washington schools Tuesday while the situation in nearby Baltimore eased after several days of noisy demonstrations.

In the nation's capital school authorities reported more than 2,800 students absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs.

At one time about 100 white boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court building where the historic decision outlawing segregation in the public schools was handed down last May 17. The students left quickly under police orders.

6 People Arrested

Six persons were arrested near Anacostia High where several hundred pupils gathered outside with signs such as "This is America—not Africa." Two men were held on disorderly conduct charges and the others were released.

At day's end school authorities said a back to classes movement seemed to be developing. "I feel that the peak of the disturbance is past," Police Lt. William T. Murphy said at Anacostia high.

The Justice Department said it was "keeping an eye on the all-over situation." The District of Columbia started mixing white and Negro pupils three weeks ago without waiting for the Supreme Court's final order, expected some time next year.

Nixon Position

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, Vice President Richard Nixon said his two daughters, Patricia, 8, and Julie, 6, would remain in Washington public schools regardless of integration.

The girls will "continue to grow up in an atmosphere where they realize . . . we have attempted to provide equal opportunities for all citizens," he said.

The Nixon children attend Horace Mann School in Washington. No Negroes are enrolled there now.

Baltimore Normal

At Baltimore the integration situation apparently was returning to normal following several days of student strikes, picketing and mass protests. Schools over the city reported attendance on the increase. A few pickets appeared at one or two schools but were quickly broken up by police.

Superior Judge James K. Cullen ruled that white and Negro children may continue to go to public schools together.

"The Supreme Court has spoken and we must all. . .abide by it," he said in refusing to order the city school board to restore the segregation it ended Sept. 7. The judge had been asked by two groups to find that the board acted illegally in ending segregation before the Supreme Court made a final decree.

CIO Wants Action

At Washington, the CIO called on Atty. Gen. Brownell to "take firm and fast action" with federal civil rights laws to insure "peaceful integration of the public schools."

The CIO Executive Board adopted a resolution calling on Brownell to intervene in student strikes. Asserting civil rights laws make it unlawful to deprive any citizen of equal protection, the board said Brownell should launch an immediate investigation to determine whether these laws have been violated.

At Dover, Del., nine of 11 Negro pupils turned away last week from Milford's all-white high school failed to report at Dover's all-Negro school.

Temporary Boycott

A school official, who declined use of his name, said he understood the nine were boycotting classes until they learned the result of a court argument next Tuesday on an injunction filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to allow them to return to Milford.

Meanwhile, copies of a suit to dissolve the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, one of the leaders in the recent successful fight to prevent integration at Milford, were on their way to the chancery in Georgetown, county seat of Kent County.

EDUCATION 1954 GENERAL TENSION

Four States Still Flaunt Banner of White Supremacy

By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Four Southern states still flaunt the banner of White supremacy before the United States Supreme Court.

They simply say they are going to do their best to maintain their way of life no matter what the court orders them to do toward ending racial segregation in their schools.

But though the politicians in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi are raising rebel yells, one hard fact stands out:

The South generally is giving calm study to the prospect of ending racial discrimination in the public schools.

Most of the states have adopted a let's-wait-and-see attitude on impending orders by the court on how desegregation should be carried out.

The court held last May 17 that segregation in public schools on the basis of color was unconstitutional. It asked the interested states to return in December with advice on their best to end the 90-year-old practice.

The court ruling directly affected 17 states and the District of Columbia. Each had compulsory segregation laws.

Nine states have indicated they will wait for the court order before doing anything. Four others and the District of Columbia have shown varying signs of letting down the bars.

★ ★ ★

THE FOUR defiant states are among those in the South with the heaviest Negro population and the most outspoken politicians on the race question.

The legislature of Mississippi and Georgia have recently voted to amend the states constitutions so that the public schools could be leased to private operators. The theory is that the court can't regulate admission to "private" schools and hence segregation could be maintained. The amendments still must be submitted to the people of the two states.

South Carolina voters approved such a "private school" law last year.

Louisiana has plans to invoke its police powers to maintain the "good morals and general welfare" of its people by keeping White and Negro students apart in the grade schools.

While these states have attracted much attention, a state-by-state survey by the Associated Press and the Southern Education Reporting Service indicates the majority are setting to work on a solution.

SERS was set up in Nashville, Tenn., recently with funds from the Ford Foundation to present factual reports on developments in the Southern education field. It is headed by C. A. McKnight, on leave as editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News.

★ ★ ★

AS A NOISEMAKER on the segregation issue, few states can match Georgia.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has used the Negro as a stump-speaking point of departure for waving the White supremacy banner ever since he has been in politics. Before him his father, the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, employed the same tactics.

The red-gallused governor has said Georgia would resist integration to the last.

During the recent campaign for Talmadge's job (he cannot succeed himself), the eight male candidates tried to outshout one another on segregation, each claiming he was best fitted to maintain it.

While Georgia has made most of the fuss, a statewide secret organization known as "citizens council" was growing up in Mississippi's 82 counties.

A spokesman for the group—a state legislator — said the councils were composed "of freedom loving Mississippians who believe in separation of the races with liberty for both."

The purpose, he said, is to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for any problem that may arise." The spokesman added the council will recommend "application of economic pressure to trouble makers," that is, deprive them of jobs.

Annual membership dues in the councils costs $5. Part of the announced aims of the organizations are to maintain White primary elections and to mobilize public opinion against segregation.

★ ★ ★

BOTH HOUSES of the Louisiana legislature have passed resolutions condemning the court for a "usurping of power."

The legislature passed three bills. These invoked police powers to maintain segregation, provided that the state board of education should not approve any integrated school and gave school superintendents the right to specify which school a child could attend.

The Mississippi legislature's proposals, along with those enacted in Louisiana, also would permit local school superintendents to assign each individual student to a specific school. They could be assigned on the basis of race.

Lawyers in the South have pointed out two other ways to maintain segregation:

1. School districts could be rigged to assign Negro and White students to certain schools.

2. Where there are now two separate schools, White and Negro, a third could be created which would be integrated. It would be up to the student to select which he would attend.

★ ★ ★

IN VIEW of the broadness of the Supreme Court decision, can attempts at evasion stand in federal courts?

John T. Fey, dean of the school of law at George Washington University here, points out that various Southern states had laws excluding Negroes from voting in primaries. The Supreme Court found that since the primaries were the real elections Negroes could not be barred.

Eventually, there were actions in some states to abolish all laws pertaining to the conduct of primaries. The party became a "private club," but in a Texas case Negroes were excluded from a primary on the "private club" theory and the local party organization was hauled into court. The

ibilities as citizens. It provides hem and their elected representatives with a wide range of act and opinion which must de weighed by all who are concerned with the well-being of our ountry.

"Those who struggle to keep

Even if there is no discernable state aid to privately organized public schools, he said, they may be attacked on the theory of performance of a state function.

If state money is used to support private schools, he added, the attack may be directed at the unconstitutional use of public funds, and the creation of private schools could be attacked in suits based on impairment of teacher tenure contracts.

Delegates Hear NAACP Counsel

South's Desegregation Foes Parrot Reds, Speaker Says

Southern governors who object to putting the school desegregation decision of the Supreme court into effect are making the same objections as Radio Moscow, Thurgood Marshall said here Thursday.

Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spearheaded the legal fight which brought about the high court's ruling.

He spoke at the closing session of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) in the Di Lido Hotel, Miami Beach.

The desegregation order has been hailed in every country in the world except the Soviet Union, its satellites and in the Union of South Africa, Marshall said.

"We should oppose racial bigotry as Americans because it is unlawful and downright immoral," he said. "There is no short cut, simple solution."

Another speaker, Rep. Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, said that if the Democrats rewin control of Congress and he becomes chairman of the House judiciary committee in January, he will investigate Charles E. Wilson, secretary of defense and former president of General Motors Corp.

He will also probe the labor policies of GM, General Electric and Westinghouse, Celler added. He's also out to block what he called efforts by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to bring labor unions under anti-trust laws.

Moshe Bitan, an official of Histadrut, Israel's general labor union, said there is no Communist peril in his country. He doesn't expect any, Bitan added, since it will be blocked by "a strong, free trade union movement."

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

TENSION

4 Southern States Fight Integration

By Bem Price

Associated Press Newsfeatures

FOUR STATES still flaunt the banner of white supremacy before the United States Supreme Court.

They simply say they will do their best to maintain their way of life no matter what the court orders them to do toward ending racial segregation in their schools.

But, though the politicians in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi are raising rebel yells again, one hard fact stands out:

The South generally is giving calm study to the prospect of ending racial discrimination in the public schools.

Most of the states have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, pending court orders on how desegregation should be carried out.

The court ruled last May 17 that segregation in public schools on the basis of color was unconstitutional. It asked the interested states to return next month with advice on how best to end the 90-year-old practice. Last week the court extended the time until December 6.

The court ruling directly affected 17 states and the District of Columbia. Each had compulsory segregation laws.

Nine states have indicated they will wait for further directions before doing anything. Four others and the District of Columbia show varying signs of letting down the bars.

THE FOUR DEFIANT states are among those in the South with the heaviest Negro population and the most outspoken politicians on the race question.

The Legislatures of Mississippi and Georgia have voted recently to amend the states' constitutions so the public schools could be given or leased to private operators. The theory is that the court can't regulate admission to "private" schools and hence segregation could be maintained. The amendments still must be submitted to the people of the two states.

A legislative committee in Alabama has recommended that the state remove the compulsory school provision from its constitution, as South Carolina did in 1952.

Louisiana has plans to invoke its police powers to maintain the "good morals and general welfare" of its people by keeping white and Negro students apart in the grade school.

While these states have attracted much attention, a state-by-state survey by the Associated Press and the Southern Education Reporting Service (SERS) indicates the majority are setting to work on a solution.

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The red-gallused Governor has said Georgia would resist integration to the last. During the recent campaign for Talmadge's job (he cannot succeed himself), the eight male candidates tried to out-shout one another on segregation, each claiming himself best fitted to maintain it.

Some candidates promised to work for amendments to the United States Constitution abolishing the Supreme Court or giving the states exclusive right to regulate school systems.

Another would move all Negroes out of Georgia.

Still another would give all pupils a choice of attending separate or integrated schools. Any student electing the integrated way would be given a psychiatric examination.

Some of the oratory was patently absurd, but the fact remains that Georgia has acted to maintain segregated schools. In addition to approving the "private school" amendments, the Georgia General Assembly has voted to cut off all financial aid to any school admitting members of different races.

WHILE GEORGIA has made most of the fuss, a statewide secret organization known as "Citizens Councils" was growing up in Mississippi's 82 counties.

A spokesman for the group —a state legislator—said the councils were composed "of freedom-loving Mississippians who believe in separation of the races with liberty for both."

The purpose, he said, is to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for any problem that may arise." The spokesman added the councils will recommend "application of economic pressure to trouble-makers"; that is, it will try to deprive them of jobs.

Annual membership in the councils costs $5. Part of the announced aims of the organizations are to maintain white primary elections and to mobolize public opinion against desegregation.

The Mississippi Legislature's proposals, like those enacted in Louisiana, also would permit local school superintendents to assign each individual student to a specific school. Pupils could be assigned on the basis of race.

Lawyers in the South have suggested other ways to maintain segregation:

- School districts could be rigged to assign Negro and white students to certain schools.
- Where there are now two separate schools, white and Negro, a third accepting both races could be created. The students could decide which to attend.

IN VIEW OF the broadness of the Supreme Court decision, can attempts at evasion be upheld in Federal courts?

John T. Fey, dean of the School of Law at George Washington University, observes that various Southern States had laws excluding Negroes from voting in primaries. The Supreme Court found that, whereas the primaries were the real, decisive elections in the South, Negroes could not be barred from them.

Eventually, some states acted to abolish all laws pertaining to the conduct of primaries. The political party then became a "private club." But in a Texas case, Negroes were excluded from a primary on the "private club" theory, and the local party organization was haled into court The court said the Negroes should be allowed to participate.

Fey, speaking at a school law conference at Duke University, noted various other means of attack on the evasions proposed.

If there were no discernible state aid to privately operated public schools, he said, the evasions could be attacked from the standpoint of performance of a state function.

If state money were used to support private schools, Fey added, there would be a question of the unconstitutional use of public funds, and the creation of private schools also could result in suits based on impairment of teacher tenure contracts.

Fey concluded:

"There can be no permanent forestalling of integration in view of the existing decisions. The findings are clear—only the methods and timing are uncertain."

GOV. HUGH WHITE of Mississippi has said he would have no hesitation in invoking police powers to maintain separate schools. He appealed to the Negroes, who comprise about 50 percent of the state's population, to consider "voluntary" segregation. He called a meeting soon after the court decision and presented his plan. Ninety Negro leaders were present. Only one favored it.

Since that meeting, at which White proposed a 115-million-dollar building program to correct Negro school building inequalities, other Negro leaders have cautioned patience.

Both houses of the Louisiana Legislature have passed resolutions condemning the court for a "usurping of power."

The Legislature passed three bills. These invoked police powers to maintain segregation, provided that the State Board of Education should not approve any integrated school and gave school superintendents the right to specify which school a child could attend.

South Carolina removed a section of its constitution making a public school system mandatory at the urging of Gov. James F. Byrnes. Byrnes said this would leave the Legislature free to cope with whatever the Supreme Court decided about segregation.

Four states and the District of Columbia, meanwhile, have been moving toward implementation of the court's opinion, even though no order has been handed down.

IN BALTIMORE, integration in the city school system, which is independent of the State of Maryland, is proceeding on all levels this year. The state as a whole is awaiting the court directions before integrating but has indicated it will abide by them.

Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs asked the State Board of Education to proceed toward integration, and already nine school districts have carried it out. Wilmington, the capital and largest city, is integrating on the grammar school level. All are moving toward integration in 1955-56.

In West Virginia, Gov. William C. Marland and State School Superintendent W. W. Trent gave the counties permission to integrate if they wanted to this year. Six counties have done so. The two with the largest Negro populations are holding off until next year.

In West Virginia's Barbour County, white parents objected so violently to the move this year police were called. The Barbour County Board of Education subsequently called off the integration. One school which opened with integration was forced by white pressure to segregate again.

MISSOURI also adopted a local option system of ending segregation.

St. Louis and Kansas City together account for two thirds of the state's Negro school population—43,327 children. Both are beginning integration programs this year, to be completed by next year. Eight other Missouri communities have begun partial integration.

The District of Columbia has 106,000 public school students, about 61 percent of them Negro. All evening schools for adults have been integrated, and 1900 Negro children have been transferred to previously all-white schools. The integration program in the District is to be completed by 1955.

Oklahoma probably is in the most peculiar position of all. While it has maintained separate schools, it has a long history of racial tolerance. However, two entirely different tax structures support the white and Negro school systems. School leaders plan to continue segregation this year in order to work out a plan to merge the two school budgets.

NOTHING HAS BEEN said or done in Alabama or Virginia which would close the door on a gradual compliance with whatever detailed decision is reached by the court.

Tennessee and Kentucky have said they would abide by the court order. In fact, Tennessee is proposing to the court a program of gradual integration on the grammar school level.

The door to compliance has been left open also in Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas.

In Texas, the 21-member elected board of education has urged that "the effort to seek a satisfactory solution may be accorded intelligent, sober and dispassionate support."

Florida and North Carolina

have set up study committees, primarily to assess the problems involved rather than to seek ways of avoiding decisions.

In Arkansas, Education Commissioner Arch W. Ford has said the state would wait and see what the court decides. He said the state board would do nothing to force integration and he believes the whole problem must be worked out on the local level.

Segregation Issue Tops Two Elections

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Voters of Georgia and Louisiana decide Nov. 2 whether to take steps to block any federal effort to make them mix White and Negro children in their public schools.

They will vote on state constitutional amendments which, in Georgia, could end the public school system and in Louisiana would invoke the state's police power to continue segregation in public elementary and secondary schools.

The Supreme Court ruled May 17 that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. But it delayed issuing an order to carry out the ruling until it hears proposals from interested states in December.

Pre-election speculation is that Georgia voters will support a proposed amendement authorizing the state legislature to make grants of state, county or city funds to private citizens for educational purposes, relieving the state of direct educational obligations.

The purpose is to lay the groundwork for eliminating the public school system, if this becomes necessary to avoid integration. South Carolina took a similar step in 1952, voting to eliminate a constitutional requirement for free public schools.

Louisiana is expected to approve a state constitutional amendment providing for separate Negro and White elementary and secondary public schools "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and good order in the state, and not because of race."

The idea is that, if the voters approve the plan, the state would be able to claim "police powers," given states under the United States Constitution's 10th Amendment, to offset the Supreme court's anti-segregation ruling undert he 14th Amendment.

The high court has not ruled on any case involving this argument for continuing segregated schools. In 1917 it denied use of the police power to maintain segregation in a property zoning case.

The Louisiana amendment also would empower the legislature to call a special election at any time to decide what to do when and if the Supreme court issues an order to carry out its anti-segregation ruling.

The last Louisiana legislature passed measures denying state funds to any integrated schools, withholding recognition of graduation certificates from such schools, and authorizing parish (county) school superintendents to assign children in advance to public schools. Voter approval of the proposed amendment apparently is necessary to underwrite these measures.

Mississippi, meanwhile, votes on a proposed amendment requiring all applicants for voting registration to be able to both read and understand the United States Constitution, instead of having it read to them as is allowed now. During legislaitve debate, it was said the amendment's purpose is to further reduce the number of Negro voters.

Integration

'Germs' Reach District, But Police, Educators Apply Quick Therapy

The "germs," which Baltimore School Supt. John H. Fischer said 10 days ago had "drifted down from Delaware," struck the District last week.

But quick therapeutic measures by Washington police and school authorities got the "germs" under control and minimized what could have been serious ravages of a pernicious disease.

The germs of which Dr. Fischer spoke manifested themselves in strikes against racial integration in public schools. In Milford, Del.; Baltimore and Washington, racial bars were wiped out in schools this fall for the first time in history.

There was a difference between reactions to the "germs" in Milford, on the one hand, and Baltimore and Washington on the other. In the little Delaware town, where 11 Negroes had been assigned to a white school, the school first was closed and then reopened on a segregated basis. In the two larger cities, neither shutdown nor resegregation was permitted. The result was that, by this week end, anti-integration strikes in both Baltimore and the District seemed to be nothing but unhappy memories.

High School Strikes

The first inkling of trouble in Washington came at three high schools—Eastern, Anacostia and McKinley—on Monday. Students and some adults milled around and absenteeism rose but no violence was reported. As the week wore on, a few other schools were affected. Police kept a stern watch, and on Wednesday, Washington School Supt. Hobart M. Corning warned students of the consequences if they refused to return to classes. Those under 16, he said, would be forced to go to school in compliance with the law; those over 16 would be expelled.

The authorities' firm stand worked. By Thursday school attendance was on the way back up. And on Friday, things were reported just about normal throughout the District.

Similarly, the germs seemed to have run their course in Baltimore, where Southern High School, focal point of disturbances in the Maryland city, had normal attendance in the closing days of the week.

Across the integration scene from Milford to Washington fell the shadow of Bryant W. Bowles, 34-year-old founder of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People." A Florida native with a Baltimore police record and a Washington headquarters (1319 F street N.W.), Mr. Bowles was one of the organizers of the Milford trouble and had put in appearances where strikers had gathered in Baltimore and Washington.

His official insistence on nonviolence among demonstrators contrasted strangely with his repeated personal stand that his children would never go to school with Negroes "as long as there is breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

ASSAULT ON INTEGRATION foils by school guard and police officials here

Writer Muses On Theme Of County Centennial

Daily World P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Thur, 9-30-54
Journal 9-30-54

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

The doors of the Fulton County Court House will be thrown open [illegible] as the county's one hundredth anniversary nears a swiftly approaching climax, linked on one hand with evidence of progress and on the other with an active part in a last ditch effort to place violation to the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-school segregation ruling.

From 1854 to 1954 — one hundred years — is a long way back before [illegible] angry Sherman lighted his unforgetful torch and bore down on Atlanta with a vengeance on [illegible].

Of course today finds a big difference in the picture, admittedly still far from approaching perfection. The sign ordering Negroes to drink from separate water fountains have disappeared from the court house building, and the only visible evidence of bias lies in separate toilets and division of jobs; with Negroes serving only as maids and [illegible].

PARADE FEATURE

Last night a group of historical floats attempted to depict the milestones of the past 100 years of the county. The Citizens Trust Bank, which was invited to join in festivities, sent along a float describing higher education for Negroes in Fulton County.

It was designed by Miss Jenelsie [illegible], art instructor at Spelman college and featured color paintings of campus buildings local Negro colleges and universities.

Huge, happy balloons delighted countless children, and on moved the parade to tell what went on during the past one hundred years. Absent was the story of William Oliver's fight for life from a Georgia [illegible], or the indignities still suffered by Negroes on Atlanta street cars in this parade of history.

Music, music was everywhere with huge bands and joyful lightness, by a Southern community which openly and proudly proclaimed itself the "greatest" center of Negro colleges and universities.

The theme of the floats was "Now and Then." To celebrate the centennial, a complete extensive program by public and private schools, parks and dance halls, remained at the historic court house, which has been the scene of happiness and heartbreak for so many Georgians; an unusually large ratio of them being Negroes.

Actually the "Now and Then" theme was used to depict so-called milestones in the history of the county. The Negro float on education gains importance in connection with the year 1869, opening date of Atlanta University, which is described as the "beginning of the Negro Educational Center."

Another "milestone is recorded as "1848-1908" with Joel Chandler Harris and his creation of "Uncle Remus." Among other milestones is Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With The Wind", opening of Georgia Tech in 1888, erection of Atlanta's first "skyscraper" in 1891 at Pryor and Edgewood Avenue, N. E.

This is to be a story of one hundred years, and though it mainly deals with what one race has done, it necessarily shows that Fulton County is expanding with a hope for a brighter future in the heart of the liberal.

Governor Nominee In Georgia Renews Segregation Pledge

By The Associated Press

MACON, Ga., Oct. 1.—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin yesterday launched his campaign for passage of the so-called private school amendment as he accepted the formal Democratic nomination as Governor of Georgia.

To delegates to the State Democratic convention, Mr. Griffin renewed his pledge that "during the time I am Governor there will be no mixed schools or colleges in Georgia."

But he added that passage of the school segregation amendment—which he labelled a second bill of rights for the people of our State"—is essential if segregated schools are to be preserved.

Won Primary Sept. 8.

The principal business of the convention was to give Mr. Griffin the nomination he won in the September 8 primary after a heated campaign with eight opponents. Nomination in the Democratic primary is the same as being elected in Georgia.

Mr. Griffin devoted the greater portion of his acceptance speech to the segregation issue, but in terms more temperate than some of his campaign speeches.

In contrast to a campaign declaration to use all means, including the militia and State

Back Griffin In Drive for Amendment

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

MACON, Sept. 30—The Georgia Democratic Party Thursday asked Congress to strip the United States Supreme Court of

(Other convention stories are on Page 8.)

all authority to decide cases involving the public schools of this or any other state.

The party, in its convention here to nominate candidates for state offices, joined with Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin in kicking off a campaign seeking passage of a so-called "private school" constitutional amendment.

It deplored the conduct of the present leadership of the Georgia Education Assn. for "causing the teaching profession of this state to be credited in the national press with acts and opinions contrary to the actual views of Georgia teachers." (It noted that the Georgia delegation to the National Education Assn. voted for a resolution "favoring mixing of the races.")

ATTACKS EISENHOWER

The party labeled the Southern Regional Council a "menace to Georgia institutions" for working to carry out the court decision, and it declared that the people, "by force of their opinions," should drive this organization out of Georgia.

The Democrats violently attacked President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren, and U.S. Atty. Gen. Brownell. They pledged all of their nominees to state and congressional offices to use all the resources of the state and every power at their disposal to preserve segregation, notwithstanding the federal court decision.

The party asked Georgia's congressional delegation to introduce in Congress amendments to the Federal Judiciary Act so that the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, may be stripped of power to decide cases involving the public schools in the states.

The convention called on all loyal Georgia Democrats to vote for the proposed constitutional amendment, which, it said, would make it possible for the state to subsidize its children in the event that federal courts close down public segregated schools.

PRAISES TALMADGE

Another resolution declared that all persons who participated in the Fifth District Democratic primary are honor-bound to support Rep. James C. Davis in the general election against a Republican challenger.

Gov. Talmadge's administration was highly praised by the convention.

Gov.-Nominate Griffin, who feuded with the Atlanta newspapers during his campaign, urged the papers to work with him in passing the proposed constitutional amendment and in solving the school segregation problem.

"This is not just Griffin's baby," he said to the press in an addition to his prepared text. "It is the baby of the people of Georgia, and I trust the press will work shoulder-to-shoulder with me."

The governor - nominate proclaimed, as he did in his campaign, that Georgia's schools will not be mixed during his administration. This brought cheers from the vast audience.

He pointed to the trouble in border states caused by the court decision, and declared Georgians, too, will resist the decision.

NO VIOLENCE

However, Griffin declared: "There must be no violence of any kind in our state."

He said Georgia can solve the

Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Carey Skelton, Hartwell

matter by passing the constitutional amendment and making it possible for the Legislature "to provide for free, separate education of the races outside the terms of the Supreme Court ruling."

Both Griffin and the keynote speaker, Carey Skelton of Hartwell, emphasized and re-emphasized that the amendment would be put into effect only as a "last resort."

So did Ernest Vandiver, the nominee for lieutenant governor, who urged its adoption. Vandiver said that as long as the South wants segregation it will have segregation.

Skelton declared that Georgians will not tolerate the mixing of the races. He said he was not preaching rebellion or advocating lawlessness, nor did he propose that

Georgia secede from the Union or indulge in violence.

HITS PAPERS

"This situation can be handled within the law, and without placing ourselves in contempt of the United States Supreme Court," Skelton asserted. "As a last resort, we will simply place our schools outside the court's jurisdiction."

Skelton attacked the "foreign-owned newspapers" and defended the county unit system.

In a telegram to Griffin from Wyoming, Gov. Talmadge pledged his cooperation to the new administration and expressed confidence Griffin will give Georgia a courageous and constructive administration.

Griffin and Sen. Russell, who was seated on the platform, exchanged promises of cooperation.

COLLINS SAYS:

Pvt. School Plan Would Wreck Educ.

(By International News Service)

Georgia's State School Superintendent launched a speaking campaign against the so-called private school amendment Friday, declaring it would "wreck" education in the State.

Dr. M. D. Collins told a district meeting of the Georgia Education Association in Atlanta, "There is something tremendously dangerous about this proposal." He added:

"It will wreck our public school program and we just can't idly sit by and let it happen."

Collins will speak at other similar meetings throughout the State next week, urging teachers to fight the amendment which goes before the people in the November 2 general election.

Governor Herman Talmadge and Governor-elect Marvin Griffin are pressing for passage of the Constitutional Amendment which would permit the Legislature to grant State money to private individuals for educational purposes. Passage of the amendment is part of State leaders' plan for maintaining school segregation in Georgia.

Segregation Upheld by Rebel Yells

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

MACON, Sept. 30—Georgia Democrats almost unfurled the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy here Thursday as they whistled, shouted and applauded state convention speakers that voiced defiance of the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

The State Democratic caucus was Marvin Griffin's show as he stepped squarely into the spotlight to be officially nominated as the party's candidate for governor, his election a foregone conclusion.

Six thousand of his personal and political friends from every corner of the state overflowed Macon's big municipal auditorium on a sweltering day to hail Griffin's victory as the gubernatorial candidate who claimed to be most decisively pledged to uphold segregation in Georgia.

They came also to applaud the young Air Force veteran, Ernest Vandiver, as their next lieutenant governor—to elect John Sammons Bell, young Atlanta attorney, as the state party chairman and to hear a stirring keynote address from Carey Skelton of Elberton, temporary chairman of the convention.

But the popular Sen. Richard B. Russell brought the huge crowd to its feet with an unexpected appearance on the platform.

And, it was Shep Baldwin, veteran politico, ex-prosecutor and fiery orator from Milledgeville, who set the shirt-sleeved convention on fire as the Griffin supporters and Talmadge faithful waited patiently for the governor-nominate to appear.

WHOOPING REACTION

It was Baldwin's job to follow Grady Rawls of Albany and Roger Lawson of Hawkinsville to the microphone to eulogize and second the nomination of Griffin for governor.

He did it to the whooping satisfaction of the perspiring delegates as he also voiced contemptuous opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Through all of this sat a forlorn figure on the stage. It was M. E. Thompson, the former acting governor who seemed so certain a few weeks ago that it would be himself and not Marvin Griffin who would be the man of the hour at this convention.

Thompson listened grimly and attentively to the speakers and got a generous applause from the Griffin crowd when he was introduced. The applause was followed immediately by a buzz of conversation and chuckles from the delegates who had helped defeat Thompson Sept. 8.

WAVES FLAG OF SOUTH

With nary a mention of Robert E. Lee or Alev Stephens or any other Confederate hero, Shep Baldwin brought a somewhat fresh approach to his speech waving the flag of the Southland.

Griffin, Bell, Skelton, Vandiver and other speakers castigated the U.S. Supreme Court in their speeches, but it was Baldwin who hit hardest.

He told the crowd not to stand in awe of the Supreme Court, nor of the President of the United States as he termed the anti-segregation decision "an unholy and illegal" ruling.

And he denounced President Eisenhower under whose administration the decree was handed down.

Declaring that the President has called on Southern boys to join the armed forces and then "made them sleep with Niggers," Baldwin said:

"What I'd like to know is who invites him down to Georgia to play golf. It certainly is not me. I don't believe he could be elected dog catcher in any county in Georgia."

Warning the Supreme Court that if it attempts to enforce the anti-segregation ruling in Georgia it will be met "by a bulldog in everybody's backyard," Baldwin said, "a mighty arm of men and women of Georgia would rise up to fight such action."

Lauding Griffin's record as a combat officer in the South Pacific during World War II, Baldwin said Griffin did not stand in awe of the emperor of Japan and would not stand in awe of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Baldwin urged the shouting Georgia Democrats to tell the high court that "you shall not press down in the guise of justice a crown of thorns on the head of the state of Georgia; you shall not crucify the Empire State of the South on a politically inspired cross of the law."

The Atlanta newspapers, which opposed Griffin and Thompson with equal fervor in the campaign, came in for a lambasting from the speakers, chiefly Carey Skelton.

BLASTS NEWSPAPERS

As convention keynoter, Skelton opened his speech by declaring that "a once prominent political writer has just passed away." That writer's epitaph begins, Skelton said, with these words:

"Here lies the remains of Piney Woods Pete, who died from eating black crow meat."

Among state officials and party leaders introduced from the platform were Mrs. Eugene Talmadge, known affectionately as "Miss Mitt," along with Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, member of the State Board of Education, and Mrs. Iris Blitch, present state senator and Democratic national committeewoman who has been nominated to Congress from the Eighth District.

Congressmen James C. Davis of Atlanta, Paul Brown of Elberton, E. L. (Tick) Forrester of Leesburg were introduced along with Jack Flynt, president of the Georgia Bar Assn. and congressman-nominate from the Fourth District.

The huge crowd, which raised county banners pledging their support of Griffin, waited patiently for his appearance and acceptance speech, giving him an ovation and making him take off his coat to speak when he came smilingly onto the stage.

That was the climax, and when Griffin had finished speaking the crowd broke up and drifted away, leaving only a handful to conduct the convention's final business.

As the delegates departed from Macon, a Negro high school football parade weaved down Cherry street in front of the Dempsey hotel.

Polk Co. School Head Blasts Private School Amendment

Daily World Fri. 10-8-54
Atlanta, Ga.

A verbal blast was fired at the ...ge-sponsored private school ...ment Wednesday by the Polk ...y Superintendent and former ... of the Georgia Education ..., Katherine Anderson.

...ressing the Atlanta Masonic ... Anderson pointed out that ...-amendment would put politics ... education, make educational un-..., breed communism, and even ... segregation — the opposite of ... purpose.

...e charged that the amendment ... allow "10 men in Atlanta ... State Board of Education) to ... school leases and contracts to ... favorites as highway con-... and liquor permits are now ...

P. 1

...t would mean "special privileges ... a few and poverty and despair ... the masses and in the end will ... communism for all of us be-... communism breeds on pover-... and despair," Anderson declared.

"If it is a good thing," he added, "we ought to quit treating it like a secret sin in a good family that everybody knows exists but no one talks about."

...e said that private and pa-... schools were first to end ... in Texas and North ..., and warned that the ... would lose control of what ... taught or who attended private ...

...ntime, Attorney General E. ... was replying to a question ... by State School Supt. M. D. ... Collins feared "what would ... under the proposed private ... plan to the Teachers' Re-... System." Cook, in effect, ... the populace could be taxed ... purpose even if private ... set up.

Georgia Teachers To March To Polls Against 'Private' Plan

Daily World Fri. 10-8-54
Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia teachers plan an organized march on the polls to save the state's public school system, it was reported by the Georgia Education Association as 300 school supervisors converged on Augusta for a three-day curriculum planning conference.

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Harold Saxon, GEA's executive secretary, in soliciting opposition to the private school proposal, described it as "fantastic."

Saxon said:

"There is no rush. It is not necessary to change our state constitution in the November general election because it is generally agreed that this matter will be kept in the courts for a long time, and the people need more time to study and discuss the far-reaching implications of this proposed amendment."

Saxon asked:

1. "What provisions are to be made for disposal of the near billion investment in the public schools and university buildings and equipment?"

2. "Is a 'private' school with any vestige of state, county or municipal control, supported by public tax funds granted to citizens for educational purposes, itself constitutional?"

3. "If this 'private school' plan is itself declared unconstitutional, what then?"

Daily World

In regards to the attorney general's ruling that the amendment would not kill the teachers retirement system, Saxon declared:

"The attorney general has affirmed, as of now, protection of teachers retirement and employees retirement is frozen into the present constitution. The question with teachers and other state employees is whether the provision of constitutional amendment No. 4, which states 'notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution,' is in conflict with the provision freezing protection of teachers retirement and employees retirement in the present constitution. There are 40,000 members of the teachers and employees retirement system who are vitally concerned."

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Statewide Group To Be Organized In Fight Against School Proposal

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Sat. 10-9-54

A statewide citizens group will be organized to fight the proposed private school amendment, former U.S. Judge M. Neil Andrews of LaFayette announced Friday night.

Andrews blasted the proposed amendment in a statement.

"The fundamental objection to destroying Georgia's public school system, the oldest secular pubic school system in America, is that it would deprive Georgia's children of an opportunity for an education," Andrews said.

"The fundamental objection to a state-subsidized private school system is that it would deprive the people of control over their children's education," he declared.

Many school sites would revert to original owners if public schools were abolished, Andrews said. These sites were granted with the provision that they would revert to their original owners if the property is ever used for any purpose other than public schools, he explained.

"Under the amendment, 6,072 locally-owned school buildings would be given away, leased to operators of private schools, or lost altogether," Andrews continued.

The private school plan would end any possibility of operating separate schools for the races, Andrews said.

"It is significant that the only mixed schools operating today in the South are private schools in North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas," Andrews said.

At Rome Friday, State School Supt. M. D. Collins told 2,000 teachers attending a Georgia Education Assn. seventh district meeting that Georgia already has a plan which will assure segregation in schools—without voting to scrap its public school system.

"The present State Constitution requires that funds for operating a school district be cut off automatically in event a school opens its doors to both white and Negro children," Collins declared.

Collins said this is a sufficient guarantee against mixed schools. The private school amendment is unnecessary and ill-advised, he asserted.

"We should not make a mistake on the local level just because a mistake has been made on the national level," the state school superintendent said.

Meanwhile, the Georgia Education Commission, headed by Gov. Talmadge, aimed an appeal to the teachers. It mailed out 30,000 copies of its replies to questions raised by the Georgia Education Assn. about the amendment. The replies went to teachers, board members, superintendents and county officials.

Constitution p. 12

House Speaker Pro Tem George Smith of Swainsboro, asked to be recorded as favoring the amendment. He was absent when the education commission voted to endorse the amendment.

Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10-2-54

The LaVista Civic League here scheduled a discussion of the amendment for Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the W. D. Thompson school. Mrs. Francis Binkley of the DeKalb League of Women Voters will speak.

Talmadge Hits Court at Editor Rally

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10-9-54 p. 1

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8 (AP)—Governor Talmadge of Georgia, declaring the Supreme Court overstepped its constitutional bounds in ruling against public school segregation, said today that the court has set itself up "as a glorified board of education."

Talmadge's remarks came as he and another Democratic governor —Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey—discussed the court's decision and its effect on the South.

Meyner, defending the decision, asserted New Jersey has solved the problem of segregation.

Talmadge predicted the court's ruling would destroy Georgia's modern public school system.

The forum for the governors' remarks was the National Conference of Editorial Writers. The segregation issue was raised in a question period after both governors had delivered luncheon addresses.

Talmadge, devoting most of his address to the South's educational, industrial and agricultural progress, said Georgia's schools are founded on a constitutional provision calling for segregation. Once segregation is eliminated, there no longer will be a provision for tax-supported public schools, he added.

Talmadge usged the editors "to tell the truth about the South," saying that misleading books and articles had caused other sections to regard the region "as one of Tobacco Roads, chain gangs and race baiting."

He said the court, in ruling against segregated schools, had "arrogated the power to amend the Constitution" and to make laws, setting itself up as a "glorified board of education."

State Municipal Group Endorses School Plan

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10-9-54 p. 1

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8—The Georgia Municipal Assn. voted Friday night to endorse the so-called "private school" amendment after hearing Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin plead with them to support it.

The unexpected action came on a voice vote when Mayor Taxi Smith of Albany introduced a resolution placing the association squarely behind the constitutional amendment which will be voted upon Nov. 2.

Smith's surprise move only minutes before adjournment came after the GMA's resolution committee had turned the proposal down, neither approving nor disapproving it.

Mayor Sam Welsch of Marietta, presiding, called for a voice vote on adoption of the resolution. It passed with many delegates obviously not voting. There was a small scattering of "no" votes.

Atlanta's Mayor Hartsfield later asked Welsch formally to record him as voting against the resolution. A few hours earlier a similar resolution had been rejected by the Georgia City Managers Assn., which also is meeting here.

Griffin called on the association to support the amendment as the only "last resort" insurance for the preservation of free, segregated school in Georgia.

But Griffin said the proposed constitutional amendment to permit the granting of public funds to individuals for education has been erroneously called a "private school" plan.

The amendment, he said, is only permissive and would be used only as "a last-ditch fight against a social monstrosity which the federal courts seem determined to ram down our throats."

Griffin said that the General Assembly has the right to abolish the present school system, without the amendment by repealing statutes setting up the present school system.

What the Legislature does not have the power to do, he said, is to grant funds to private citizens for education.

And he declared that any private school plan would be used "only in counties or cities where the federal judiciary orders mixed schools."

Sat. 10-9-54

The amendment, he vowed, is no plan by "scheming politicians" to abolish public schools, but is the "Georgia way of life insurance."

SHARE OF GAS TAX

Before Griffin spoke, the association adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to give cities and towns a portion of state gasoline taxes collected within municipalities, and to exempt cities and towns from such taxes on fuel used in their own vehicles.

The association also asked that the state sales tax be eliminated from municipal construction materials, and that the State Highway Department be allowed to maintain state routes within the limits of cities and towns.

Also approved were resolutions offered by the City of Atlanta, calling for legislation to empower all municipal courts to try traffic misdemeanors, and to authorize cities and towns to control bus and truck routes within their corporate limits.

ELECT MARIETTA MAYOR

Welsch was elected president of the association for the coming year with Mayor Frank Tigner of LaGrange, elected vice president. Zach Arnold of Atlanta, was re-elected secretary, and B. Graham West of Atlanta, was renamed treasurer.

Earlier in the day, the association heard appeals for more vigorous action in city planning and civil defense.

BACKBONE OF STATE

And the mayors and city managers also heard the Georgia Municipal Tax Study Committee indicate that it may recommend to the Legislature that municipalities be permitted to levy sales and salary taxes.

Rep. Hoke Smith of Fulton County, chairman and spokesman for the committee, told the mayors and city managers that they should not go to the state government seeking handouts. But he said the cities and towns of Georgia for too long have been treate like orphans, whereas they are becoming the real backbone of the state.

Sen. William T. Dean of Columbus, declared that all the cities and towns are asking now is to be allowed to do what the state and Federal governments are doing in the fields of taxation.

Atlanta participated in the tax discussion along with Mayor Hartsfield.

Attorney Charlie Murphy of Atlanta pe

Asst. City Attorney J. A. Wilmington participated in the association a pep

A. C. Felton of Montezuma, and

Sen. J. A. Wilkinson of Macon, and

Rep. Hoke Smith of Fulton

GEORGIA PARTY AID SET IN BIAS FIGHT

Democrats' Machinery to Back School Segregation Drive, Talmadge, Chairman Say

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 13.—The full force of the Georgia Democratic party machinery will be employed in a campaign for approval of a constitutional amendment designed to maintain segregation in the public schools.

This was announced today by Gov. Herman Talmadge and James A. Peters, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The amendment, to be voted upon in the November general election, would give the Georgia Legislature authority to turn public schools over to private individuals and groups for operation.

Governor Talmadge, who advanced the amendment proposal some months ago, asserted that plans and strategy to keep the schools segregated would have to come from Marvin Griffin, who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor last week. In this state, that means election.

Mr. Griffin campaigned on a platform endorsing the Talmadge "private school" plan.

Mr. Peters, after pledging the party's support of the private school measure, said he was "sure" that the state Democratic convention would vote its approval of the state constitutional amendment when it convened in Macon Sept. 29.

"Unquestionably," the Democratic chairman stated, "the people who voted for Marvin Griffin were in favor of the school amendment, and no doubt many of the others were, too."

Actual plans to put the party machinery in motion to campaign for the amendment will be set up during the convention. Mr. Griffin will be in charge of the reorganization of the party at that time.

In a statement today, giving his own "analysis" of the election, Governor Talmadge described the next four years as "probably the most crucial period in the history of our state.

"Maintaining segregation will be Georgia's greatest and most serious problem," he said.

"The people of Georgia were looking for two things in the next Governor," Mr. Talmadge emphasized, "a man they thought would under all hazards preserve segregation and a man they thought would under all hazards preserve segregation and a man they thought would continue the constructive policies of this administration substantially along the present lines."

The Governor denied that he was a "combination of Machiavelli, Crump and Huey Long" and had manipulated the primary last week and pledged his support "in all things" to the newly nominated slate of state officers.

Talmadge Defends Segregation

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8 (AP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, appealing to the nation's editorial writers to tell what he called the truth about Southern problems, declared today that the South "had no race problem before the Supreme Court ruled, and has none now."

Gov. Talmadge told the National Conference of Editorial Writers that a majority of both whites and Negroes in the South agreed that segregation is a "matter of practical human relations which works in the best interests of both races." He said these majorities will insist that segregation be maintained despite the court's ruling on school segregation.

Appealing for understanding of the South, Gov. Talmadge said: "In these times of crisis it is essential that the people of our great nation understand one another, and through understanding, overcome regional differences. . . .

"Unfortunately this mutual understanding has been hampered because of outright falsehoods told about the South and Southerners by purveyors of literary filth who would rather make a dollar than tell the truth. Too many people in other sections have formed their opinions of the South through reading such books and articles, and as a result think of our region as one of Tobacco Roads, chain gangs and race baiting."

Appearing with Gov. Talmadge on the program was Gov. Robert D. Meyner of New Jersey, who spoke principally of his relations with the press.

Group Fights Talmadge's School Plan

ATLANTA, Oct. 9 (AP).—A Georgia-wide committee will fight the Gov. Herman Talmadge-sponsored "private school" constitutional amendment which goes to the voters on November 2.

Former United States Judge Neil Andrews of Lafayette announced formation of the organization and issued this statement:

"The fundamental objections to destroying Georgia's public school system, the oldest secular, public school system in America, is that it would deprive Georgia's children of an opportunity for an education. The fundamental objection to a State-subsidized private school system is that it would deprive the people of control over their children's education."

Andrews said that under the amendment "6172 locally owned school buildings would be given away, leased to operators of private schools, or lost altogether."

'Private School' Plan Is Approved, 13 to 3, By State Commission

Caldwell Fears Ruin Of System

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Three career school men joined 10 other members of the Georgia Education Commission Tuesday in urging Georgians to approve the so-called "private school" constitutional amendment as a means of preserving segregation. There were only three votes against the recommendation.

The action came after Chancellor Harmon Caldwell warned that the University System could

appreciation for the recommenda tion.

Before taking action, the commission received an official opinion from Atty. Gen. Cook declaring neither the state nor its subdivisions can levy or spend tax funds to operate mixed schools.

Durwood Pye, commission secretary, said Georgia can do nothing unless the amendment is passed. It is prevented by its own Constitution from operating mixed schools and it would be prevented by the federal courts from operating segregated schools, Pye said.

The commission interrupted its session briefly to greet U.S. Sen. George, who was visiting in the State Capitol. The senator told newsmen he had no opinion to offer on the "private school" amendment, but reiterated that he considers the court decision on segregation a calamity.

Talmadge declared the people's representatives — the legislators — will make the decisions.

Staff Photo—Frank Tuggle

STATE SCHOOL HEAD OPPOSES "PRIVATE SCHOOL" PROPOSAL

Left to Right, Gov. Talmadge, Dr. M. D. Collins and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook

The commission asked the Law Department to draft enabling legislation for the constitutional amendment if it passes Nov. 2. The legislation would seek to give students educational grants to attend "private" segregated schools if public segregated schools are abolished. The Law Department will submit its drafts to the commission for approval before they go to the General Assembly. The proposed legislation would be made public 30 days before the Legislature convenes.

Others absent from Tuesday's session were Speaker Pro Tem George Smith II, former Congressman John Wood, regent Charlie Bloch and Mrs. Ralph Hobbs.

Gov.-Nominate Griffin expressed disintegrate if it changes from a public to private status. He said it would lose its accredited standing, would lose hundreds of students who would transfer to other colleges, and would require additional state funds to offset loss of federal money.

BACKS DECISION

However, the chancellor voted for the commission's recommendation and put his faith in the Georgia Legislature to take care of the University System.

Former President Harvey Cutts of the Georgia Education Association (which is fighting the amendment) and School Supt. Mark Smith of Macon were the other two school men joining Chancellor Caldwell in voting for the report.

State School Supt. M. D. Collins shouted, "No," on the roll call, after arguing against the recommendation.

Miss Ira Darrell, Atlanta school superintendent and only other career school person on the 22-member group, was absent.

JOIN SUPPORTERS

Chairman Robert Arnold of the Board of Regents and Chairman George Whitman Jr. of the State Board of Education joined Gov. Talmadge, Gov.-Nominate Griffin, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, W. S. Mann, John Sammons Bell and Reps. Frank Twitty and Battle Hall in supporting the report.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., chairman of the University Building Authority, raised a number of questions during the discussion. On the roll call, he said, he voted "yes" only to let the people decide for themselves.

Regent Roy Harris and House Speaker Fred Hand, chairman of the State School Building Authority, joined Collins in voting against the report.

HARRIS PREDICTION

Harris predicted the courts will hold unconstitutional any system which calls itself "private" while being regulated and financed by the state. Hand asked how the school building bonds could be paid off if the state can appropriate funds "only" to individual children.

Cutts insisted that the people themselves, make the final decision on what type schools they want in event a federal decree closes the present schools. He objected to delegating this final decision to the General Assembly.

Griffin Charges Misrepresentation By Foes of Segregation Amendment

By JOHN CONSTABLE
Constitution Staff Writer

WOODBURY, Oct. 13 — Gov. Nominate Marvin Griffin Wednesday denounced what he termed misrepresentation of the facts concerning the proposed state constitutional Amendment Four and called on farmers to line up as one man in support of the amendment to preserve school segregation.

Speaking at the fifth annual Woodbury Pimiento Festival, Griffin said the proposed amendment should be called the "segregation amendment" rather than the "private school amendment."

Griffin said he had never seen more misrepresentation of facts than "we are confronted with by the enemies of the amendment and of the Georgia way of life."

He termed the greatest misrepresentation is the one that says the amendment is designed to enable the Legislature to destroy public schools." The speaker asserted that the General Assembly already could destroy the school system if it desired and the amendment is designed merely to be used in a "last ditch fight" to preserve school segregation.

Other statements the governor-nominate labeled as erroneous are that the amendment would "destroy the teacher retirement system, destroy the school transportation system and destroy the school lunchroom program."

Griffin praised the pimiento growers and processors for an "excellent job in helping elevate farm economy and industry," and said he would like to see industry of this nature throughout the state.

Griffin was introduced by M. O. Campbell, master of ceremonies for the occasion.

Prior to the governor-nominate's speech, visitors to the "Pimiento Capitol of the World" were treated to a parade of floats and bands over which pimientos and pretty girls reigned.

The Molena Turkey Festival, slated in Thomaston Oct. 21, received advance publicity when its float won first place in the senior division. The float, sponsored by the Georgia Turkey Assn., depicted a Pilgrim Thanksgiving scene.

Molena also took first honors in the junior division of the float contest when the city's Boy Scouts won with a chuck wagon scene with Scouts preparing camping food.

The Greenville Boy Scouts won second place in the senior division and the City of Manchester float on "youth" won third place. Talbot High school senior class placed second in the junior division with Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. The dwarfs and the wicked queen trailed the glass covered casket of Snow White along the parade route.

In night festivities following the barbecue dinner, Miss Harriet Hardaway of Greenville won first place in the beauty contest and reigned over the Pimiento Ball which concluded the festivities. The new pimiento queen was crowned by Miss Ann Robertson of Manchester, 1953 queen.

Second and third place in the beauty contest were Miss Jeannette Odom of Turin and Miss Barbara Jean McCoy of Manchester.

Winners in the window-decorating contest, which depicted king pimiento, were Reeves Lumber Co., first; Carroll Mercantile Co., second, and Woodbury Banking Co., third.

School Plan Gets Triple Lambasting

McClatchey Rips 'Quack Medicine'

By ANNE GOWEN

The so-called private school amendment was the subject of three new attacks from opponents Tuesday.

1. Devereaux McClatchey, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, denounced it as a "quack medicine" which, he said, will not cure Georgia's school segregation problem.

2. The Georgia League of Women Voters demanded that its supporters tell who would handle state education funds under a private school plan.

3. Fulton Rep. Ham Lokey criticized proponents of the amendment for "saying it is a last resort, but urging its passage now."

McClatchey, who is an attorney, told the Civitan Club of Atlanta that conversion of the state's public schools into a private system, for which the amendment paves the way, would not stand up in court.

"A PRETENSE"

McClatchey said present schools cannot be kept operating without some measure of public control. Without any public control exercised, he said, the U.S. Supreme Court would reject the private school plan as a "pretense."

He voiced his conviction that "custom" will be strong enough to force maintenance of separate schools for whites and Negroes. "Negro parents will not force their children into schools where they would be hostilely received," he declared.

The League, in a statement, questioned whether approximately $122,000,000 of state school money now appropriated annually would be spent to the advantage of Georgia's children or to the advantage of "hand-picked individuals in your community," under the private school plan.

The League also asked the plan's supporters to tell how federal aid to state schools would be affected and how individuals would be able to make long-range improvements in schools.

CALLS IT PREMATURE

Lokey, speaking to the Tuxedo Civic Club, said the amendment is "premature."

"When, and if, we decide as a last resort to throw away our public schools, there would be plenty of time to pass such an amendment," Lokey said.

McClatchey said the amendment would give the Legislature "a blank check to spend the state's money as it wants to."

He said the amendment would take precedence over a constitutional provision forbidding the Legislature to give public money to private parties.

ASKS "WISER COURSE"

He said "more mature thought and wiser counsel" could find a way to maintain separate schools legally.

An attempt to put the private school plan into effect would mean "chaos, confusion, lost time and a setback for education from which it would take Georgia years to recover," McClatchey said.

"A quack medicine is worse than none at all. I hope the people of Georgia will not trade the birthright of their children and grandchildren for this mess of pottage," he said.

William J. Carter, 1953 Civitan president, officially thanked McClatchey for "pointing out the danger in cutting a door which politicians may be able to open for their own gain.

Meanwhile, the Morris Brandon PTA went on record Tuesday night as favoring the "preservation of our constitutionally protected public school system" and opposing the so-called private school amendment.

'PRIVATE SCHOOL' AMENDMENT PROS AND CONS

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-17-54

Georgia's Education System Stands at Fork in Road

By ANNE GOWEN

Sixteen days from now Georgians will vote on probably the most important piece of school legislation in the state's history.

They will okay or vote down the constitutional amendment which would allow the state to discharge its responsibility for education by giving each child an allotment of money for his schooling.

The amendment, to be submitted in the Nov. 2 general election, would pave the way to convert the public schools into a private school system.

Both sides—those who want the amendment adopted and those who want it defeated—agree that the voters' decision will shape Georgia education for decades to come.

Section E.

Tradition Covers 221 Years

Amendment supporters say it must be adopted as a safeguard against integration of the races in schools. Antiamendment leaders, who contend it would wreck education, say segregation can be maintained without giving up public schools.

Each side says its way is the best way to protect Georgia's educational system.

The public school system which is the subject of this controversy began to take substance and shape after the War Between the States, but the tradition on which it rested dates back 221 years.

It was in October, 1733, that Christopher Ortman, a German schoolmaster, landed at Savannah to set up a school for Salzburgers who settled at nearby Ebenezer.

His career was short because he was expected to teach English to the German colonists and he had only a stumbling knowledge of the language. But other teachers followed in Ortman's footsteps and by the middle of the 18th century there were several private and church schools in the Georgia colony.

In 1777, with Georgia troops battling against the British, a constitutional convention met in Savannah and made the first provision for public, tax-supported schools.

The convention wrote into the 1777 constitution a provision that "schools shall be erected in each county and supported at the general expense of the state, as the legislature shall hereafter point out."

In 1783 Gov. Lyman Hall asked the Legislature to "lay an early foundation for endowing seminaries of learning" and the state made a move to give financial aid to academies which had grown up in each county and chartered the University of Georgia.

GEORGIA VOTERS TO DECIDE FUTURE OF SCHOOLS NOV. 2
Will It Go "Private"?—Atlanta's Sylvan Hills High School

In 1817 the state realized it must play a direct part in education and the Legislature set up a $250,000 "poor school fund."

The state agreed to use this money to teach the children of white parents who were too poor to meet the expense themselves. Children whose parents paid only 50 cents or less a year in state taxes were eligible for three years' school from the fund.

But the 1817 Legislature had not considered the pride of the early Georgians. Many poor Georgians shunned state help because they did not want to be adjudged legally poor. Others just were not interested in education.

The poor school system was termed "miserably defective" in the report of a legislative investigating committee in 1829.

Set Up Real School System

Seven years later the Legislature set up a commission to study schools in other states and Europe and, in 1837 and 1838, it passed laws which set up a real common school system.

The laws, which were to have become effective in 1839, set up an intricate organization for educating all children between the ages of 5 and 15. They provided that the state would allot school money to the counties according to the number of white school children and allowed the counties to supplement this with local taxes.

But the 1840 Legislature, troubled over finances after the serious depression of 1837, repealed the common school laws and education remained a matter of private and parochial enterprise.

In 1858 the Legislature appropriated $100,000 a year to establish free schools, but the 1861-65 war halted efforts to carry out this plan.

Section 3F

Schools were closed during the War Between the States, but as soon as the flames died down Georgians set about reopening them.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Legislature passed its first effective public school law in 1870 and in 1877 a tax-supported, segregated school system was written into the state constitution.

Sun. 10-17-54

That provision firmly established the state's duty to educate all of its children at state expense. From then until now, the battle for better education has been fought within its framework.

Term It 'Dangerous'

Leaders in the opposition to the socalled "private school" amendment point out that adoption of the amendment would strike this educational guarantee from the constitution and they maintain it would be dangerous for the people to give it up.

Pro-amendment leaders say the amendment is the only way to separate schools for white and Negro pupils. They say removal of the guarantee will not materially affect operation of the schools.

After 1877 the school system expanded gradually. In 1904 the Legislature allowed local governmental divisions smaller than counties to levy taxes for schools.

State Bridged Gap

The 1877 constitution provided only for elementary grade education and the university system. In 1910 the state bridged the gap by providing for tax-supported high schools.

Laws in 1916 made elementary school attendance compulsory and provided that the same textbooks should be used over the state.

Free textbooks came in 1937, along with laws requiring schools to be open at least seven months a year and establishing a state board of education. In 1947 each county was required to have 12 grades in its public schools.

A big step in school improvement was taken in 1949 when the Legislature passed the Minimum Foundation for Education program to bring all public schools — rural and city — up to the same standard.

Two years later the State School Building Authority began its work and Georgians began paying sales taxes to foot the bill. Education grew into a $115,000,000-a-year state-owned and state-operated enterprise.

Now, because of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation of the races in the schools, Georgia's education system stands at the fork in the road.

And the people of Georgia, who must decide on Nov. 2 which fork to take, are confronted with a challenge even greater than that which faced the German schoolmaster when he stepped onto the Savannah pier 221 years ago.

All Georgia Concerned In School Amendment

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-17-54

THE MOST IMPORTANT issue before the people of Georgia is the so-called "private school amendment."

Nothing so fundamental, so basic in the Georgia way of life, has confronted the people of the state in this century.

The amendment, if passed by the people and implemented by the General Assembly, would affect the schools, the educational system, and all the children of Georgia.

Section 2-E

There is overwhelming agreement in Georgia that segregation is our desire and our purpose.

But there is disagreement about the amendment being the only plan for maintaining segregation.

In the midst of the increasing debate on the issue, it seems wise to print the amendment itself, presenting it to all the people.

This is the amendment:

SECTION XIII, PARAGRAPH I—Grants for Education: Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the state to provide education for its citizens.

Here is an issue that every Georgian, out of loyalty to his state and love of his children, is called upon to consider for himself.

No man can permit any other man, or any group or organization, to settle this issue for him.

It is the obligation of every man and woman in Georgia to read the amendment, to study it as a whole and in each part, and to form his or her individual opinion about it.

School Plan Foes Tell Teachers To Refuse To Be Intimidated

Opponents of the private school amendment opened fire on many fronts Tuesday, lashing attempts of proponents to "intimidate school leaders, teachers and parents of school children" into silence.

Rep. Charlie Gowen of Glynn County, unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate, warned Georgians the private school plan will protect segregation only a few months, but it could deny an educational opportunity to children for a generation.

Constitution

BELL'S DEFENSE

P. 1

State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell came to the defense of the plan. He charged that opponents are raising "fancied objections" to the "segregation amendment" just as a "smokescreen." He declared the opponents want to keep the Legislature's hands tied so Georgia can do nothing but surrender on the issue. Adoption of the amendment, he said, will pave the way for Georgia to continue free, segregated schools for her children. These opponents do not want this, he added.

Constitution
Sat.
Wed. 10-20-54

The Georgia Committee to Save Our Schools hit back at the "threats of reprisals" on school people, a day after James Peters of Manchester, vice chairman of the State Board of Education, had warned school leaders to quit feuding with the governor if they expect to keep on getting high appropriations for schools. Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin also had warned he would closed schools if the amendment fails and intergration is ordered.

State School Supt. M. D. Collins appealed to 800 teachers at a GEA meeting at Warner Robins "not to let anyone push you around and keep you from voting, talking and using your influence against the private school plan."

FEARS LEASES

Gowen, speaking to the PTA in his home town of Brunswick, predicted the private school plan wouldn't stand up under court attack any longer than South Carolina's "private Democratic Party" plan lasted when that state tried to get around the white primary ruing by repealing its election laws.

"These private school leases will be contracts between the state and private citizens and they may run for years with the State of Georgia powerless to rescind them," Gowen, a former president of the Georgia Bar association, said.

He noted that the state still suffers the effects of a contract made in 1833 with a private group limiting taxes that could be levied on the Georgia Railroad property. Over 120 years after that contract was made, the owners of this property enjoy special privileges not given other railroads, he pointed out.

"Let's don't have hundreds of situations over our state similar to the Georgia Railroad," Gowen said.

Constitution

"LAWS NOW ENOUGH"

Gowen said present laws will prevent mixed schools.

"It is impossible to have a single mixed public school in Georgia under our present appropriation act," he stated. "But if the private school plan is put into effect it would be possible to have mixed schools with the state powerless to interfere."

Wed.
10-20-54

Former Federal Judge Neil Andrews issued the statement for the Georgia Committee to Save Our Schools.

"The schools of Georgia belong to the parents and children, not a handful of politicians," he said. "The school buildings were built with taxes of Georgians. The teachers are paid with taxes of Georgians. The people of Georgia have a right to decide whether they wish to give away to private school operators the half-billion dollars in assets of Georgia's educational establishment.

"The destruction of the common schools and the 'disintegration' of the University System, the loss of millions of dollars worth of valuable property, the loss of the school lunchroom program, of vocational education and of the Extension Service is an issue that the people must decide," the committee statement said. "Every responsible educational leader in Georgia has warned of the danger. They know the problem and how to deal with it. The efforts to silence them with threats is dangerous to the well-being of our state and is an affront to the democratic process in which our people believe."

23RD YEAR

School Supt. Collins observed that he will begin his 23rd year in that post in January.

"My first job in the great depression year of 1932 was to try to keep the schools, such as they were, open for at least a few months in the year," he said. "In Washington, I succeeded in getting $1,700,000 of relief funds with which to pay teachers. That's right: School teachers on relief! I asked the State Board of Education to cut salaries in the State Department of Education, starting with mine. In 1939 when the state again was unable to pay teachers salaries regularly and on time, I did not accept mine during that period."

Collins said he made these personal references only for the purpose of emphasizing one thing:

"I am willing to make any sacrifice to enlarge the educational opportunity of Georgia children—and to defend our public schools."

Kankakee (Buck) Anderson, Polk County school superintendent and former GEA president who also addressed the Warner Robins meeting, called upon teachers to cease their fears. A scared teacher means a scared school child, he commented as he anticipated effects of the current campaign.

The Rev. V. L. Bray, retired Atlanta Methodist minister, said Tuesday he favors the amendment. He said he would have voted against a resolution before the Methodist Ministers Association of Greater Atlanta had he been present Monday. All 75 ministers present condemned the private school plan.

R. L. (Shorty) Doyal, former high school football coach and unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate, told the Savannah Quarterback Club that defeat of the amendment could change the

GEA Head Hits Private School Plan

AUGUSTA, Oct. 7 (AP)—The president of the Georgia Education Assn. Thursday charged Gov. Talmadge organized the Georgia Education Commission "to confuse voters" and branded the private school amendment "merely an idea—not a plan."

Paul Sprayberry of Marietta said the education commission—which Gov. Talmadge said he organized to find a solution for maintaining segregated schools—is being confused with the GEA.

"SKELETON OF IDEA"

"The private school amendment," he declared, "is only the skeleton of an idea and it will not hold water."

Here for a school supervisors conference, the GEA president lambasted the amendment as "a cunning move not to preserve segregation but to throw the public school system into hands of scheeming politicians who would set our educational program back 50 years."

Sprayberry's attack came on the heels of an announcement from J. Harold Saxon, GEA executive secretary, that the state teachers group will conduct an organized campaign against the private school amendment which goes before voters in the Nov. general election.

"Teachers will provide information about the amendment to better inform the electorate," Sprayberry said. He emphasized a main point in the GEA's campaign will be to differentiate between the teachers organization and the education commission.

In an apparent slap at both Gov. Talmadge and Gov.-Nominate Griffin, Sprayberry declared "advocates of the amendment have misconstrued the facts."

ROY HARRIS' VIEW

While Sprayberry and Saxon solicited support of some 300 school supervisors at the conference here, Augusta Atty. Roy V. Harris, member of the University System Board of Regents, agreed with GEA officials that the amendment "will not keep segregation in Georgia schools."

"We have all the law we need today to maintain segregation," Harris said. "All we need is some public officials with courage."

Harris said the private school plan, as provided in the resolution adopted by the education commission, calls for a system of supervised private schools supported with public money. "That is nothing more than public schools," Harris added.

"I can't see how any court would hold that a school conducted in a building paid for with public money, with light and water bills paid out of public money and the teacher receiving a pension upon retirement out of public money can be a private school," Harris said.

Harris added that if the private school amendment is passed, "it will destroy the most effective means we have of preserving segregation."

Close Vote On School Plan Due

My M. L. ST. JOHN

The "private school" plan may have trouble receiving the endorsement Tuesday of the Georgia Education Committee, political observers said Monday night.

Opposition has developed within the committee to a report which the group is being asked to sign "after deliberation." The report would have the committee urge ratification of a constitutional amendment to authorize educational grants to private citizens in lieu of operating public schools.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The report also would ask the State Law Department to draft legislation which would clear the way for "private schools" to preserve segregation—although the report carefully omitted the word "private."

The vote on the resolution may be close. Several of the 21 members already have stated they cannot be present for Tuesday's meeting.

Gov. Talmadge, the commission chairman, Monday asked Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook to say officially Tuesday what Cook already has said unofficially in public speeches about the legality of desegregation problem.

OFFICIAL OPINION

The governor called for an official opinion as to whether the state or its subdivisions can levy and spend tax monies for racially mixed schools, even if the mixing is ordered by the federal courts.

In a speech at Miami Sept. 20, Cook said that if proponents of desegregation block the private school" plan, Georgia's Constitution, which has a clause calling for "equal but separate" facilities, would leave the state unauthorized to levy taxes for educational purposes.

OPPOSE PROPOSAL

State School Supt. M. D. Collins and a few other members of the commission have expressed opposition to any move which would permit the scrapping of Georgia's public school system.

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin, Atty. Gen. Cook, Chairman George Whitman of the State Board of Education, and others have joined Gov. Talmadge in supporting the plan.

Monday Regent Roy Harris, a commission member, said segregation in private schools would not solve the problem of legalizing the custom. He cited a recent ruling of the New Jersey attorney general that private schools are not exempted from a New Jersey law against segregation.

Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta public schools, and Chancellor Harmon Caldwell of the University System—both members of the commission — held their silence Monday. Both said they were studying the recommendations drafted by Attorney Durwood Pye.

The commission was created by the Legislature for the purpose of finding a plan whereby Georgia can continue to provide adequate education within the framework of both the state and federal constitutions.

School Plan Vetoed by Bibb GEA

MACON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Bibb Education Assn. Thursday overwhelmingly opposed ratification of the private school amendment in direct opposition to the stand Bibb School Supt. Mark A. Smith has taken on it.

Following the lead of the parent Georgia Education Assn., the local teachers voted about 290 to 10 in opposition to the amendment.

Several teachers spoke against the amendment. One school principal spoke for it but said she has not decided how she will vote in the general election on Nov. 2.

Dr. Smith, a member of the Georgia Education Commission, voted in Atlanta last week for the commission's resolution urging voters to ratify the amendment.

The BEA vote came at a alled meeting at Lanier Senior igh School after Bibb Rep. ndrew W. McKenna had spoken

Georgia Unit Votes Against Integration

ATLANTIC, Sept. 28 (AP).—With little debate or opposition, the Georgia Education Commission today adopted a resolution recommending ratification of the so-called private school amendment.

The vote was 14 to 3, with four members absent.

The resolution states that the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation "is contrary to the constitution of Georgia and the wishes of the people of Georgia, and it should not be accepted."

It adds: "If this decision is forced upon the whole state and mixed public schools are ordered throughout the state, there will be no public schools of any kind anywhere in the state."

Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor of the university system, told the commission that various units of the system stood to lose their accreditation and approximately 2½ million dollars of Federal funds, but he would vote in favor of the amendment.

The basis of the commission's claim that desegregation would kill the public schools was an opinion from Attorney General Eugene Cook that "there is no authority under the Georgia constitution of 1945 to establish mixed schools, tax for mixed schools or expend funds for mixed schools."

Private School' Support By Convention Seen

The State Democratic Convention will throw its full support behind the private school plan to preserve segregation in Georgia schools, two state leaders of the party predicted Wednesday night.

James S. Peters of Manchester, chairman of the party's state executive committee, and George D. Stewart of Atlanta, secretary, said they expect the party, in convention at Macon next week, to pass a resolution recommending that Georgians vote for the private school amendment in the November election.

PRESS GALLERY

Peters and Stewart were guests on WSB-TV's Press Gallery, presented by The Atlanta Journal. They were questioned by Don Carter, city editor of The Journal, Managing Editor William I. Ray Jr. served as moderator.

Peters declared that the "best leadership" in the Democratic Party is in the South, but he said the South would be more influential in national affairs and in the national party if it had a strong two-party system.

"We would be much better off in Georgia if we had a strong two-party system," said the retiring committee chairman.

Peters said that press, radio and television coverage of the recent political campaign and primary presented voters with a complete picture of the issues.

COMMENDS PAPER

He commended the two Atlanta newspapers for doing an "excellent job" of campaign and primary coverage. "They were fair to everybody," he said. "I heard no criticism—nothing but compliments."

Peters, who has served eight years as committee chairman, said that women in Georgia "don't take as much part in politics as women in other sections of the country."

He said, "We need more women to run for public office in Georgia."

Commenting on his recent trip to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Peters said that he has found "very little opposition" within the party to Adlai Stevenson. He is the strongest contender for Democratic nominee in 1956, Peters said, and added that Averill Harriman, Democratic nominee for governor of New York, probably will be a candidate.

Convention Due To Hit Race Ruling

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

MACON, Sept. 29—The Georgia Democratic Party convention Thursday is expected to condemn harshly the U.S. Supreme Court's segregation decision, and to launch a campaign to prevent mixing of the races in Georgia schools.

Convention color story is on Page 8.

Resolutions have been prepared bitterly assailing the court for its decision outlawing segregation in the public schools of four states and the District of Columbia.

Resolutions also have been drawn asking party leaders to campaign for passage Nov. 2 of a constitutional amendment designed to enable Georgia to pay her children's tuition in private schools, if necessary, to preserve segregation.

Overwhelming passage of these resolutions is anticipated, since the convention will be composed of friends of Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin.

The action will parallel that of former state Democratic conventions which have expressed defiance of the United States Supreme Court's rulings.

In 1946, the convention, dominated by the late Gov.-Nominate Eugene Talmadge (despite his absence due to illness), adopted resolutions promising that Negroes wouldn't vote again in a Georgia primary. It acted to establish a white primary exclusive of Negro voters, after the federal courts had ruled that Negroes could vote. However, the move failed, and Negroes still vote in Georgia Democratic primaries.

In 1950, the convention, dominated by Gov. Herman Talmadge, pledged all state officials to fight to preserve segregation in Georgia colleges and schools," the United States Supreme Court decision to the contrary, notwithstanding." This action came after the court had ruled that Negroes could attend universities in Texas and Oklahoma. No Negro has yet enrolled in a white college in Georgia.

Thursday's convention is the first meeting of the Georgia party since the United States Supreme Court issued its ruling earlier this year that segregation cannot be carried on in public schools. The decision was on cases brought up from states not including Georgia.

GRIFFIN SPEECH

Highlight of Thursday's convention will be Gov.-Nominate Griffin's 12:30 p.m. speech accepting the nomination. It will be carried over a statewide radio network.

Griffin has disclosed he will ask the convention to support the proposed so-called "private school" amendment. He calls the amendment "good insurance" to be used as a "last resort" to preserve segregation.

The party is expected to write into its platform for the next four years a pledge to preserve segregation and continue the county unit system. These were features of the platform on which Griffin won the recent primary. The party, likewise, will follow Griffin's platform in urging expansion of state services without increasing state taxes.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Another feature of Thursday's convention will be the keynote address by Carey Skelton of Hartwell.

All former governors have been invited to sit on the platform at the convention. John Sammons Bell, who is to succeed James Peters as state chairman, said invitations have been issued to former governors John Slation, Clifford Walker, Richard Russell, Ed Rivers, Ellis Arnall and M. E. Thompson.

Bell said that all members of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals and state department chiefs also have been invited to sit on the platform.

The convention will nominate formally all winners in the State Democratic Primary.

Panel To Get Talmadge's School Plan

The Georgia Education Commission likely will be asked Tuesday to endorse Gov. Talmadge's so-called private school amendment—and may get into some argument over it.

The meeting of the commission, created to find ways of preserving segregated schools, was called to begin preparation of a report.

Durwood Pye, Atlanta attorney serving as secretary, said Thursday the commission probably will be asked to favor the proposed constitutional amendment which would authorize educational grants to individual citizens.

Talmadge, Pye and B. D. Murphy, commission attorney, have made it clear that they consider the amendment the only sure method of maintaining segregation.

Some members of the commission, however, are less enthusiastic about it and at least one, State School Supt. M. D. Collins, is outspokenly opposed.

He declared earlier this week that while he favors segregation he was not "elected to preside over liquidation of the public school system."

Pye also said that a draft of a report for consideration by the commission will be submitted at the Tuesday meeting. He and Talmadge, Murphy and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook joined in preparing the draft.

It includes ideas from practically every member of the commission, Pye reported.

The commission held several hearings and heard from candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and representatives of the Georgia Education Assn. and Parent-Teacher Assn.

In addition to Talmadge, who is chairman, Cook and Collins, the commission is composed of:

Lt. Gov. Griffin, vice chairman; House Speaker Fred Hand; Reps. George Smith II of Swainsboro, Frank Twitty of Camilla and Battle Hall of Rome; Harvey Cutts of Greenville, former president of the Georgia Education Assn.; Mrs. Ralph Hobbs of Cataula; Miss Ira Jarrell, Atlanta school superintendent; Mark Smith of Macon, W. Y. Mann of McRae, John Wood of Canton, Roy Harris of Augusta, John Sammons Bell of Atlanta, Charles Bloch of Macon, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and Regents Chairman R. O. Arnold of the University System of Georgia, State Board of Education Chairman George P. Whitman Jr. and State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr.

Local Civic Leaders Attack Private School Amendment

Daily World
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS
(SNS Staff Writer)

The private school amendment and several other hot political questions were tackled last night at a mass meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church as Charles A. Moye, Jr., Republican candidate for the Fifth Congressional District seat held by incumbent James H. Davis, and several local civic leaders spoke.

Pledging himself and affirming his belief in Eisenhower's statement of February 5 of this year, he said:

"In all those things which deal with people, be liberal, be human. In all those things which deal with the people's money or their economy or their form of government, be conservative."

Fri. 10-15-54

"We have a great need for a two-party system," Moye explained, for it would cure a great many of the ills of this state. He said a two party system would accomplish the following:

1. "Complete abolition of the county unit system which was put into effect to disfranchise thousands and thousands of voters.

2. "The restoration of the South's lost prestige on public affairs.

3. "We'd stand a greater chance of getting public projects completed if both parties were anxious in getting our votes.

The audience broke in with applause when Moye stated that the Negro received freedom under the leadership of one great Republican — Lincoln — and was restored to dignity by another — Eisenhower.

He expressed a need for "cooperative congressmen" rather than "ones who will be sniping at him (Eisenhower)."

OTHER SPEAKERS

Among other speakers were: Cliff Smith, formerly a school teacher; C. A. Scott, editor-general manager of the Atlanta Daily World; C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Robert Johnson, Atlanta Urban League executive; and the co-chairmen of the meeting, A. T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson who presided.

Harper attacked the actions of Talmadges hand picked commission which the governor has been accused of organizing to confuse the public.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

When the Supreme Court outlawed white primaries, in Texas, he said, "they tried to organize private clubs, but the court said it doesn't matter what you call it it's still the same thing."

He raised the question of who is going to handle the millions of dollars appropriated for schools? and then answered his query in a loud voice — "politicians!" The league of Women Voters had raised this same question earlier, he said. "Will the money be put in schools or will somebody take some of it home?," he added.

Mr. Harper said the whole thing would throw our society into chaos. "If they can defy the Supreme Court, our youth will say, 'I can defy the Georgia courts,' and crime will increase."

Fri 10-15-54

Mr. Scott, who followed Harper to the podium, had spoken from the floor earlier when he asked Moye to explain for the general public how one could vote the full democratic ticket without also voting for incumbent Davis. An unidentified speaker from the floor said the simple way is to vote for nothing but the amendment.

Mr. Scott claimed he had never voted for Davis and never would. He expressed his appreciation that he had somebody to vote for in Moye. He added:

"I am thoroughly with Moye because he is running against a principal. I am glad we got a man running because otherwise we could only pull the master lever and vote the whole Democratic ticket."

Mr. Scott pointed out that South Carolina was four years later than Georgia in voting in primaries because they permitted the legislature to strike "every law on the books to meet the white primary decree."

He explained his attitude toward each of the proposed amendments, but specifically advised the audience to vote against No. 2, calling for a yearly meeting of the legislature, No. 4, the private school amendment, No. 5, fireman's pension, and No. 6, slum clearance.

Mr. Thompson took issue with Scott on Amendment No. 6, slum clearance. Whereas Mr. Scott felt it was a blind to relocate the property of Negroes — "to take property from one individual (Negro) and sell it to another (white) — Mr. Thompson said Georgia and Florida are the only states which have rejected the federal slum redevelopment plan. He said the state government puts in only one-third of the money and the federal government puts in two-thirds. This leads him to believe there would be recourse through the course for any misdeeds under the plan.

Clifton Smith, in a high-pitched emotional voice, called attention to the "fly-by-night veteran schools that ship-wrecked government funds." He said the private school amendment would be 50-times worse. He also suggested that teachers instruct high school students to help educate voters.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

The proposed amendments that no one took a definite stand against were numbers 1 and 7 — so called "home rule", and changing tax limitation to education.

An unidentified member of the audience spoke in favor of the tax exemption amendment for church property, however.

Gradual integration in Southern schools predicted by lawyer

Wash Post
9/8/54

ATLANTA, Sept. 8—(AP)—Gradual elimination of racial segregation in public schools of the South is predicted by a Tennessee lawyer long associated with Southern education.

The prediction was made yesterday by Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney and member of the Davidson County (Tenn.) Board of Education, in an address to a conference of school officials from 16 Southern states.

Sims said the U. S. Supreme Court did not order compulsory integration of the races in its ruling against compulsory school segregation.

Because of the absence of a compulsory integration ruling by the court, Sims said he believes "school officials can set their sights toward gradual de-segregation."

FLORIDA'S ATTY. GEN. Richard W. Ervin reported to the conference on a recent state-sponsored survey in Florida to determine urban and rural reaction to the court ruling against segregation.

He said the survey showed 75 per cent of the people polled, both white persons and Negroes, believe Florida will need a period of time to adjust itself to public school integration.

The conference was called by the Southern States Co-Operative Program in Educational Administration to study changing trends in Southern education, including problems arising from the segregation ruling of the Supreme Court.

Collins' School Stand Called Bold, Forthright

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta—Dr. M. D. Collins, state school supt., has taken a bold and forthright stand in defense of the public schools of our state against the proposed "Private School" plan.

Atlanta Ga.
P. 4 Nov 11-54

I applaud and support his stand and urge that your newspaper lend the full weight of its influence to the preservation of our public school system. SAM T. HURST.

Ga. Solon OKs Strike In Talk With Leaders

Daily World
Fri. 10-8-54
Atlanta, Ga.

By International News Service

Rep. James Davis (D) Ga., a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, said Thursday he advised some Washington white students who oppose school integration to stay away from classes. (Davis will be opposed for re-election by Charles Moye, the first Republican to run in many years). P. 1

Davis said three students from Anacostia High School visited him while he was in Washington Wednesday and asked for advice about the school "boycott." Davis said:

"The students and their parents have a right to protest this outrageous decision by any peaceful means The constitution guarantees the right of free speech and the right of assembly and these provisions protect them in picketing the schools, the District Commissioners, the Supreme Court, the White House or any other government agency they want to picket.

"I told these boys they had these rights and that if they stay away from school, the schools will have a hard time operating without pupils and very likely some sensible conclusion could be reached under which they would not be required to be the unwilling classmates of Negro students."

Daily World
Fri. 10-8-54

Davis said he regards the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling "as being a rank usurpation of authority by the court which it does not possess. It's an outrageous attempt to cram down the throats of an unwilling people the personal sociological views of the nine people who comprise the court." P. 6

Integration Ruling Seen Anti-Red Tool

Atty. Gen. J. Eugene Cook of Georgia indicated Monday he thinks the United States Supreme court segregation ruling was a move to counter Communist propaganda against U.S. racial practices.

Addressing the Dade County Bar Association in the Columbus Hotel, Cook wound up a near hour-long talk by quoting United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., as saying on June 3 in California:

"Communist charges of racial intolerance in the United States have been answered directly by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision."

Cook went on to say that Brownell is one of the friends of the court in the segregation litigation and added that "we have softly yielded to communist charges until human dignity and liberty lie prostrate in two-thirds of the world."

Earlier, Cook described Georgia's reaction to the court's decision as one of "total resentment and violent rebellion."

He also reiterated that Georgia will not bow to the segregation decision "in the forseeable future" and declared that any attempt to enforce it would create "a crisis so devastating that the most temperate and self-disciplined minds among us are reluctant even to discuss it."

If the Supreme Court insists on integration of White and Negro students, Cook stated, Georgia has a plan for a private school system which would replace the public school system.

Superintendent Of Ga. Schools Against Private School Proposal

The proposed "private school' constitutional amendment has the State Board of Education split today after the Superinendent and the Board "squared off" at each other in a meeting Monday night

State School Supt. M. D Collins, an elective officer, is against scrapping the public school system, but the Talmadge-appointed board is for the proposed amandment as a means of preserving segregation

Another staunch opponent to the proposed amendment is the Georgia Education Association which reiterated its opposition on Saturday.

Commenting on the matter, Collins said he did not think he was elected state school superintendent" to liquidate the Georgia public school system " He added:

"I am against the amendment. I am in favor of segregated public schools. I am for segregation as strong as anyone, but I believe it has got to be handled on the local level. We have too much at stake to abandon our public schools "

Chairman George Whitman Jr , of Atlanta suggested that the board pass a resolution stating that the board was in favor of the proposed "private school" amendment.

MOTION CARRIED

A motion to this effect was made by Clarke Duncan of Buena Viesta and seconded by Mrs Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens. The motion was carried unanimously by those present.

Members present when the resolution was adopted were: H. W Blount of Waynesboro, James Peters of Manchester, W. H. Lovett of Dublin, Lonnie Sweat of Blackshear, and Irwin Kimsey of Clarkesville.

Not voting were: J. D Dotson ofg Blakely, who was out of the room and Glenn Milner of Rome who was absent.

Paul Sprayberry of Marietta, President of the Georgia Education Association cautioned the board against voting themselves out of a job.

"Regardless of what plans are offered to get around the court decision," he said, "I think there will be court tests I don't think it wise to risk a public school system we have been building for 75 years by attempting a system of private schools," Sprayberry added

"No one knows what will happen if the private school amendment is passed," he pointed out. "We don't even know whether we would have a state board of education."

On Tuesday, Gov. Talmadge ordered a meeting of the Georgia Education Commission to begin drafting recommendations to the state Legislature on ways to preserve segregation.

The Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Georgia Education Association, both of which have gone on record against the private school plan, have been asked by the commission to submit recommendations by October 1.

PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN "BORN IN POLITICS," SAYS THOMPSON

Speaking before a workshop sponsored by the Georgia Educational Association at Dahlonega, former Governor M. E. Thompson indicated his opposition to the private school plan by saying it was "born in politics." The plan was discussed by Mr. Thompson and other candidates before the workshop.

Mrs. Grace Thomas, only woman in the nine-man field for the governorship of Georgia, insists that she is taking the current campaign seriously, but that Atlanta newspapers have beamed her platform wrong. She denied that she is the "anti-segregation candidate" and said at no time had she used the words "segregation" or "anti-segregation."

This development added to the confusion which has caused a barrage of charges and counter charges over the school segregation issue.

THOMPSON'S STATEMENT

In contrast to Mrs. Thomas sidestepping of the segregation issue, former Acting Governor, M. E. Thompson said, "the private school amendment" which would empower the legislature to allocate funds to private institutions "was born in politics, is being nurtured in politics, and will die a political death."

Thompson cited his record as a public official and said the programs that he advocated in 1950 are today a reality in Georgia.

Thompson said when elected governor he would work with Georgia Education Officials and reiterated his stand on segregation by stating: "I know that 90 per cent of both races want separate schools. However, Georgia must give Negroes absolutely equal educational opportunities."

OTHER CANDIDATES

Elsewhere, Marvin Griffin proclaimed himself "a working and fighting part" of the administration of Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Griffin pledged to "continue in full effect the progressive program instituted by Gov. Talmadge."

He made another strong stand for segregation saying "90 per cent of the white people are ready to use every possible weapon to continue segregation now in force."

Fred Hand promised "harmonious and progressive government and slammed Griffin by stating that he pardoned himself while serving as executive secretary to former Gov. E. D. Rivers.

Hand promised to let loose additional material on "the dry county liquor racket which flourished in Georgia while M. E. Thompson was acting governor."

Charlie Gowen outlined plans to make Georgia "one of the greatest tourist states in the nation."

And in doing so, promised to eliminate speed traps and instruct the State Patrol to be "ambassadors of goodwill."

Meanwhile the Gainesville Daily Times Friday gave its editorial support to M. E. Thompson in the race for governor of Georgia.

The newspaper said in an editorial that Thompson comes closest to the standards required for governor." It said Thompson has positive capabilities and his program has proven his stature and vision.

The paper added that Thompson is backed by supporters with talent in business, administration, finance and legislation.

Private School Idea Hit as Do-Nothing Plan That Will Be Ruled Out by Supreme Court

Powder Springs—Have you noticed that all the leading advocates of the Private School Amendment are politicians?

These men seek to quiet the misgivings of the public concerning their scheme with the assurance that there is no need to be reluctant to ratify No. 4 because nothing much will happen to the schools anyhow. The amendment, they soothe, doesn't require any action, so nothing has to happen. Besides, they really expect it to be a long time, if ever, before it will be necessary to use their amendment. They want it as a last resort, "just in case."

In the next breath, however, they seek to club the reluctant into voting for it by telling them that if their amendment fails they will be forced to fire the teachers, close the schools, and turn the children out on the streets to grow up in ignorance. They brandish this club in such a way as to leave the impression that if their amendment is rejected on Nov. 2, they will abolish the schools on Nov. 3.

Atty. Gen. Cook, a supporter, revealed how useful a tool to maintain segregation Amendment 4 will be when he stated that there is now no legal way to stop the mixing of the races in the schools, "either with or without the Private School Amendment." As long as public money goes into the schools, however round-about the path by which it gets there, the courts will hold them to be public schools despite what they are called, or however carefully their heads are selected.

Men generally don't have to muddy the waters if they have a clean case. The politicians have gone to great lengths to hide the futility and dangers of their schemes with regard to the schools.

FRED L. BREMER.

Mixed Schools Predicted in a Year If Amendment Defeated on Nov. 2

If Amendment No. 4 fails on Nov. 2, Georgia will have mixed schools within 12 months, the defense attorney in the Atlanta schools segregation case predicted Monday night.

B. D. Murphy of Fayetteville made the statement as he appeared with a panel of seven

Nine members of State Board of Education agree to appear on television in support of Amendment No. 4—Page 6.

state officials and Democratic Party leaders in a program carried over WAGA-TV and WLW-A.

On the other side of the fence, 47 Methodist ministers and laymen from over the state signed a petition urging defeat of the private school amendment. Those signing included a college president, leaders of the Methodist Education Board, and district superintendents.

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin, appearing on the television panel, indicated he will not ask the Legislature to pass a private school plan in January. This is contrary to an anticipation that the General Assembly would act in January on the recommendations of the Georgia Commission on Education.

"If you ratify the amendment," Griffin said, "nothing will happen. If the court orders the mixing of schools in any county, I shall obey Georgia laws and withhold money, thereby closing the schools. Then, I will call the Legislature into special session and devise a plan for free, segregated schools. If you do not ratify the amendment, it would be needless for me to summon the Legislature after the court rules because there would be nothing the Legislature could do."

Gov. Talmadge charged that segregation enemies are trying to force a crisis in Georgia schools in an effort to compel integration of the races.

"That group is saying now we don't need the amendment," Talmadge said. "When the federal courts force Georgia schools to close, the same group will tell you Georgia must bow to the court's decision and accept integration."

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, Secretary Durwood Pye of the Georgia Commission on Education, and State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell appeared on the program. Cook asked the people to approve the amendment "if you expect to hold me accountable to defend free, segregated schools."

President Charles Clegg of Young Harris College was among the signers of the petition urging preachers and laymen to oppose passage of the private school amendment. The petition, almost identical to a resolution adopted by the Atlanta Methodist Ministers Association, said the amendment wouldn't solve the segregation problem and would create many new problems.

SIGNERS OF PETITION

Signers of the petition include the Rev. Roy Bond of Macon, secretary of the education board of the South Georgia Conference; the Rev. Arthur Gilmore of Atlanta, secretary of the education board of the North Georgia Conference; the Rev. Frank Robertson, Douglas; the Rev. E. D. Rudisill, Augusta district superintendent; the Rev. Charles Gray, Augusta; the Rev. J. C. Callaway, Elberton-Athens superintendent; the Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, Athens; the Rev. Edward Mackay, Decatur-Oxford superintendent; the Rev. Charles Cochran, pastor of the Patillo Methodist Church in Decatur; the Rev. W. H. Gardner, Gainesville; the Rev. J. W. Kibley, West Point; the Rev. Nat Long, Atlanta District East superintendent, and the Rev. J. W. McKibben, Atlanta District West superintendent.

Fulton Rep. Hamilton Lokey Monday night said the idea that Georgia can have private schools by simply changing the name of public schools and thereby escape the court decision "is tommyrot."

SPEAKS AT PALMETTO

"When the court finds that to be state action, we will be under the court segregation decision," Lokey told a Palmetto civic club. "We will have destroyed our schools for no purpose."

Lokey said the Supreme Court hasn't ruled against Georgia's present constitution.

Neil Andrews, head of the Committee to Save Our Schools, hit at the Democratic Party leadership for sponsoring the television program, and at state leaders for spending state funds to campaign for the amendment.

He said a "small group of party leaders has assumed authority to contribute to the financing of the campaign to pass the amendment." He called this "deplorable and inconsistent with democratic processes." Andrews also said the Georgia Commission on Education is violating the law in using state funds to promote the amendment in the Nov. 2 election.

Gov. Talmadge said the television was financed by private contributions and sponsored by the party.

Pye said state law authorized the committee to circulate its recommendations and that he is mailing out 60,000 reports.

Bell said that Andrews "as usual just doesn't know what he's talking about." He said the people should know something of the background of those opposing the amendment. Andrews, Bell said, is "a close friend of Mr. Tom Clark, one of the scalawag justices of the Supreme Court who rendered the ill-timed and ill-considered school segregation decision."

Bell said Andrews was given an interim appointment as a federal judge through Clark's friendship. However, he added, Andrews was not confirmed by the Senate due to the opposition of Georgia senators.

Labor Chief Assails As Talmadge Lauds School Amendment

Private Plan Hit as Peril To Worker

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gov. Talmadge said Sunday adoption of the private school amendment will aid Southwide resistance against the segregation decision, but Georgia labor leader declared it would mean disaster for the average worker and average rural family.

The battle over the proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on Nov. 6 entered its home stretch with television, radio, and civic club speeches scheduled by both sides.

W. C. Crimm, secretary of the Georgia Federation of Labor (AFL), estimated the private school plan would place a direct added cost of approximately $400 yearly upon the average family with two children in the average Georgia town. He said it would cost the average rural family an additional $520 annually.

QUESTION OF TUITION

Crimm said the average working family and rural family would not have available the money to supplement the state grant of $93 a year. Unquestionably the tuition charged by private school operators would greatly exceed the $93, he said.

"These people cannot give up the benefits of the free textbook program, public transportation, and the lunchroom program," Crimm stated.

Opposition to the proposed amendment also came Sunday from the League of Women Voters of Georgia in a statement which said: "One of the most dangerous features of the private school amendment is the opening phrase, 'Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution . . .'

OTHER SAFEGUARDS

"If the amendment is ratified this phrase will give the legislature, present and future, the power to override other sections of the Georgia Constitution. The people will have lost constitutional safeguards which have been underlying principles of our form of government since its beginning.

"Throughout history whenever the people have been frightened into voting their sovereign powers into the hands of a few, tyranny and corruption have been the results. Passage of the private school amendment would be a step in that direction."

Members of the United Liberal Church of Atlanta (Unitarian-Universalist), of which the Rev. Glenn O. Canfield is minister, Sunday voted opposition to the amendment in a resolution which stated in part, "We believe in separation of church and state, as stated in the constitution of the state of Georgia, and know that public funds would go to church schools via their students if tax monies were granted to citizens for educational purposes."

Gov. Talmadge declared that Georgia's approval of the amendment will reinforce the entire Southwide resistance movement against the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

"On the other hand," the Governor continued, "defeat of the amendment would be interpreted by the nation as a repudiation of the principles and leaders of the South and a sure indication that we are unwilling to fight for the welfare of our children and our heritage. If we are to serve notice on the Supreme Court and the world that we are determined to defend and preserve our way of life, then we must write the school segregation amendment into the Constitution of Georgia."

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin, in a statement issued over the weekend, said the amendment has the support of the high state officials who have the responsibility of meeting the segregation problem—and the opposition of enemies of segregation.

"The fact that organizations and individuals that are avowed enemies of segregation are fighting this amendment with such bitterness and gross unthruths is clear evidence of its need and effectiveness," Griffin asserted.

He said the amendment has the backing of the governor, the governor-nominate, the attorney general, the State Board of Education, the Georgia Commission on Education, the State Democratic Party, the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, the Georgia Municipal Assn. and practically every member of the Legislature.

The first of three television programs supporting the amendment will be presented Monday night. It will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will be carried over WAGA-TV and WLW-A in Atlanta, WRBL-TV in Columbus, and WROM-TV in Rome. Appearing on the panel will be Gov. Talmadge, Gov. Nominate Griffin, Lt.-Gov.-Nominate Ernest Vandiver, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, Attorney B. D. Murphy of Fayetteville, Secretary Durwood Pye of the Georgia Commission on Education, and State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell.

EDUCATION 1954 GEORGIA TENSION

School Debate Prompts Outcry of 'Mob Action'

Charges of "mob action" and "scandals" flew in the private school amendment debate Wednesday, as Durwood Pye, secretary of the Georgia Education Commission, and Fulton Rep. Muggsy Smith spoke here.

Pye, addressing the DeKalb Good Government League Wednesday night, charged opponents of the amendment propose to solve segregation problems "through mob action." He urged ratification of the amendment as the only peaceful means of placing schools beyond the court's decision.

TEAPOT DOME

Smith, debating Pye earlier at the Bass Community Council meeting, warned that the "Teapot Dome Scandals" wouldn't touch the scandals which the private school plan would bring on Georgia.

In his speech in Decatur, Pye quoted some school leaders as stating "the people will rise up and see that colored children go back to colored schools" when the state shuts off school funds on mixed schools under the present laws.

"Schools cannot be run by mob action," Pye commented. "Those participating in this mob 'rising-up' will be jailed for defying the court."

WHY HURRY?

Smith said the Legislature passed a segregation protection measure four years ago (shutting off funds if schools are mixed), and it hasn't had to use it yet. He noted that Negroes are not going to Georgia colleges, although the federal courts decided colleges should be mixed in 1938. He asked why all the hurry.

"They want us to vote to give our money to somebody to run some sort of school under some sort of arrangement," Smith observed. We cannot have private schools by just changing the name of 'public' schools to 'private' schools. I want a lot of questions answered before I vote for any such thing."

COOK ANSWERS

Pye said his child, now in Moreland Avenue public school, would be enrolled in the same school if the courts forced Atlanta to go to a private system. The school would be licensed and supervised by the state. It would be operated by trustees, licensed served. "We cannot have private to operate a school for white children. Pye said he would assign the city-state grants to the school, and these grants would care for all tuition costs. Pye stated the child would have the same teachers and the same educational benefits.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, answering questions of Miss Nancy Fletcher of 1206 Peachtree St., NE, said Georgia cannot require segregation in any school system, either with or without the private school amendment.

The Atlanta Public School Teachers Assn. joined the campaign against the amendment.

BELL DRAWS SNICKERS

Druid Hills Club Cheers School Proposal's Foes

A Druid Hills civic club audience snickered Wednesday night when John Sammons Bell told them they could trust the Legislature to look after the best interests of Georgia's children and schools if the "private school" amendment is ratified Nov. 2.

And then, when Bell hurried off to keep a television appointment to speak for the amendment on WSB-TV's Press Gallary, the audience applauded State School Supt. M. D. Collins, GEA Secretary Harold Saxon and Rep.-Nominate James A. Mackay as they spoke against the amendment.

Dr. Collins and Mackay were unscheduled speakers on the Druid Hills Civic Assn. program that featured a debate between Bell and Saxon.

"PIG IN POKE"

But Dr. Collins arose to brand the amendment as "a pig in a poke" and declared its ratification would mean "selling the children of Georgia down the river." The state school superintendent said he would rather be defeated for reelection Nov. 2 than see the amendment ratified.

Mackay then rose to tell the audience that the DeKalb County delegation in the last legislature opposed the amendment and that the incoming lawmakers are against it.

But Mackay warned that with its ineffective voting strength, the DeKalb delegation "can't protect your children." He predicted that ratification of the amendment would result in "the darndest political machine you have ever seen."

Making an eloquent appeal for the amendment's ratification, Bell declared it is the only way that free, segregated schools can be maintained in Georgia in the face of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

STRIKE A BLOW

Without the amendment, which would permit the Legislature to make educational grants to individuals, schools would be closed down immediately if they are mixed, he declared. Declaring opponents have misrepresented the amendment, Bell urged his listeners to vote for it and "strike a blow" against a "tyrannical decision of the court."

Saxon raised many questions about how the amendment would affect curricula and accrediting standards, school transportation and teacher retirement, and charged there is a suspicious hurry in attempts to get the amendment ratified. Urging caution, he argued that Georgia public schools can be kept segregated for years without the amendment.

When the audience chuckled as Bell told them not to be afraid of the Legislature's taking care of school children, Bell expressed surprise at the laughter. Whereupon, a woman in the audience arose to tell Bell she was shocked at his expressions of contempt for the Supreme Court, which he had denounced for its anti-segregation ruling.

Pulse of the Public

'Amendment 4 Provides No Legal Restraints Which Require Following Any Kind of Plan'

Atlanta—A vote for the school amendment (Amendment No. 4 on the ballot) is a vote for 44 words, and for those words only! We have had threats and promises; but a vote in favor will teach us the real reason why politicians are spending thousands of the public's money to get permission to handle $150,000,000 a year without legal restraints.

There is no word in the 44 of the amendment defining the qualifications of persons or schools, or setting standards or restraints of any sort, or even requiring the following of any plan. There is not even any word referring to segregation. Your vote is not for or against segregation; it is for or against Amendment No. 4. Vote against it!

WILLIAM E. HINRICHS.

* * *

'Change Congress' Says Disabled Veteran

Acworth—I am a disabled World War II veteran. With election coming up Nov. 2 we see farm prices dropped and unemployment. Are Republicans as a whole in accord with the veterans' program? We can see they are not.

People have always had jobs under a Democratic controlled Congress. Let's have the Senate and House back in their control.

ROBERT A. HOWARD.

* * *

Predicts Twin Win For the Democrats

Atlanta — The election is at hand and the campaign has reached its peak with a new pattern emerging . . . Nixonism is replacing McCarthyism, though both are fundamentally the same. The assumption is that it will help the Republicans.

Here is my prediction: Democrats will win both houses.

JOSEPH D. FRANCO.

* * *

Says Private Schools Can Get State Funds

Atlanta — The Honorable Attorney General Eugene Cook has stated several times in the past two or three weeks that if amendment No. 4 should pass, that this amendment would not open the door for grants to religious schools.

If Mr. Cook will read this amendment carefully he will find the first six words of the amendment plainly states that the provisions in our state in regards to our schools will become dead issues upon the passage of this amendment:

The first six words are as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution.

ROBERT R. JACKSON SR.

* * *

High Court Can Rule On Any Law Passed

Atlanta—Regarding the pros and cons of the private school amendment, I wish to quote from a book by Dr. Newton Edwards, "The Courts and Public Schools," that the Supreme Court of the United States exercises the right to review the economic and social legislation of the states and to determine whether the objects to be accomplished and the manner of their accomplishment are reasonably necessary to promote the public welfare.

The state is free to formulate its own educational policies, but at any time the Supreme Court may reverse these policies as an arbitrary interference with either liberty or property.

Since the terms "liberty," "property" and "due process of law" mean whatever the court says they mean, the court in reality may declare unconstitutional any law of which it disapproves.

Just how far the state may go in extending its control over private schools has not been clearly determined; therefore since the private school amendment is an attempt on the part of a certain political group to override the recent Supreme Court decision, the court would still have legal authority to declare such an amendment unconstitutional.

MARGUERITE BIGGS.

Georgia Test On Schools Due Tuesday

Last + Imes
Herald
Sun. 10-31-54

ATLANTA, Oct. 30 (AP).—The private school plan to evade the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation will be put to a popular vote test in Georgia Tuesday.

About a half million of the state's 1,272,793 registered voters are expected to vote on a controversial constitutional amendment which would clear the way for creating a system of private schools. P. 26m

The proposed amendment does not mention private schools. It only authorizes the grant of state, county or city funds to individuals in discharge of all the state's obligation to furnish an education.

But Gov. Herman Talmadge, leading Southern white supremacy champion, and his hand-picked successor, Lieut. Governor Marvin Griffin, make no secret of their belief that only in private schools can separate classes for white and Negro children be permanently maintained.

Washington D.C.

The Georgia election will be the first ballot test of the private school plan which several southern states are considering as a means of circumventing the United States Supreme Court's ruling of last May 17, holding that classification of students solely on the basis of race is illegal.

Action similar to that proposed for Georgia by the amendment already has been taken by South Carolina. But that came two years before the Supreme Court school segregation decision, when the state adopted a constitutional change under which the legislature could abolish public schools.

Mississippi is to vote in December on a similar constitutional change proposed by a recent special session of its legislature and the private school plan is being studied by some pro-segregation leaders in Alabama.

Pulse of the Public

A Vote Against Amendment 4 Called Vote To Keep Schools as They Are—Public

Atlanta—As an interested citizen, member of Active Voters and League of Women Voters, and what is more important, as a mother of three school-age children (college, high school and grade school) I would like to clarify some points about Amendment 4 which may be confusing to a lot of people.

On your ballot Amendment 4 will appear thus:

( ) For the amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution, adding a new section relating to education.

( ) Against the amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution adding a new section relating to education.

As you can see the word "public" and "private" schools are not used. The wording of the ballot means that if you vote for the amendment you vote to put the public schools into private ownership — that is what the phrase "adding a new section relating to education" means. It gives the Assembly the power to make public schools private.

If you vote against Amendment 4 you are voting against giving the Assembly the power to make the public schools private—in other words, a vote against Amendment 4 is a vote to keep the schools as they are—public.

JENNY LIND PETTYS.

* * *

Amendment 4 Called A Segregation Bill

Marietta — Why not let the people know the truth. Amendment 4 is a segregation bill. It will segregate the educational department into all the other political stinks. It will segregate education away from education and place our public schools into the vilest sort of political corruption.

Some of the Judases are sitting idly by waiting for the people to give the Legislature the power to set up the educational dynasty.

The Georgia Education Association will be a thing of the past.

A TEACHER.

Voters Are Bound By Honest Convictions

Senoia — Re Amendment No. 4: Gov. Talmadge says: "All voters who participated in the Democratic primary are morally bound under the terms of this convention resolution to support this provision of the Democratic platform."

His statement is simply not true. Every voter is morally bound to vote his honest convictions in regard to this amendment, otherwise he is not worthy of the ballot.

A. J. MORGAN.

* * *

Disposing of Schools Decried as Unthinkable

Juniper — To whom do our schools belong, the temporary politicians or the people? At first this so called private school business was a "last resort" and in the news this morning it was reported that our governor has stated that our schools will be closed if we do not vote in the fourth amendment!

A few years ago the politicians were making all kinds of dire predictions as to what would happen if we did not change the county unit system to suit them and none of those things have happened that are evident. And now they are trying to bully and threaten us into voting our schools away. What next?

It has taken years of hard work and hard planning and thinking to bring our schools up to the present low standard in too many cases and to just throw it all away in one fell swoop is unthinkable.

The government can already tell us who are in private business that we cannot practice segregation and private schools would be a private business. How are you going to keep the government from telling the private schools they cannot practice segregation?

MRS. AVERIL S. ANTHONY.

* * *

An Unknown Author Pens His Dreams

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

I slept, I dreamed, I seemed to climb a hard ascending track,
And just behind me labored one whose face was black.
I pitied him, but hour by hour he gained upon my path;
He stood beside me, stood upright, and then I turned in wrath;
"Go back," I cried, "What right have you to stand beside me here?"
I paused, struck dumb with fear, for lo, the black man was not there—
But Christ stood in his place—
And, oh, the pain, the pain that looked from that dear face!

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. — Matthew 25:40.

C. A. P.

* * *

Gives Him Pleasure To Sign His Name

Atlanta—I have followed, with growing disgust, the yappings and howlings of some of your readers. I believe it time for someone to remind the pack that "a hit dog always hollers."

It is with pleasure I sign my full name.

ALBERT L. CHALKER.

* * *

World Should Return To Basic Honesty

Atlanta—No wonder juvenile delinquency and disrespect for law and order on the part of adults is increasing at the alarming rates indicated in the press.

What less could any intelligent person expect when the leaders of our goverment resort to "deceptive" publicity stunts like the TV showing of a cabinet meeting which was a "farce." It was a well planned show, script and all.

Frankly, the crying need of the world is for a return to basic fundamentals, one of which is implicit honesty of the type demonstrated by the young lady who denied herself the spelling championship by calling attention to her own errors which the judges overlooked.

W. G. HILL.

* * *

Must Public Schools Be a Political Toy?

Atlanta—The professional Georgia politicians in their frantic effort to perpetuate themselves in a good paying business (The control of the State Government) has now come up with about the worst and most destructive "Nig'er, Nig'er" boomerang in the history of the state.

The citizens now find themselves in the same position of the man who sheltered the camel in his tent—only to have him grow to such proportions that he eventually pushed his benefactor out in the cold.

Granted that they sheltered him in the name of the "segregation" he so craftily sold them—must he in gratitude now threaten to knock the very foundation of progress of mankind (Education) from under them? Must he now make an experimental play-toy of their most cherished inheritance—that has required centuries to build? Isn't this really going too far?

Even they admit—It is only a question of time that in spite of any subterfuge the Supreme Court will strike down whatever "substitute" is employed. In the interim shall we grope in confusion because these few selfish politicians used the promise as a means of getting elected?

MRS. H. E. HARDEN.

Voice of the Public

Courts Have the Sense to Detect Subterfuge That School Amendment Seems To Promote

...ists — If the purpose of the ...ed Private School Amend... ...d to avoid all the public ...ol pupils to bona-fide private ...ools, the ... there ... enough bona-... schools to take over ... it is merely a subterfuge to do ... indirectly ... cannot ... courts have ... through the ... hold that the pro... ...ld be subject to ... the operation of ... receive licenses to op... ... There will be ... by thousands of ... who know nothing about ... but who will want to make ... easy money. The door will be ... for graft and corruption.

Every voter who thinks the "Pri... ...School Amendment" is a ...ball idea should be patriotic ...ugh to go to the polls on elec... ...day and vote against this ...endment.

W. DAVIS HAMILTON.

* * *

Love and Tolerance Will Build Society

Atlanta—A calm look at the "Last Resort" amendment comedy reveals, first, that it would blast out of existence the Georgia public school system, and hand over to the Legislature absolute power to build a political substitute.

Every social order must overcome its ancient and venerated customs—way of life—if man in society progresses. We do not progress by standing still. Fear of progress, and prejudice, and hate are the fatal elements of any civilization that harbors them. Wisdom, toleration, and love are the elements that are to build the first permanent society on this planet.

C. P. TALBOT.

* * *

University Professors Oppose School Change

Atlanta — The following resolution was passed recently by the Atlanta Division, University of Georgia Chaper of the American Association of University Professors:

"Resolved that the Chapter is opposed to the proposed amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution of Georgia relating to education."

HAROLD L. JOHNSON,
President.

* * *

Not All Frustrations Leave Their Marks

Atlanta — May I add a word of commendation for the superb writings of Ralph McGill, most particularly that entitled "Ich Kann Nicht Anders?"

Not all frustrations of childhood, however, result in juvenile or adult delinquency. Some result in fine individuals who are serviceable to society.

MISS LOUISE O'MALLEY.

* * *

Amendment Foes Demand Equal Funds

The state, which is spending $13,000 on mailing out information favorable to the proposed private school amendment, Tuesday was called on to supply opponents of the measure with an equal amount for fighting the amendment.

Bibb County's Committee to Save Our Schools wired the demand to Gov. Talmadge, who replied that the state was carrying out the mandate of the Georgia General Assembly.

FLAYED AS ILLEGAL

A spokesman for the committee said the group considers use of state money to distribute "propaganda" in favor of the amendment illegal.

The $13,000 in state funds is the cost of two statewide mailings of proprivate school amendment material sent out by the Georgia Education Commission.

Durwood Pye, commission secretary, said the law setting up the Segregation Study Commission authorized it to distribute "such reports as might be deemed proper."

The first mailing went out over the weekend to 60,000 Georgians and the other was slated for Tuesday or Wednesday to 30,000.

DEFENDS PROCEDURE

In a telegram Tuesday to Richard C. Burts Jr., chairman of the Bibb committee, Talmadge said a section of the House resolution creating the Georgia Commission on Education provided that such funds as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the resolution shall be made available by the Bureau of the Budget from money appropriated for the operation of the General Assembly and from such other funds as the Bureau of the Budget may from time to time transfer to the commission.

Houston Home Journal

Who Will Own, Run Schools Under Private School Plan?

We guess we're one of those "bleeding hearts" that Governor-Elect Marvin Griffin refers to when he talks about opponents of the private school amendment.

We find ourselves in agreement with Roy Harris on this proposal. We're against it.

The administration of Governor Talmadge, which put Mr. Griffin in the Governor's office for four years, says the private school plan is to be used as a "last resort" to insure segregation. By dropping one or two words from the state constitution, the supporters of the private school plan hope to get around the Supreme Court's decision.

We know now who runs the schools and who owns them—the taxpayers. Under the so-called private school plan, we don't know who would own and run the schools.

Mr. Harris asks, and no one has given any answer at all, these questions:

1. Who's going to run these private schools?

2. Did you know that it would strip your local board of education of power?

3. Did you know that a few bureaucrats in Atlanta under this plan could lease your school to anybody they saw fit?

4. Who are they going to give your school house to?

We had prefer to resort to the constitutional provision against appropriating money to mixed schools to maintain segregation, rather than throw out all the laws protecting a public school system that has taken 75 years to build.

Those of you who might be opposed to the amendment should ignore these dirty charges that you are opposed to segregation if you vote against this amendment and labels that you are Communist sympathizers. Let them call us what they will but we will stick with people like State School Supt. M. D. Collins, Buck Anderson of Polk County, Bert Struby of The Macon Telegraph, and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Anyone who labels these men as "nigger lovers" and "Communists" knows he is lying when he makes the charge against those opposed to the amendment.

Masonic Paper, Professors Object To School Plan

Constitution - Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 10-27-54 P.1

The official publication of Georgia Masonic lodges Tuesday came out against the proposed private school amendment, declaring it jeopardizes separation of church and state.

Professors at the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia also joined the list of opponents to the amendment. The college's chapter of the American Association of University Professors adopted a resolution stating simply that it opposes Amendment No. 4.

TALMADGE APPEAL

Governor Talmadge, speaking over WAGA-TV, appealed to the voters to give the Legislature power to provide schools for Georgia after they are closed down, as a result of the Supreme Court ruling.

The governor said Georgia is between the Georgia constitution on one side and the Supreme Court ruling on the other. The state constitution forbids mixing the races and the Supreme Court forbids segregating the pupils by races.

"We don't want our schools covered with cobwebs and our children to grow up in ignorance," the governor said, forseeing continuation of the present schools, systems and curriculums if the amendment is passed.

Hitting at the editor of the League of Women Voters' state publication as "a white lady teaching in a Negro college," Talmadge said he didn't want advice on how to maintain segregation from her.

'Would the CIO-PAC, NAACP and other organizations be fighting the amendment if they thought it would not maintain segregation?" the governor asked, urging passage of Amendment No. 4.

In another development, State Veterans Service Director Pete Wheeler denied that he assessed his employes for contributions to support the amendment—but stated that he is accepting voluntary contributions from these workers to help finance the campaign. Wheeler said he is making a contribution himself.

CIRCULATED

The Masonic Messenger, opposing the amendment, was circulated Tuesday at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Georgia Masons in Macon.

"If this amendment should be voted, public monies could be lawfully passed on by the citizens to sectarian schools," the article said. "Such a constitutional amendment is too fraught with danger in its implications to be dealt with as being merely political. It could be epochal in its eventual results. Protestantism, and even liberty itself, could be forfeit if we let the foot in the door."

Constitution

The Georgia Committee to Save Our Schools will present a program against the amendment at 6 p.m. Wednesday over WLW-A. Appearing on the show will be Neil Andrews of Lafayette, committee chairman; Mrs. Stewart Colley, chairman of the board of education of Coweta County and president of the Methodist WMU of Georgia; Mrs. Frances Pauley, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters; State School Supt. M. D. Collins, and Kankakee Anderson of Rockmart, past president of the Georgia Education Assn. and superintendent of Polk County schools.

The Atlanta League of Women Voters, the United Church Women of Atlanta, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the Georgia Federation of Labor Tuesday began a city-wide drive of opposition to the amendment.

HAND BILLS

Five thousand hand bills were being distributed in downtown Atlanta.

Wed. 10-27-54

Sen. Everett Millican is scheduled to address a public luncheon Friday at Emile's Restaurant, speaking against the amendment. Fulton County School Supt. Paul West, Devereaux McClatchey, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, and Fulton Reps. Muggsy Smith, Hoke Smith and Hamilton Lokey have been invited. Reservations for the luncheon may be made by calling WA. 6111 before 5 p.m. Wednesday.

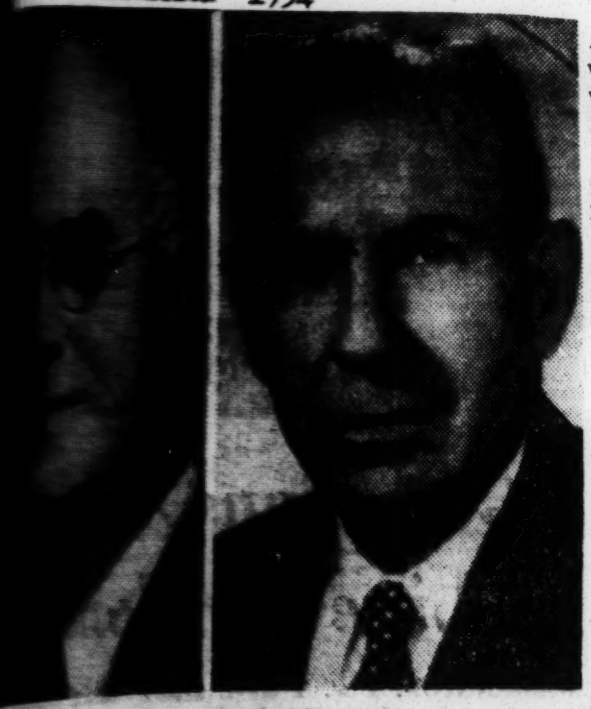
GOOD COMPANY P. 11

Andrews, chairman of the Committee to Save Our Schools, said proponents of the amendment have no logic so they have substituted personal attacks on popular State School Supt. M. D. Collins and others who are fighting the "debauchment of education."

Answering State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell's invitation that the people compare the character of the proponents and opponents of the plan, Andrews said: "The Georgia Committee to Save Our Schools finds itself in good company with the ministers of Georgia, teachers, an overwhelming majority of the press, the church folks and the parents of Georgia's children, who wish them to have an education in their own schools, properly safeguarded."

EDUCATION 1954

GEORGIA



PROPOSES NO. 4
Gov. M. E. Collins

SUPPORTS AMENDMENT
Gov.-Nominate Griffin

...se Vote Is Forecast ...n School Amendment

By ALBERT RILEY

...300,000 and 400,000 Georgians are expected ...the polls Tuesday to cast their ballots in a gen... sparked by a hot battle over ratification of a ...amendment to the state constitution.

...Talmadge and Gov.- ...Griffin urging ...the Amendment No. 4. ...leaders, ...School ...Previously op... ...vote is in pros...

...last-minute ap... ...voters Monday night ...would election eve ...

...the fate ...state school" or "segre... ...amendment, as it also has ...said, the voters will ratify ...vote six other statewide ...and 40 local amend... ...Georgia.

...congres... ...and in four north ...counties where ...Republican strength, the ...traditional one-party ...also go through the for-

And in that election, too, there was an amendment to over write the county unit system into the constitution.

The last previous "off year" general election in 1950 saw only 298,000 Georgians go to the polls. And in that year, also, there was an amendment scrap over extending the county unit system into the general election.

BEARING ON OUTCOME

The size of the voter turnout could have an important bearing on the outcome of the school amendment, which Gov. Talmadge contends is needed to preserve segregation in Georgia. Talmadge, who was defeated in his two county unit amendment fights in 1950 and in 1952, has said that a heavy vote probably would mean approval of the school amendment.

But if the vote is light, the amendment may be defeated, Talmadge also stated.

The amendment would authorize the Legislature to grant funds to individual citizens for educational purposes in discharge of the state's obligation to provide education for its children.

Dr. Collins, leaders of the Georgia Education Assn., Roy Harris, Augusta political leader, and others have waged an organized fight against it. They contend that its ratification would mean abolishment of public schools, and they also argue that it would not guarantee the preservation of segregation in the schools.

POPULAR VOTE BASIS

Like all other amendments and contested races in the general election, the fate of Amendment No. 4 will be decided on a popular vote basis. Therefore, Talmadge apparently was hoping for a big turnout of pro-amendment rural voters to offset opposition votes in the cities.

Cool and partly cloudy weather was forecast for most of the state on election day, with not much rain in prospect.

The polls will open at 7 a.m. and will close at 6 p.m., except in Fulton, DeKalb and a few other counties, where they will remain open until 7 p.m.

A fairly heavy vote was expected in Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale counties where election interest has been stimulated by a two-party contest for the Fifth District congressional seat.

Charles A. Moye Jr., Decatur attorney, is carrying the first Republican bid for a Georgia congressional seat since Reconstruction Days in an effort to oust the incumbent and Democratic nominee, Rep. James C. Davis.

There is one other contested congressional race in the First District where Rep. Prince Preston is opposed by an independent, Frank O. Downing.

A heavy vote is expected at Albany where there is a torrid battle over a local constitutional amendment that would permit the consolidation of the governments of the City of Albany and Dougherty County.

MUSCOGEE SEATS

Muscogee County voting is expected to be spurred by Republican efforts in the Columbus area to win two more county commission seats. The GOP elected two county commissioners in Muscogee in 1953.

Republicans are ...ning for legislative seats in Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens and Towns counties and for the 41st senatorial district comprising Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens.

In addition to the "private school" amendment, which has the innocuous wording under Amendment No. 4 of simply "adding a new section relating to education" to the State Constitution, these are the six other statewide amendments to be voted upon:

No. 1 is the "home rule" amendment authorizing the Legislature to permit self-government by municipalities.

ANNUAL SESSIONS

No. 2 would require 40-day annual sessions of the Legislature.

No. 3 would exempt church residential property from taxation.

No. 5 would authorize taxation for a firemen's pension system.

No. 6 would authorize cities and housing authorities to undertake slum-clearance and redevelopment work and enable them to obtain federal funds for that purpose.

No. 7 would provide a referendum procedure whereby counties might remove or increase the present 15-mill limitation on school taxes.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Of the 40 local amendments to be voted upon, 29 will be decided only in the counties affected. But 11 local amendments will have to be voted upon by the entire state because of a legal technicality.

Three of the local amendments concern only Fulton County.

GEORGIA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL PLAN

Private System to Be Put to Popular Test

ATLANTA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The private school scheme to counter the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation will be put to a popular vote test in Georgia Tuesday.

About a half million of the state's 1,272,793 registered voters are expected to vote on a controversial constitutional amendment which would clear the way for creating a system of private schools.

The proposed amendment, which has stirred up a hot and some times bitter campaign, does not mention private schools. It only authorizes the grant of state, county or city funds to individuals in discharge of all the state's obligation to furnish an education.

But Gov. Herman Talmadge leading Southern white supremacy champion, and his hand-picked successor, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin make no secret of their belief that only in private schools can separate classes for white and Negro children be permanently maintained.

And they insist the amendment is necessary to give the Legislature "last resort" power to deal with a final Supreme Court decree banning segregation in any or all of the state's public school systems.

The amendment is the only major issue on the long general election ballot in this one party state, which, with two exceptions, will elect all Democratic nominees without opposition.

For the first time since Reconstruction days following the Civil War, Republicans have nominated a candidate for Congress. But that race involves only populous Fulton (Atlanta) and De Kalb and tiny Rockdale counties in the 5th Dist. where Rep. James C. Davis is opposed by Republican Charles A. Moye Jr.

The only other contest is in the 1st congressional Dist. where Frank O. Downing, a young Savannah, Ga., attorney, is a write-in candidate against Rep. Prince H. Preston. He announced as an independent after disclosure of Preston's connection with a Savannah housing project on which he made substantial profit.

Sen. Richard B. Russell and eight other congressional nominees, including six incumbents, are unopposed as are all Democratic nominees for state and district offices.

The Georgia election will be the first ballot test of the private school plan which several Southern states are considering as a means of circumventing the Supreme Court's May 17 nonsegregation decision.

Action similar to that proposed for Georgia by the Talmadge-sponsored amendment already has been taken by South Carolina. But that came two years before the Supreme Court decision. The state adopted a constitutional change under which the Legislature could abolish public schools.

Mississippi is to vote in December on a similar constitutional change proposed by a recent special session of its Legislature and the private school plan is being studied by some prosegregation leaders in Alabama.

Both Sides Appear on TV, Radio

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Amendment No. 4 will either destroy Georgia's schools or preserve free, segregated education "until doomsday," voters were told on the eve of Tuesday's election.

The predictions came from opponents and supporters, respectively, of the amendment in closing appeals over television and radio.

A former chairman of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools made the flat statement that the University Sistem of Georgia will be knocked off the accredited list if it is changed into a private school system.

This leader, President Emeritus James R. McCain of Agnes Scott, recalled another time when another Gov. Talmadge (father of the present governor) made a serious political error in causing the university to lose its accredited standing.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook expressed the opinion that the amendment would make it possible for Georgia to continue free, segregated schools forever. He said as soon as the courts knock down one plan, another will be substituted.

(Voting places listed on Page 9; pros and cons of amendment fight on Page 13.)

Gov. Talmadge predicted that schools would be mixed in Atlanta within a year unless the amendment is passed. He said the local federal court would have to follow the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and that a case already is pending from Atlanta.

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin, urging passage of the amendment, promised he would call the Legislature into sepcial session and furnish "some kind of schools" if the federal courts force the closing of Georgia public schools.

After watching proponents answer questions for an hour, W. P. Sprayberry, president of the Georgia Education Assn., told a television audience: "The proponents still haven't produced any definite plan for the operation of schools. If you want to continue public, segregated schools, vote against Amendment 4."

Legislators, educators, church people, Women and labor representatives battled the amendment in a series of television and radio programs Monday.

44 social scientists on anti-tension group

After American P. 9 Baltimore Md. Sat. 10-30-54

NEW YORK — Forty - four of the nation's leading social scientists have formed a committee of consultants which will seek to prevent outbreaks of racial tension in connection with desegregation of public schools, Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, announced last week.

A. M. LEE

During the past weeks members of the committee were in Milford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the two communities where overt frictions arose following integration of children in schools in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling of last May.

Their purpose was to observe the start and development of community tensions, to analyze the forces at work, and to recommend methods for preventing such disturbances there and elsewhere.

ALFRED M. LEE chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Brooklyn College, heads the committee of consultants, Mr. Marshall said.

Robert M. MacIver, professor emeritus of sociology at Columbia University is honorary chairman, and Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York and research director of the Northside Center for Child Development, is vice - chairman.

The committee has offered its services as a consulting resource to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Mr. Marshall said.

MR. MARSHALL pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had quoted the findings of several of these social scientists in its May 17 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

In effecting the transition to an integrated school system, Mr. Marshall added, we need the assistance of these men and women who have a scientific understanding of the way community processes work.

Professor Lee has defined the need for the consultants' work Mr. Marshall said. He believes that long - standing prejuidices, misconception, fears and superstitions can only be relinquished through a careful process of reconditioning to new conceptions. He feels it is necessary to work with community processes in developing patterns of co-operation which can have general applicability.

This is an area of community action about which there is little precise knowledge and for which new procedures are needed.

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THE COMMITTEE'S membership consists of social scientists and educators on the faculties of colleges and universities across the country. They include:

James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological School; Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University; Samuel W. Blizzard, Union Theological Seminary; Herbert Blumer, University of California; Isadore Chein, New York University; Martin P. Chworowsky, University of Pennsylvania; Carroll D. Clark, University of Kansas; Stuart W. Cook, New York University; Bigham Dai, Duke University; John A. Davis, City College of New York;

John P. Dean, Cornell University; Dan W. Dodson, New York University; Winston W. Ehrmann, University of Florida, Gainesville; Mabel A. Elliott, Pennsylvania College for Women; E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Else Frenkel-Brunswik, University of California; Noel P. Gist, University of Missouri; Earl G. Harrison, Former Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School;

Floyd N. House, University of Virginia; Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean, New York School of Social work; John J. Kane, Notre Dame University; Eugene P. Link, University in the State of New York, New Paltz; Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne University; Ernest Manheim, Kansas City University;

— o O o —

ROBERT K. MERTON, Columbia University; J. Kenneth Morland, Randolp - Macon Women's College; Gardner Murphy, director of research, Menninger Foundation; Theodore M. Newcomb, University of Michigan; Frederick B. Parker, University of Delaware; Robert Redfield University of Chicago; Ira de A. Reid, Haverford College; Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College; Arnold M. Rose, University of Minnesota; S. Stansfield Sargent, Columbia University; George Schermer, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations;

Charles H. Thompson, Howard University; Robert C. Weaver, director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation; Whitney M. Young Jr., Atlanta University; and Carolyn Zeleny, Wilson College.

Social Scientists Aid Integration

Journal & Guide P. 3

Forty-four American social scientists, headed by Alfred McClung Lee, chairman of the department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brooklyn College, have formed a committee of consultants which will seek to prevent outbreaks of racial tension in integration of public schools, it was announced yesterday by Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Defense and Educational Fund, 107 W. 43d St.

During the last few weeks, Mr. Marshall said, members of the committee have been in Milford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to observe the start and development of community tensions and to recommend methods for preventing disturbances elsewhere.

Social Scientists Form Group To Advise NAACP

Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Forty-four of the nation's leading social scientists have formed a committee of consultants to seek to prevent outbreaks of racial tension in connection with desegregation of public schools, Thurgood Marshall, director and

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* * *

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The committee has offered its services as a consulting resources to the NAACP group Mr. Marshall explained.

Sat. 10-30-54

AMONG THE social scienties of colleges and universities across the country are: E. Frank lin Frazier, Howard University; Charles . Johnson, president, president, Fisk University; Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State State College and Charles H. Thompson, Howard University.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court had quoted the findngs of several of these social scientists in its May 17 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

In effecting the transition to an integrated school system, Mr. Marshall added, we need the assistance of these men and women who have a scientific understanding of the way community processes work.

44 Experts Defender To Advise Integration

Chicago Ill. Sat. 10-30-54

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EDUCATION 1954

GEORGIA

TENSION

Negro Suit On Schools Is Delayed

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 4-5-54
p. 1

'Study Needed' Following Vote

By M. L. St. JOHN

Negroes who have a segregation suit pending against the City of Atlanta school system will have to make an "exhaustive study" before proceeding with the petition, A. T. Walden said Thursday night in commenting on passage of the private school amendment.

The amendment is designed to make it possible for Georgia to change from a public to a private school system in event the federal courts should order integration in Georgia public schools.

ORIGINAL DELAY

The Atlanta Negro attorney and political figure said the suit in federal district court here had been delayed originally until the United States Supreme Court rendered a final decision in the South Carolina case. The high court has additional hearings on the cases from South Carolina and four other states (not including Georgia) for December.

"I don't think passage of the amendment will have any ultimate effect on the pending suit involving Atlanta," Walden said. "However, so many changes have taken place since the filing of the suit, that we will have to amend the petition."

WILL RECONSIDER

Walden said they would have to "reconsider the whole situation" and make an "exhaustive study."

Meanwhile, Durwood Pye, secretary of the Georgia Commission on Education, predicted it may be years before private school legislation becomes necessary.

He said he, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and commission counsel B. D. Murphy are drafting bills to strengthen the present free, segregated public school system—in accordance with recommendations of the full commission Sept. 19.

These bills will be keynoted by a pupil assignment plan, such as was suggested by gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen. When Gowen made his suggestion to the commission, however, he was given a rough time by proponents of the private school plan.

Pye said Thursday that the fact that Georgia now has the amendment would discourage any tests on segregation. He said it isn't the proper time now to go any further in drafting legislation than the proposed strengthening of the present school system.

Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin has said he won't ask the Legislature to act on private school plans until the federal courts actually force the closing of a Georgia school.

The commission's staff is drafting recommended legislation for the January session which would strengthen present laws on assignment of pupils in public schools, laying out of public school district lines, granting authority to local school trustees and giving local school boards power to contract for the education of their children in adjoining school districts.

Latest Associated Press returns from Tuesday's vote on the school amendment showed the plan leading by a vote of approximately 25,000. They showed 198,828 for and 173,672 against with only 28 of the 1,810 precincts not reported.

Atty. Walden Says:

Pvt. School Plan Does Not Affect School Suit Here

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-5-54 p. 1

The passage of the "private school" amendment by a slim majority of Georgia voters Tuesday will have absolutely no effect on the segregation suit against the Atlanta School System, according to A. T. Walden, NAACP legal counsel.

Mr. Walden stated that the suit now pending in Federal Court, would be "exhaustively studied" in light of whatever decision is made by the Supreme Court to implement the May 17 decision that public school segregation was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court opens hearings on implementing the suit on December 6.

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

The need for this study said Atty. Walden, was evident at the time of the high court ruling and the decision to make the study was arrived at independently of any consideration of the "private school" plan.

It may be, he continued, that the original petition will be so affected by the coming Supreme Court ruling that amendment of it will be necessary. However, he stated, that it cannot definitely be stated until the time comes.

Lokey, Bell Debate on School Plan

Charges of "smear campaign," "smoke screen" and "tyranny" filled the air Wednesday night as Fulton County Rep. Hamilton Lokey and John Sammons Bell state Democratic chairman crossed swords over the "private school" amendment.

Speaking in a two-man panel discussion at the E. Rivers School, Lokey rapped the "smear campaign against every person opposing the amendment." He said the true merit of the bill could not be determined because the real issues were beclouded with "smoke screens" put up by advocates of the amendment.

Lokey called the "private school" amendment a "vicious measure" and likened it to the Yazoo frauds case, in which a major issue was buried under a provision which sought approval of buying cuspidors.

"UNANSWERED"

The Fulton representative hit at what he termed unanswered questions about the "private school" amendment, asking, "Who will get the schools in Atlanta? What can we do if we don't like the operator? Who will regulate him? Who will bail the operator out if he goes in the red?"

Lokey said further that the "private schools" would not be beyond the control of the Supreme Court as long as there is any state action. "Pretending there are no public schools won't work," he told the gathering.

Bell charged the Supreme Court decision was tyranny in its worst form and that the proposed amendment will best enable the state to maintain segregation in the schools.

STUDENT OVERFLOW

The state Democratic chairman said an overflow of 400 students at a Negro school in Atlanta would be assigned to a white high school if segregation ends. He described a pending case involving a Negro student seeking admittance to a white school in Atlanta and said no funds would be available to run any schools if segregation ends.

Bell said the amendment was to be used only as a last resort to preserve segregation in the schools and that it had been worked out by the best legal minds in the state.

"Some of the people opposing the amendment are doing so in good faith, but they are mistaken," Bell said. "The amendment will not bring about state aid to any parochial school," he added.

Herbert A. Ringel, chairman of the E. Rivers PTA Study Committee, served as moderator of the discussion, with PTA President Robert Wood welcoming the speakers and guests.

Talmadge Says Big Vote Needed on School Plan

By BILL DIEHL
Constitution Staff Writer

MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 27—Gov. Talmadge predicted here today a victory for the private school amendment "if there is a heavy vote" but said that if the vote is light, "the efforts of the CIO, NAACP and radical elements of the GEA may result in its defeat."

More than 50 members of the Georgia Legislature, many of them newly nominated, heard Talmadge's forecast as they began a two-day tour of the state's facilities here.

SEEKS SUPPORT

The tour, hosted by Sen-Nominate Arnold Parker and Reps-Nominate Joe Duke and W. E. (Billy) Massee, all of Milledgeville, began at Georgia State College for Women where the governor delivered a luncheon address which, in effect, sought support of the legislators for the private school amendment to be voted upon next Tuesday.

Talmadge was introduced by Duke, who cited educational and other progress made during the outgoing governor's administration.

This visit to GSCW, the boys training school and the State Hospital was organized to give the legislators a chance to study the three facilities and determine their existing and future needs.

Wednesday night the visiting lawmakers toured the Training School for Boys and were entertained at dinner by Bill Ireland, superintendent of the school. Thursday the entire day will be spent at the hospital where Dr. T. G. Peacock, its administrator, will act as host.

The governor discussed the controversial private school amendment in what he called a "blunt and frank" statement of facts. He said those opposing the amendment constantly "go off on some side alley. They bring up every other little side issue they can think of and create some myth, then shoot at that myth."

COBWEBS

He said that unless some provision is made for compliance with the state constitution which requires segregation in the schools, that "cobwebs will soon be drawn across every door to ever school in Georgia."

Talmadge said that if the school amendment passes "you of the Legislature will be granted the weapon which will keep segregation in our schools."

Author of Amendment On Session Opposes It

One of the authors of the constitutional amendment proposing annual sessions of the Legislature is urging Georgians to vote against the amendment next Tuesday.

Rep. Bernard Nightingale of Glynn County said Friday he doesn't believe the amendment, as drawn, will be workable because it won't permit bills introduced one year to be carried over for action the following year.

SEEKS CARRY-OVER

He said the General Assembly should pass another amendment in January to make it possible to continue the practice of carrying over legislation for the second year of a legislator's term.

It is impossible to complete action in 40 days on the hundreds of bills introduced, Nightingale stated. Unless these pending bills can be kept on the calendar for the second year, much legislation will die, he added.

Rep. Fred Bentley of Cobb County, chief author of the amendment, declared this provision was "no oversight," and he urged voters to ratify the amendment Tuesday.

"SPEED ACTION"

"It would speed up action on important bills," Bentley said. "It would clear the docket each year. If any bill still on the calendar when the session closed was important enough, it could be reintroduced the second year."

At present, the General Assembly is authorized to meet 70 days biennially. However, for the past decade, it has been splitting these biennial sessions into annual meetings of 35 days. The proposed amendment calls for annual sessions of 40 days. A legislator is elected for a two-year period.

Cook Opinion Termed Highly Debatable; Additional Groups Take Sides on Issue

An opinion by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook that has been used as a big talking point for passage of the private school amendment was directly challenged Saturday.

The opinion challenged is his argument that the Supreme Court segregation decision will nullify Georgia's constitutional provisions for public schools.

Atlanta attorney C. Baxter Jones Jr. called the opinion "highly debatable."

And he questioned chances of the state coming out better than second best in any debates with the nation's highest court.

* * *

THE OPINION has been used by Talmadge-Griffin administration leaders to back up arguments that there will be no schools at all if the private school amendment is not passed.

It says in effect that when the Supreme Court gets around to ruling on Georgia segregation, the ruling will nullify all of Article 8 of the State Constitution.

Article 8 starts out by saying "Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races." It then goes on to provide for maintenance of the public school and university systems.

Mr. Jones said it is likely that the high court decision will leave all the provisions for schools intact, and merely knock out the segregation provision.

And he said that even if all of Article 8 should go, there is reason to believe the state could go on supporting schools under provisions of Article 7 of the constitution.

* * *

THIS SAYS that the state can levy taxes for a number of purposes, including education. Under it, with no further constitutional provisons, the state runs such agencies as the highway, health and welfare departments.

Attorney for the Fulton County Board of Education, Mr. Jones is a member of the Save Our Schools Committee against the amendment. Mr. Cook is on record favoring passage of the amendment.

In the meantime, the amendment's proponents stepped up their campaign to bring it before the people in the dwindling time between now and Nov. 2. John Sammons Bell, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, disclosed the Georgia party is sponsoring a series of television panel discussions in behalf of the proposal.

He said they are designed "to bring the facts" on the amendment to Georgia voters. Mr. Bell said TV stations in Atlanta, Rome and Columbus would carry the programs Monday, Oct. 25; Friday, Oct. 29, and Monday, Nov. 1.

* * *

THE FIRST PROGRAM, set for 7:30-8 p.m., will originate from station WAGA-TV in Atlanta and will be carried by stations WLW-A, Atlanta; WBRL-TV of Columbus and WROM-TV of Rome.

Taking part in the discussions will be Gov. Herman Talmadge, Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin, Lt. Gov.-Nominate Ernest Vandiver, Atty. Gen. Cook, Executive Secretary Durwood Pye of the Commission on Education, B. D. Murphy of Fayetteville and Mr. Bell.

The second program will originate from WSB-TV, Atlanta, Oct. 29 at 10 p.m. An hour forum, it will be carried the first half hour by WAGA-TV, WLW-A, WRBL-TV and WROM-TV. Talmadge, Griffin, Vandiver and Cook will be joined in the discussion by Mrs. Iris Blitch of Homerville, national Democratic committeewoman from Georgia and representative-elect from the Eighth District; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, member of the State Board of Education, and Mrs. T. K. Kendrick, Columbus civic leader.

* * *

THE ELECTION-EVE program will be 1½ hours long.

The pro and con argument continued on the measure Saturday. On the against side, two new sources were heard from:

1. William H. Shaw, superintendent of Muscogee County schools and an announced candidate for president of the Georgia Education Assn., announced his opposition to it.

Mr. Shaw said: "Industry never came South until we got a public school system that would educate the masses of the people. Private schools have never been able to educate the masses. And poor people would just not be able to have as good schools as the rich under the private school amendment."

2. The Atlanta Retired School Teachers Assn., saying members had spent their lives building up the public school system, urged its defeat. Among other things, a resolution said the wording of the amendment "is vague, inadequate and misleading and would give to the legislative assembly power paramount to the constitution of the State of Georgia."

* * *

IT ALSO ASSERTED the proposal "opens the way for establishing a church-state relationship by subsidizing children whose parents may have the right to select denominational schools."

The League of Women Voters, which has been opposing the amendment all along, took a new swing at it. The organization said its passage could bring "tremendous losses" to farm families through the shutting off of federal subsidies.

These, said the league, total about $15,000,000, and include salaries of county and home demonstration agents, school lunch programs, and the new milk subsidy. A statement said pay for county and home agents "comes through the agricultural extension work of the university, and by federal law will cease if and when the university is no longer a land grant college."

Talmadge Plan

Ga. Schools All Private

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA—Georgians last week passed Gov. Talmadge's so-called private school amendment aimed at circumventing the Supreme Court anti-segregation public school ruling.

However, the vote was no walk-away for the proponents of the defiance measure which would allow the Governor and legislature to abolish public schools and distribute funds to pupils for use in "private" institutions.

Unofficial tallies showed the Talmadge amendment won by a 30,000-odd majority in an election which saw upwards of 375,000 ballots cast.

* * *

GOV. TALMADGE, Governor-elect Marvin Griffin and principal state officials used all advertising media lavishly to build up their contention that ratification of Amendment 4 would be the only way to guarantee segregation in Georgia public schools.

Opponents of Talmadge's plan promised a legislative fight if either Talmadge or Griffin try to put it into effect.

State School Superintendent M. D. Collins, who led opponents to the so-called private school plan, announced they would "continue to fight for an increasing educational oppor

Ga. Voters OK Plan To Wreck Schools

ATLANTA — A constitutional amendment that paves the way for Georgia to abolish the public school system to forestall desegregation was passed by a comfortable margin, but faces still another hurdle in the state legislature.

Thursday with practically all returns in, the vote was 208,399 for versus 181,850 against. The victory was attributed to the wool hats in the rural areas who ran up large enough majorities to cancel out the big negative votes of the urban centers like Atlanta and Augusta.

The surprisingly large anti vote, however, could not be interpreted as favoring integration of schools. Part of it was a political fight between Rep. Hamilton Lokeman Talmadge and his hand picked successor Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin.

In addition, many white adherents of segregated schools were opposed to tampering with either the constitution or the public school system.

The Negro vote was definitely a factor. On Sapelo island in McIntosh county where there are only 30 eligible voters, five cast ballots, four Negroes and one white. The vote four against and one for the amendment.

Atlanta's Negro precincts voted almost enmasse against the amendment.

In the fifth district congressional race, incumbent Democratic representative, James C. Davis, a state's righter, won with an almost two to one vote over GOP opponent Charles A. Moye, jr.

The re-election of Senator Sparkman in Alabama was helped by a heavy Negro vote. Sparkman was Democratic running mate of Adlai Stevenson in the last presidential race and spoke forthrightly for civil rights in 1952.

The return of Big Jim Fulsom to the governor's seat in Alabama was also regarded as a happy circumstance by Negro voters. "Big Jim," a school teacher declared, "is for the little people like school teachers and farmers and he's not a Negro hater. For a southern white man he is all right with most all Negroes here."

In Mississippi an easy victory for Sen. James O. Eastland was accompanied by an overwhelming approval of a constitutional amendment tightening voting restrictions to cut down the Negro vote.

Under the amendment, an applicant will be required to read and write (to the satisfaction of the registrar). The only requirement before was that an applicant be able to read, or understand the constitution when it was read aloud.

School Amendment Passes As Rural Count Is Made; US Senate Race Close

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thur. 11-4-54 P. 1

Legislature Fight Predicted As Majority Vote Not Overwhelming

A legislative fight will probably result, observers say, if the state administration tries to effect the Talmadge-backed private school amendment that passed by a narrow marain Wednesday

Tabulations listed 208,399 votes "for", and 181,850 "against" the proposal with 1,803 precincts counted, according to a United Press report

Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin and Gov. Talmadge attempted to allay fears that are apparent for the public schools by saying their "big stick" would not be used without giving the matter careful study.

"No action will be taken under this amendment except through careful study of my administration, the Georgia Commission on Education and, finally, through debate and consideration by the people's duly-elected representatives in the General Assembly," Griffin said. He said he hoped the Supreme Court would never "force" them to use it.

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Meanwhile, M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, who fought the amendment vigorously, declared in conceding its passage, "We are going to continue to fight for an increasing educational opportunity for the children and teachers of Georgia."

Gov. Talmadge had quite a different tune. "This should put the Supreme Court of the United States and the people of the nation on notice that the people of Georgia are determined to preserve segregation," he said.

Although the "ayes" and "nays" on a city-rural basis were not as sharply divided as had been anticipated, it was a heavy rural vote for the amendment that gave it victory. Rural counties in north Georgia polled a particularly heavy vote against the amendment, although they did go in favor of it.

While 19 of the four-unit counties favored the plan, 11 opposed it. As returns neared completion Wednesday, 108 of the small two-unit counties favored the amendment and 13 opposed it.

Chiding the proponents of the measure for using state tax funds in campaigning for the amendment, Supt. Collins said:

"We the opponents did not have access to the taxpayers' money and I am a taxpayer). We did not have access to the funds of the Georgia Democratic Party (and I am a Democrat.) We have no regrets for the fight we made for free, segregated, public schools. We fought for the children, the teachers, and the taxpayers of Georgia, and we would do so again under the same circumstances."

Continuing, he said:

"This fight shows that most teachers and school administrators think more of the educational opportunities of Georgia's children than they do of their jobs. I am going to remain on the side of the school children."

Another opponent of the amendment, Rep. Hamilton Lokey cautioned the General Assembly that the returns showed almost 50 percent of those voting "don't want the Legislature to interfere with their public schools."

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thur. 11-4-54

753 Boxes Constitution
Go 118,411
Atlanta, Ga.
To 121,268
Journ. 11-3-54

'Big City' Tally Surprises Many

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The private school amendment to try to preserve segregation was trailing by a small margin early Wednesday morning as returns continued to come in from Tuesday's general election.

The latest Associated Press figures showed 118,411 votes for the proposal and 121,268 votes against it. The opposition held a 2,827-vote lead at this time, after trailing most of the night.

The returns were from 753 of the state's 1,810 precincts. The election was on a popular vote basis.

Gov. Talmadge, sponsor of the proposal, predicted it would be ratified by "a substantial margin." He said that most of the "city boxes" were in, and that the votes from the unreported rural precincts would make the victory even greater.

FOES HOLDING OUT

Fulton Rep. Hamilton Lokey, a leader of the opposition, declared he was pleased that the amendment is trailing.

"Whether the amendment wins or loses, however," Lokey commented, "the closeness of the vote will make the Legislature realize that thousands of Georgians prefer to have the General Assembly keep its hands off the school system."

Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin was more cautious than Talmadge in claiming victory. He said he was surprised at the good vote the amendment received in Fulton and Chatham counties.

GOOD IN BIG CITIES

Latest election figures showed that the school amendment was getting a good vote in all the "big city" counties (the six-unit counties in the primary), in contrast to the votes received by Gov. Talmadge's unsuccessful efforts on county unit amendments. Led by the predominantly metropolitan areas, Georgians twice defeated the unit amendments.

The school amendment got off to a two-to-one lead in early returns from rural areas. However, the returns from metropolitan sections made a close battle out of it with the amendment leading in most of the consolidated reports.

If the amendment is ratified on the final count under the popular vote system, the State Law Department and the Georgia Commission on Education will proceed to draft legislation designed to change the public school system into a private school system.

UNLIKELY IN JANUARY

Apparently, this legislation will not be introduced at the January session. Griffin has said he plans to make no legislative move until the federal court orders the mixing of Georgia schools. Then, he said, he would call an extra session of the Legislature to map a plan to furnish Georgians with "free, segregated schools."

Other political news in Pages 9, 10, 19 and 26.

Fulton county's complete, unofficial vote was against the amendment, 32,669 to 23,535.

With two precincts missing, including the Decatur precinct, DeKalb was opposing the amendment by a vote of 12,651 to 8,625.

(Early returns in Louisiana Tuesday night gave a constitutional amendment which would continue public school segregation under the state's "police power" a margin of 18,373 to 4,043.)

Reports from other heavily-populated counties showed:

Cobb, 2,084 for and 3,336 against, in 3 of 19 precincts.

Bibb, 3,289 for and 3,587 against, in 5 of 9 precincts.

Chatham, complete, 6,635 for and 7,480 against.

Richmond, complete, 2,836 for and 5,555 against.

Floyd, 18 of 19 precincts, 2,896 for and 3,582 against.

Muscogee, 12 of 43 precincts, 1,451 for and 940 against.

Griffin, who visited The Constitution office to see latest election returns, reported that his home county of Decatur supported the amendment by a vote of 3,382 to 277.

Despite cold weather, brisk winds and some hitches, a fair turnout of voters was reported for a general election, the Associated Press said. Interest in the election, which included other constitutional amendments and two congressional races, was centered on the private school amendment battle.

The first precinct to report, Sapelo Island in McIntosh County, gave three votes to one against the school plan. The voting place there closed early — election officials could return to the mainland on the only boat available. There are only 30 eligible voters on the island. Five voted, but one ballot was voided.

Those casting ballots on the island, four Negroes and one white person, voted four to one for Amendment No. 5, authorizing taxation for firemen's pensions.

Georgia voters also were deciding on statewide constitutional amendments which would:

1. Authorize home rule for cities.
2. Provide for 40-day annual sessions of the Legislature.
3. Exempt church parsonages from taxation.
4. Authorize taxes for firemen's pensions.
5. Authorize the purchase of property for slum clearance.
6. Permit raising the 15-mill limitation for school purposes.

EDUCATION 1954

GEORGIA

School Plan Vote Listed By Counties

Constitution
Wed. 11-3-54
Atlanta, Ga.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

County returns on Tuesday's vote on the private school amendment to the Georgia Constitution:

County	Pcts.	For	Against
Appling	1-10	137	17
Atkinson			
Bacon			
Baker			
Baldwin			
Banks	2-15	85	124
Barrow			
Bartow			
Ben Hill	1-5	610	646
Berrien			
Bibb	5-9	3,289	3,587
Bleckley	1-8	330	281
Brantley			
Brooks			
Bryan	2-3	360	97
Bulloch			
Burke			
Butts	2-10	664	232
Calhoun	5-5	465	153
Camden	2-7	202	244
Candler			
Carroll	6-23	140	153
Catoosa	3-10	480	261
Charlton			
Chatham	49-49	6,635	7,480
Chattahoochee			
Chattooga	2-11	432	374
Cherokee	7-9	977	2,007
Clarke			
Clay			
Clayton	2-12	227	56
Clinch	2-5	68	42
Cobb	3-19	2,084	3,336
Coffee			
Colquitt	5-17	448	141
Columbia			
Cook	3-7	687	277
Coweta	9-14	463	411
Crawford	1-9	40	28
Crisp	4-6	637	749
Dade	1-12	39	110
Dawson	2-13	258	199
Decatur	11-13	1,127	75
DeKalb	22-29	6,007	9,071
Dodge	11-17	1,113	225
Dooly	6-10	513	139
Dougherty	6-8	1,872	2,052
Douglas			
Early	1-11	264	192
Echols			
Effingham	5-6	550	201
Elbert			
Emanuel			
Evans	1-5	232	265
Fannin	3-13	46	321
Fayette	9-9	622	999
Floyd	16-19	1,135	1,030
Forsyth	4-13	209	248
Franklin	1-13	204	150
Fulton	64-85	14,155	19,949
Gilmer	5-15	160	77
Glascock			
Glynn	5-5	603	3,280
Gordon	6-14	452	595
Grady			
Greene			
Gwinnett	4-18	643	519
Habersham	2-14	49	213
Hall	6-29	203	382
Hancock	5-12	340	147
Haralson			
Harris	3-16	203	146
Hart	7-8	1,581	313
Heard	1-13	116	120
Henry	2-14	113	43
Houston	10-14	1,206	1,023
Irwin	1-10	265	340
Jackson			
Jasper	6-11	191	72
Jeff Davis	4-5	567	421
Jefferson			
Jenkins			
Johnson	5-12	239	124
Jones	3-11	438	230
Lamar	4-6	889	441
Lanier			
Laurens	2-17	224	35
Lee	1-5	179	39
Liberty			
Lincoln			
Long			
Lowndes	2-9	127	32
Lumpkin			
Macon	2-7	302	262
Madison	3-12	251	169
Marion	3-8	228	87
McDuffie			
McIntosh	4-6	304	337
Meriwether	11-17	1,375	542
Miller			
Mitchell	2-12	186	435
Monroe	3-14	117	52
Montgomery	6-7	628	147
Morgan	1-11	41	28
Murray	3-12	137	142
Muscogee	12-43	1,451	940
Newton	10-16	1,120	709
Oconee			
Oglethorpe	2-13	242	166
Paulding			
Peach	2-4	213	80
Pickens	6-14	264	140
Pierce			
Pike			
Polk	3-12	64	109
Pulaski	1-7	73	21
Putnam	7-13	102	37
Quitman	1-4	33	2
Rabun			
Randolph	4-9	209	50
Richmond	12-14	2,063	3,480
Rockdale	1-5	441	411
Schley	4-4	251	115
Screven	4-11	106	27
Seminole	5-5	1,001	125
Spalding	9-10	1,090	416
Stephens	3-6	914	566
Stephens	3-6	914	566
Stewart			
Sumter	6-9	1,255	676
Talbot			
Taliaferro			
Tattnall	1-10	433	145
Taylor	3-9	420	210
Telfair	10-13	1,813	199
Terrell	8-9	975	167
Thomas	10-11	2,006	2,074
atift	2-8	150	35
Toombs	8-10	956	179
Towns	5-8	293	763
Treutlen			
Troup			
Turner			
Twiggs	2-11	168	105
Union			
Upson			
Walker	6-16	439	952
Walton	1-15	663	354
Ware	2-17	99	2
Warren			
Washington	2-21	20	9
Wayne	3-7	263	23

P. 19

Splits Upset Merger Plan For Schools

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thur. Nov. 4, 1954

City, County Rifts Blamed in 3 Losses

By ANNE GOWEN

City-county differences led to defeat of three of five local school mergers proposed in Tuesday's election, while seven statewide constitutional amendments Wednesday appeared safely on the way to ratification.

The statewide amendment to allow counties to raise the 15-mill school tax limit, which trailed in early returns, had a comfortable majority Wednesday, leading 74,574 to 63,433 after 982 of the state's 1,810 precincts had reported.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

CLOSEST OF SIX

The vote on this amendment, No. 7 on the ballot, was the closest of the six statewide amendments submitted to the voters Tuesday along with the private school amendment which was heading for approval.

Amendments providing for home rule, annual legislative sessions, tax exemptions on parsonages, firemen's pensions and slum clearance were holding comfortable leads.

Final returns showed voters approved Athens-Clarke County and Douglas-Coffee County school mergers, but rejected Canton-Cherokee County, Thomasville-Thomas County and Elberton-Elbert County consolidations.

An amendment which would have created a single government for Albany and Dougherty County was trounced 4,103 to 1,684 by voters in that city and county.

State and local voters approved amendments which gave broader powers to the Bibb-Macon Health Board and created one school district for Tift County.

EASY PASS

The Clarke-Athens school consolidation passed easily in both city and county, but the Coffee-Douglas merger, favored by Douglas voters 1,039 to 286, squeaked by in the county by 22 votes, 473 to 451.

Out-of-city voters balloted down Thomas-Thomasville and Elbert-Elberton school mergers, but it was the city of Canton which stopped the Cherokee-Canton merger.

The vote in Thomasville was 1,730 to 278 for the merger. Thomas County went 1,399 to 639 against it. The Elberton vote favored consolidation by a two-to-one majority, but the county voted on the same ratio against it. The vote in Athens was 2,859 to 343 for merger and Clarke County approved it, 443 to 127.

Cherokee County went 1,051 to 366 for school consolidation, but Canton killed the measure with a 322 to 219 vote against it.

OUT IN FRONT

Impressive leads held by statewide amendments were 116,046 to 34,870 for home rule (No. 1) in 902 precincts; 94,282 to 38,226 for annual legislative sessions (No. 2) in 901 precincts; 97,116 to 37,402 for tax exemption on parsonages (No. 3) in 874 precincts; 75,323 to 48,469 for firemen's pensions (No. 5) in 848 precincts, and 92,386 to 46,985 for slum clearance (No. 6) in 901 precincts.

The Bibb-Macon Health Board amendment received a majority in every local ballot box and the total vote favored it, 5,346 to 1,561. Tifton voted 1,341 to 248 in favor of one Tift school district and the county approved it, 331 to 293.

Fulton County voters gave overwhelming approval to a local amendment allowing the county to participate in public works projects in towns of not more than 5,000 population. The vote was 17,829 to 5,817 for it.

Segregation Proposal Trailing in Georgia

Star
Washington D.C.
Wed. 11-3-54

By the Associated Press

ATLANTIC, Nov. 3—A constitutional amendment designed to preserve racial separation in Georgia schools fell behind early today.

Returns from 747 of the state's 1,810 precincts showed the amendment trailing 114,122 to 113,430.

Most of Georgia's big counties were complete or nearly complete ,however, and many of the missing precincts were believed in rural areas where proponents of the amendment were piling up big majorities.

Only two of the State's 10 Democratic Congressmen had opposition and both won reelection. Reprenesntative Preston polled 14,553 votes to 4,797 for Frank O. Downing, an independent write-in candidate, in returns from 94 of the 1st district's 181 precincts. Representative C. Davis topped Republican Charles Moye, 48,538 to 26,610, in 110 of 11 9precincts of the populous 5th district which includes Atlanta.

The controversial school amendment, favored by Gov. Herman Talmadge and Gov.-nominate Mervin Grifin, would permit Georgia to discharge its educationa lobligations by granting funds to private citizens for their schooling.

Gov. Talmadge and Mr. Grifin declared the school amendment was the only means by which segregatio ncould be preserved. Opponents argued on the other hand that instead of keeping segregation it would hasten mixed schools.

GEORGIA CAUTIOUS ON SCHOOL PLANS

Times P.29

Talmadge Hopes Amendment to Balk the Integration of Pupils Will Not Be Used

Sun. 11-7-54

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 6 — Georgia will take no immediate action to carry out the provision of the Private School Amendment, ratified on Tuesday by the electorate, state officials declared today.

The complete text of the ratified amendment follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligations of the state to provide adequate education for its citizens."

Ratification of the amendment was followed by a statement from Governor-elect Marvin Griffin that Georgia's schools would continue to operate as they do now until such a time that he found it necessary to carry out the provisions of the amendment. He expressed the hope that he would never have to use the amendment.

"However, if the United States Supreme Court is so unrealistic as to attempt to enforce this unthinkable evil [unsegregated schools] upon us, I serve notice now that we shall resist it with all the resources at our disposal, and we shall never submit to the proposition of mixing the races in the classrooms of our schools," Mr. Griffin said.

Hopes to Avoid Action

Gov. Herman E. Talmadge voiced the hope that it never would be necessary to use the amendment.

"This [amendment] should put the Supreme Court of the United States and the people of the nation on notice that the people of Georgia are determined to preserve segregation," said Governor Talmadge.

These statements indicated that Georgians need not expect any change in the present operations of the schools or in their financing.

In leading the fight for the amendment, both Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Griffin stressed the fact that under Georgia's Constitution it would be illegal to appropriate any funds toward the operation of any school in which integration was ordered.

Proponents of the amendment pointed out that it did not give the General Assembly authority to abolish the public schools. They argued that its one purpose was to guarantee a continuance of segregated education.

The Attorney General, Eugene Cook, in a pre-election statement, declared:

"Under this amendment, if the United States Supreme Court knocks out one of Georgia's enabling acts, the Governor-nominate [Mr. Griffin] says he will call the Legislature and pass another one. Thus we can keep substituting plans until doomsday."

Argument of Opposition

Opponents of the amendment contended that it would not maintain segregation, but would in effect abolish the state's public schools.

The State Superintendent of Education, Dr. M. D. Collins, who spearheaded the fight against the amendment, rallied the opposition with the statement that "I'm not going to sit idly by and see the children of Georgia sold down the river even if they try to lynch me."

Commenting editorially after the election, the Atlanta Constitution said:

"Never before have the people voted so great a concentration of power in the State Capitol," he declared. "The solemn fact is that the future of education in Georgia no longer belongs to the educators or to the people."

In the final analysis it was racial traditions that swung the tide in favor of the private school amendment. The rural vote overcame a small lead built up in the big cities, which did not back the amendment as strongly as was anticipated.

Final tabulation of the vote on the amendment shows that it passed with a 22.555 majority, with some 370,000 votes being cast.

SEGREGATION FIGHT FAR FROM OVER IN GEORGIA

Daily Tribune
Tues. 11-16-54
P. 10

Amendment's Foes to Continue Battle

Chicago, Ill.
P. 14

Atlanta, Nov. 15 [Special]— Georgia's fight to keep its public schools is not over, altho voters have ratified a constitutional amendment that would permit the legislature to set up a system of private schools as a means of circumventing the United States Supreme court decision to abolish segregation in public education.

Opponents of the segregation amendment, who lost their fight by only about 25,000 votes, have announced they will continue their battle in the legislature if the administration of Gov. Elect Marvin Griffin seeks to put the amendment into effect.

Vows to Continue Fight

"We are going to continue to fight for an increasing educational opportunity for the children and teachers of Georgia," said State School Supt. M. D. Collins, leader of the opposition forces.

This statement indicated that Collins and his opposition team will attempt to get the legislature to turn thumbs down on the proposal.

Whether the amendment will be sought when the general assembly convenes in January has not been made clear. Griffin continues to call the amendment a "last resort" measure

Promises "Careful Study"

Even after the general election, he expressed hope that the Supreme court would never force Georgia to use the amendment to prevent mixing of the races in the schools.

"No action will be taken under this amendment except thru careful study of my administration, the Georgia commission on education and, finally, thru debate and consideration by the people's duly elected representatives in the general assembly," he promised.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, who teamed up with Griffin to put the amendment over, threw down the gauntlet in his victory statement following the election.

Analysis of Returns

"This should put the Supreme court . . . and the people of the nation on notice that the people of Georgia are determined to preserve segregation," he said.

Analysis of returns on the amendment shows that it was the rural vote which actually clinched victory, after a seesaw battle in the vote counting which frequently had the opposition in the lead.

However, the so-called "big city" counties gave a larger vote for the proposal than had been expected, even tho most of them actually went against it. And, paradoxically, a number of rural counties, particularly in North Georgia, voted against the amendment and many others turned in a heavier opposition vote than was anticipated.

Talmadge, Harris Split Over Plan

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A hot dispute raged Friday night over whether mixed schools would come to Georgia because of the passage, or because of the defeat of Amendment No. 4 in next Tuesday's election.

The arguments saw Gov. Talmadge warn Atlantans that delayed action could mean Negroes and whites in the same schools within a year, after Fulton County Rep. Hamilton Lokey had appealed to the voters not to pass the amendment and thereby "commit educational hari-kari in advance of court orders."

HARRIS WARINING

Regent Roy Harris of Augusta, a champion of segregation, warned that passage of the amendment would legalize mixed schools in Georgia. He said it also would make it legal for the state, indirectly, to contribute to church schools.

Gov. Talmadge, Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin and others contended that the amendment is the only solution to the preservation of segregated schools.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Harris disputed whether the General Assembly already has the powers which proponents say the amendment seeks—the power to make educational grants to individuals and to create private schools.

CITES GRANTS

Harris said the regents have been making educational grants to Negroes for years to attend colleges in other states. Cook said these were not scholarships, but were contracts with the out-of-state colleges for services. Harris said the Legislature has the power to establish private schools and cited Mercer University as an example. Cook said the state merely granted Mercer a charter, that it already was a religious school and that even the charter - granting power has been transferred from the Legislature to the superior courts now.

TV SHOW

The Georgia Democratic Party presented a television network in support of the amendment Mrs. Iris Blitch of Homerville, Memocratic national committeewoman and congresswoman - nominate from the Eighth District; Mrs. T. K. Kendrick of Columbus, vice chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party and a PTA leader; National Democratic Committeeman Robert Elliott of Columbus; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, member of the state board of Lt. Gov.-Nominate Ernest Vandiver, Gov.-Nominate Griffin and Gov. Talmadge.

The Georgia Education Assn. presented Harris and former GEA president Kankakee Anderson in a TV broadcast. Earlier in the day, Fulton Reps. Lokey and Hoke Smith, Paul West, Fulton school superintendent, and Devereaux McClatchey, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, opposed the amendment at a luncheon sponsored by the Atlanta League of Women Voters.

Supporting the amendment, Mrs. Blitch said if Georgians defeat the proposal, the enemies of the Southern way of life will take it as a signal to "ram anything down our throats." Those enemies will say "they talk a lot, but they don't do anything about it," Mrs. Blitch warned.

Elliott urged the people to follow the "tried and true" Georgia leaders and not a small group of "professional agitators from outside the state and misguided individuals inside Georgia who are trying to destroy segregation."

ESSENTIAL

Vandiver said it is essential that the legislature be given the widest latitude possible to deal with the segregation problem.

Talmadge said lawyers of the opposition admit the public school system will break down when the court orders schools mixed. They would leave the schools wrecked, he said. The amendment would make it possible for free, segregated schools to continue, he added.

Earlier Friday, Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin appealed to 20,000 persons at Cairo to support the amendment.

Addressing a three-county "REA Appreciation Day" program, Griffin said: "The people elected me their governor upon my pledge that there would be no mixed schools in Georgia, and I shall do everything in my power when I am governor to keep that pledge inviolate. However, we must be given the tools with which to carry out that pledge, and the tools must be provided only by the voters in the adoption of Amendment 4."

Lokey declared that Georgians some day may have to decide whether they want their children to attend non-segregated schools or no schools at all, but it is foolish to abolish public schools before that decision is faced. Georgians will have plenty of time to decide after litigation goes through the courts, he added.

The South DeKalb High School PTA was on record Friday opposing the amendment. So was Stephens County Ministerial Assn. Thirteen members of the group, however, signed a resolution later saying they were in favor of its passage.

GEA SPONSOR

Dean George Manners of the School of Business Administration said the local chapter of the American Assn. of University Professors, which is against the plan, doesn't speak for the entire faculty. He said he and other professors favor the plan. The chapter has only 15 members in a faculty of 220, he added.

In his television appearance sponsored by the Georgia Education Assn., Harris said the present law shutting off funds for mixed schools is the only plan that will preserve segregation. The NAACP won't push tests if it prevents Negroes from getting any education, he contended. Harris said the court cannot force the Legislature to make appropriations.

(The private school plan won't work, Harris declared. It isn't a private school when state funds and state property are used.)

Opposition To Amendment Four, Six To Be Stressed

A final voters mass meeting, prior to the much-talked-abou November 2 election, will be held Monday night, 8 P. M. at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. M. L. King, pastor.

The meeting which will herald a final appeal at opposing Constitutional Amendments Four and Six, will be held under the sponsorship of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, and will be presided over by Co-Chairmen Atty. Austin T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson.

Highlights of the meeting will include demonstrations on a voting machine facsimile and explanations of the import of the constitutional amendments and how they will affect the Negro public.

A highlight of the meeting will come when the Rev. L. M. Terrill, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, will speak on Amendment Number Six.

LED COMMUNITY CRUSADE

Rev. Terrill who two years ago led a community crusade against the city relocating the so-called McDaniel Street area, and selling the property to private enterprise instead of building housing units for the displaced people, is vigorously opposing the Sixth Amendment which apparently will give the city additional power to relocate Negro residential districts.

Rev. Terrill declared recently that "If any Negro or low income white man votes for Amendment No. 6 he is voting to give every town, city and county in Georgia the power to condemn and sieze (at a very low price) their private property and resell it to rich private individuals or rich private corporations for their own private use."

Opponents of Amendment 4, the so-called private school amendment will oppose for the a final time, the idea of Negroes aiding Georgia officials to break what has become a national law, via the U. S. Supreme Court decision, outlawing school segregation.

Warren Cochran will demonstrate how to use the voting machine to the public to aid the voter in avoiding a possible baffling situation at the polls.

Other speakers will include: Roderick Harris and C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World.

Here Are The Ten Amendments Of Direct Interest To Fulton Co.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Only ten of the 19 amendments on the November 2 ballot will have direct effect on Atlantans and residents of Fulton County. Because the ballot is huge and possibly misleading, the WORLD seeks to aid the voter by quoting each Constitutional Amendment of interest to this area.

AMENDMENT ONE

A vote for or against "Ratification of amendment to the Constitution so as to authorize the General Assembly to provide for self government of municipalities."

AMENDMENT TWO

A vote fo ror against "Ratification of amendment to Article III, Section IV, Paragraphs I and III of the Constitution as to provide for annual sessions of the General Assembly not to exceed forty (40) days."

AMENDMENT THREE

A vote for or against "Ratification of amendment to Article VII, Section 1, Paragraph IV, of the Constitution of Georgia providing for the exemption of all property owned by religious groups for residential purpses and from which no income is derived."

AMENDMENT FOUR

For or against "the amendment to Article VII of the Constitution adding a new section relating to education."

AMENDMENT FIVE

For or against "ratification of amendment to Atricle VII, Section II, of the 1945 Constitution of Georgia, so as to provide that taxation may be exercised for the purpose of paying pensions under a firemen's pension system."

AMENDMENT SIX

For or against "Ratification of amendment to the Constitution of the State of Georgia by adding a new Article to be designated Article XXI, Slum Clearance and Redevelopment."

AMENDMENT SEVEN

For or against "Ratification of amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for a procedure by which a county may remove or increase the limitation of the tax levy for education."

AMENDMENT THIRTY-ONE

For or against "Ratification of amendment to Paragraph III of the amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Georgia of 1945 ratifies on the 4th day of November, 1952, permitting Fulton County to participate in the contruction and repair of highways and appurtenances in municipalities located in whole or in part in that county."

AMENDMENT THIRTY-TWO

For or against "Ratification of amendment to Article VII, Section I, Paragraph IV, of the Constitution, providing that the homestead exemption shall not apply to taxes limited to the Fulton County School District for the support and maintenance of education as recommended by the Fulton County Board of Education."

AMENDMENT THIRTY-THREE

For or against "Ratification of amendment to Article VII, Section VII, Paragraph I, of the Constitution, providing that the debt incurred by the Fulton County Board of Education for the Fulton County School District shall not exceed 10 per cent of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein."

Noted Local Ministers Speaks Out Against Amendment No. Six

By Dr. L. M. Terrill
Pastor of Zion Hill
Baptist Church

In our justifiable anxiety to save the public schools of Georgia, we have concentrated our opposition to Amendment No. 4 and have lost sight of the hidden, far-reaching and subtle dangers in Amendment No. 6. The two main groups who live in what has been classified as "Slum Areas" in our state are Negroes and low-income white people. If any Negro or low-income white man votes for Amendment No. 6 he is voting to give every town, city and county in Georgia the power to condemn and seize (at a very low price) their private property and resell it to rich private individuals or rich private corporations for their own private use.

In my opinion there is too much of the flavor of Communism and Socialism in this procedure and thus takes away individual freedom. A Negro will not be free to get the best price for the sale of his property, but will have to take what he can get for it. The same holds true for the Negro businessman and the Negro church. I don't believe that low-income white people and Negroes would get enough from the sale of their businesses, churches and homes to relocate anywhere

The classified "Slum Areas" in Atlanta are the Auburn Avenue Area, the Summerhill area, Pittsburgh-Mechanicsville area, and the Magnolia Street area. How could any Negro vote for an amendment like No. 6, whch gives the city of Atlanta power to condemn his own home, his own business or his own church against his will. This amendment seems to destroy his freedom to bargain for the sale of property for which the Negro has worked so hard and long.

The other strong objection that all Negroes should voice against Amendment No. 6 is that it makes room for the continuation of segregation. Can any Negro afford to vote for any amendment that attempts to continue him as inferior and a second-class citizens? Here is what I mean and here is why I say that Amendment No. 6 is subtle and dangerous. Since housing is closely related to the public school system in Georgia, Amendment No. 6 gives the city power to condemn property that Negroes live in that are close and near to white schools and force Negroes to seek homes elsewhere. This would not be difficult to do since practically all Negro dwellings in a situation of this sort could be classified as "Slum Dwellings."

These two objections are enough to cause every right-thinking Negro to go to the polls on November 2, 1954 and vote against Amendment No. 6.

Co[illegible] to hear arguments Dec. 6—

At least six states prepare to ask high tribunal for gradual mixing in classes

ATLANTA, Sept. 25—(AP)—Despite a stern warning from South Carolina's elder statesman, Gov. James F. Byrnes, at least six states are prepared to ask the U. S. Supreme Court for gradual [illegible] of white and Negro children in classrooms.

The court will hear arguments [illegible] on means of putting into [illegible] its ruling of last May 17 [illegible] public school segregation.

[illegible] Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Maryland, Kansas and [illegible] will appeal for sufficient time and some degree of [illegible] in working out the [illegible] of complying with the [illegible] decision. [illegible] already under way peacefully in many of the 20 areas where segregation was practiced.

But it has proved painful in a few instances and segregation figured as an issue in Ohio where racial separation long has been [illegible].

TAKING NOTE of disturbances which accompanied integration in Delaware and West Virginia, and the Ohio incident, Byrnes said Friday that such events in areas with small Negro populations are strong arguments in favor of the continuance of segregated schools. If there is such feeling in the border and Northern states with their slight Negro populations, he said, far more serious situations will arise "in such counties as Clarendon in this state" where Negroes outnumber white about 10 to 1.

Meanwhile, pressure for immediate steps to end segregation mounted as new demands for admission to previously all-white schools came from Negroes in Alabama and Oklahoma.

AND THE INCIDENTS to which Gov. Byrnes referred appeared ot be subsiding in face of quick and determined action by authorities.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware personally took a hand. Boggs demanded that the Milford High School, center of mounting tension after a racial flareup, be reopened Monday "without incident," to both white and Negro students. "I must say frankly," he declared, "that law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way."

Delaware has ordered integration of its schools, but the state school board said Milford did not comply with a directive requiring state board approval of integration plans.

Strikes by students in several West Virginia high schools over admission of Negroes apparently were all but over with no new incidents. West Virginia makes integration optional with local boards and several counties have de-segregated with no trouble. Others are awaiting final Supreme Court action.

IN OHIO, GOV. Frank Lausche said there are some instances of segregation and added "every child is entitled to be treated on an equal basis in our schools." He commented after a suit was filed accusing Hillsboro of segregating Negro children by a new zoning order.

Most of the segregation states will not participate in the Dec. 6 arguments before the Supreme Court, a survey showed today. But two of them, Arizona and New Mexico, which had partial segregation, have eliminated even that.

Kentucky will not appear, but officials have said the state would make every effort to comply with the court ruling when it is final.

Missouri is eliminating its few areas of segregation without incident and also will not appear. Kansas likewise is integrating, but will ask the court to recognize its program and afford time for completion.

OKLAHOMA IS preparing to end segregation, but needs a constitutional amendment to change its complex tax structure and will ask the court to recognize its financial difficulties. Meanwhile, three El Reno Negroes have filed suit seeking admission to their hometown state junior college.

The suits on which the Supreme Court based its decision came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

South Carolina will not participate in the arguments, Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison holding that the suit was against Clarendon County school district and that the state is not a party by name.

Virginia will appear, but Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., would not disclose the nature of his remarks. He has said however that he believes no school child in Virginia will be compelled to attend school with another race. And Gov. Thomas B. Stanley has frequently declared he would use every legal means to preserve segregation.

SOMEWHAT in the same situation is Texas, whose attorney general, John Ben Shepperd, will either file a brief or appear personally. But Gov. Allen Shivers, who recently won renomination, has pledged that no white and Negro children will attend school together so long as he is governor.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia also will boycott the hearing on the ground that to participate might morally bind the state to comply with the final decree.

But North Carolina Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan said he was notified by Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey that such was not the case. He said Willey wrote that "I can assure you that neither the filing of a brief by you nor your participation in oral arguments will have the effect of making North Carolina a party to this litigation. Your role and that of the other states appearing will simply be that of an amicus curiae (friend of the court)."

ONE OF THE STATES which will ask for time, North Carolina has taken no steps to integrate public schools, but Catholic schools in Raleigh and Charlotte are admitting both races. But Gov. William B. Umstead has received a petition from Pender County, with a 51 per cent Negro school population, urging continuance of segregation.

Another state asking time is Arkansas, where segregation has been ended in at least two public schools. Atty. Gen. T. J. Gentry will ask the court to go slow in forcing integration at the request of groups in East Arkansas which has a large Negro population.

Florida has attempted no integration and presently has no plans to try to circumvent the [illegible] court decision.

TENNESSEE originally planned to participate in the arguments, suggesting integration be undertaken gradually beginning with the first grade. But Gov. Frank Clement has since decided the best course is to remain out of the case.

No integration has been attempted in Tennessee, but a small Catholic Negro school in Nashville was consolidated with a white school without incident. In the only official state action thus far, the state education board denied five Negroes admission to Memphis State College.

LEADERS WHO DISCUSSED the proposed private school plan, amendment four over station WLW-A TV, Channel 11 at 6 P. M. The group called on Georgia citizens to vote against the amendment "which endangers the future of public education in the state of Georgia." Left to right are Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, and member of the Atlanta Board of Education; Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Dr. William Boyd, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, moderator; Mrs. Cathryn Johnson, Professor C. L. Harper and Rev. William Holmes Borders. — (Perry's Photo)

EDUCATION 1954 GEORGIA TENSION

CAPITOL NOTEBOOK

Private School Plan 'Pig in a Poke'

If Georgians vote for a private school amendment, they will "buy a pig in a poke." There is no way around it. The question is whether they trust their legislators to have a good pig in the sack—and whether the legislators are able to produce a pig at all.

Opponents have made much of the lack of information on Amendment No. 4. Some have requested the impractical in the way of information to be placed in the Constitution itself.

They have asked to see the entire plan before voting on it—instead of after voting on it. Their insistence has led Durwood Pye, secretary of the Georgia Commission on Education, to outline a "private school plan." But that doesn't mean the Pye plan is the plan which will be adopted. It isn't written into the proposed amendment.

TALMADGE JOB

It is impractical to write so much detail into the basic law. The men who rewrote the State Constitution in 1945 sought to freeze into the basic law only general policies, and leave the details to statutes passed by the Legislature. Laws can be changed easily to meet changing conditions; amending the Constitution is a slower process.

Gov. Talmadge has declared that Amendment No. 4 is not a "private school plan" in that it is no "plan" at all, but merely a permit for the Legislature to draft a plan. Giving the General Assembly a permit is "buying a pig in a poke," since even the legislators themselves don't know what they will do.

Pye said his plan will change the schools from a public to a private base without intterrupting the education of the children. The private schools would be licensed, regulated, accredited and controlled by the state government. Pye thinks this would work without bringing the system back under the United States Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools.

COLLINS QUESTIONS

State School Supt. M. D. Collins has fired a multitude of questions at this plan. Former Federal Judge Neil Andrews and former City Judge William Ingram of Cartersville have said it won't work. They say the state cannot finance and supervise schools without these schools being "public" under the decision of the court.

The Pye plan isn't necessarily the plan the voters would be buying. The Pye plan hasn't been drafted in detail by the law department. It hasn't been approved by the 21-member Georgia Commission on Education. It hasn't been submitted to the General Assembly.

Regardless of how many questions are asked about the Pye plan, and how many answers are given before the election, nothing will be proven for certain. Because the 259 members of the Georgia Legislature will have the responsibility of writing the plan—if the people decide to give permission to change the State Constitution and make grants in discharge of all obligations to provide an education to the citizens.

EDUCATION 1954

ILLINOIS
(HIGH SCHOOL)

TENSION

POLICE REFUSE TO STATION MEN IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Reject Request of Teachers' Union

The police department rejected yesterday a request of the Chicago Teachers union that a uniformed police officer be assigned to each of Chicago's 48 public high schools "for the protection of pupils and teachers."

Thomas V. Lyons, acting chief of the uniformed force, notified district police commanders he had refused the request because "the demands for police services are so great that it would be impossible to comply without neglecting other essential duties."

Orders Conferences

Lyons ordered districts to instruct patrolmen walking posts and assigned to squad cars to check these high schools frequently and to visit the "candy and school supply stores." He also ordered supervising sergeants to confer with school principals frequently to learn "their problems and take the best means of effecting an improvement."

A spokesman for the union, an AFL affiliate with more than 9,000 members in the public school teaching force of 15,000 persons, confirmed the request had been made and said the assignment of a uniformed officer in each high school would have "a preventive effect on juvenile delinquency."

The spokesman said the union had been attempting since last September to get this police protection. Altho he refused to outline in detail reasons why such protection is urgent, it was learned that attacks on pupils and rowdy conduct have increased.

Won't Identify Schools

Lyons said the new order does not affect the present assignment of a policeman to each of three high schools in the city where there have been racial disturbances "or particular problems." He refused to identify these schools.

Lyons said the practice of stationing a uniformed man in a high school without a "pressing reason" was halted last September by Commissioner O'Connor when the 44 hour week went into effect.

Evansville Indiana Parents Picket School For Admitting Negroes

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (ANP) — Desegregation is having troubles in the North as well as the South.

Forty parents picketed in front of a Harwood school just north of Evansville last week protesting because 30 Negro pupils have been admitted to the school.

The big difference, however, is that school officials intend to make the parents behave.

Prosecutor Paul Wever said he will write the parents of absent students (40 per cent out of 675 showed up last week) warning them the students will face truancy charges.

The grade school, operated by Center Township, opened Sept. 7, admitting Negroes for the first time.

A state law, outlawing race segregation in schools, has been taking effect gradually, progressing through the grades, since it was passed in 1949.

Negroes attend all city high schools and most grade schools in Evansville, Indiana's southernmost major city.

Indiana Parents Picket At Desegregated School

EVANSVILLE, Ind. —(AP)— A picket line of 40 parents paraded Monday in front of the Harwood School in nearby Center township protesting the admission of 30 Negro pupils.

The picketing was orderly as a sheriff and two deputies watched.

Officials said the grade school, which opened Sept. 7, has 675 pupils. About 40 per cent were absent Monday.

Negroes attend all high schools and most grade schools in Evansville, but this is the first time they were admitted in the Center township school just north of Evansville.

Prosecutor Paul Wever said he will compile a list of the names of all absent pupils and will write their parents explaining the state law and the possibility of truancy charges.

Indiana's desegregation law has gradually been enforced since 1949.

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Temporary Truce Made in School Row

MILFORD, Del. —(AP)— The segregation issue reached the near-boiling point in this Mason and Dixon Line community Monday night, then simmered down temporarily.

The Rev. Randolph Fisher, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced 11 Negro students will be withdrawn from school until Monday.

The board of education, which conducted an emergency four-hour meeting Monday night punctuated by the shouts and door-pounding of aroused residents outside the meeting hall, announced the town's two schools would open as scheduled Tuesday.

William V. Sipple, Jr., member of the board, said the board decided to open the schools Tuesday and that a spokesman for the Negro pupils would be asked to keep them away until after the local board meets with the state board of education Thursday night.

Sipple added, however, the board received assurances from the spokesman for the Negro students that such would be done.

"We still don't know whether we will have trouble Tuesday or not."

The recommendation for a meeting of the local board of education and the state board came from Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who urged that the schools be opened if at all possible.

GARY GIVES VIEW ON SCHOOL PLAN

Says Formula Submitted by Jackson's Office

Leon Gary, mayor of Houma and a member of the state board of education, said Tuesday that the equalization formula approved by the board Aug. 27 was recommended by the office of the state department of education.

"This is the plan that we adopted," said Gary, "on the recommendation of the office of State Supt. Shelby M. Jackson, which he now charges is 'playing politics with the school children in Louisiana.'"

Jackson made the accusation in Baton Rouge Saturday after the board, in a 6-5 vote, refused to reconsider its previous approval of the plan. His remark was obviously directed to the six members of the majority.

"At our state board meeting Aug. 27, there was submitted the original equalization formula for the 1954-55 school session," Gary said in a long distance telephone conversation from Houma.

"The plan was submitted by Mr. Jackson, with a letter accompanying dated Aug. 24, from Mr. Jackson's office, submitted by his supervisor of finance, George B. Benton Jr.

Calls Plan 'Soundest'

"Benton's comments on Plan No. 5 were as follows:

"'Plan No. 5 is one which, in my judgment, would be the soundest method of distributing state funds.

"'During 1929 and 1930, several interested superintendents, along with the governor and Supt. (T. H.) Harris, decided that some additional support would have to be given the poorer parish school boards unable to carry on a full nine-months program for its white schools.

"'This group came up with what is known as an equalization plan. As you know, over the years this program has to all intents and purposes lost its identity as an equalization fund and has become just another state distribution of funds.

"'Proposal No. 5 takes into consideration not only the per educable distribution but also the teachers' salary fund distribution and the bus operators' salary fund distribution in the support program of the equalization fund.

"'In other words, since these two new salary funds are more or less in the same category as the per educable distributions, and since we charge the per educable distribution against parish school boards in the support program, there is no reason why we should not charge the two new salary distributions in a like manner.

Asks Gradual Effectiveness

"'Another feature to this proposal would mean that if any parish received more than its proportionate share in either of the new salary funds distribution, the adjustment would automatically be made in any funds received by that parish in the equalization fund and, by the same token, if a parish is not receiving what it should in proportion, from either of these salary fund distributions, then this adjustment would likewise be automatically taken into consideration through the equalization fund.

"'I wish to point out that if the merits of this proposal are such that the state board of education would want to put it into operation, that it do so over a period of not less than three years.

"'Any time a major change is made in a state distribution of funds, some parishes will gain money, and other parishes will lose money. In order that no parish will be seriously handicapped by changing to such a plan, one-third of the salary fund distribution should be set up in the support program the first year, two-thirds should be set up in the second year.'"

Lawyers Who Tried To Register Students Face Disbarment

BATON ROUGE, —(ANP)— The lon garm of white supremacy threatened to reach out and disbar the attorneys who attempted to register 39 Negroes at a white school here.

On the recommendation of the state's joint legislative committee to maintain segregation, the East Baton Rouge school board called on the Louisiana Bar association to investigate actions by Attys. Alex Pitcher and Johnny Jones.

The school board asked whether the two lawyers have violated a bar association canon which prohibits "fementing litigation or strife." The legislative group's general counsel, William Shaw, said ethical canons prevent lawyers from promoting strife or drumming up business.

The attorneys, if found guilty, can be disbarred by the state supreme court upon recommendation of the bar association's committee on ethics.

The two lawyers represent the NAACP here. Pitcher took 39 Negro children to a white elementary school on Sept. 2 and unsuccessfully attempted to register them.

Sixteen parents subsequently signed statements that they had not given permission for their children to try to register at the white school.

SCHOOL CHANGES TO BE VOTED ON

Would Put System Under State Police Power

(This is one of a series of stories on the proposed constitutional amendments which will be voted on Nov. 2.)

By B. L. KREBS

Proposal No. 16 on the constitutional amendment ballot in the November election, probably the most controversial of the proposed changes in the state's 33-year-old constitution, seeks to place the public schools of the state under the police power, as a means of circumventing the recent supreme court decision invalidating the "equal but separate" formula for segregation in the schools.

It is one of four proposed changes affecting the educational system operated by the state, and is the most important of the four.

Three other proposals of statewide interest affecting the public schools are:

Proposal No. 7 on the ballot, changing the method of disposing of the proceeds of the 2 per cent state sales and severance tax.

Proposal No. 11 on the ballot making a minor change in the minimum age of children to the public schools.

Proposal No. 29 authorizing school districts to bond taxable property up to 25 per cent of the assessed valuation, with the consent of a majority of the qualified property taxpayers.

The proposals in amendments 11 and 16 relate to the same section (10) of article 12 of the constitution, which article covers the field of public education. As first amended in 1944 to provide for the admission of children to elementary schools before their sixth birthday, this section now reads:

"The educational system of the state shall consist of all public schools, and all institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by appropriation of public funds. Separate public schools shall be maintained for the education of white and colored children between the ages of six and 18 years; provided that children attaining the age of six within four months after the beginning of any public school term or session may enter such schools at the beginning of the school term or session, and provided further kindergartens may be authorized for children between the ages of four and six years."

Proposal No. 11 merely adds a phrase to this section, authorizing parish school boards to restrict the admission of under-age children to those attaining five years for kindergarten, and six years for elementary on or before Dec. 31.

Proposal No. 16 on the ballot, however, which is the keystone of the segregation program, rewrites Sec. 1 entirely, so as to read as follows:

"The Legislature shall provide for a public educational system of the state to consist of all public schools and all institutions of learning operated by state agencies, and enact laws on all matters regarding the terms and qualifications for admission to the public schools.

"Children attaining the age of six within four months after the beginning of any school term or session may enter such schools at the beginning of any school term or session, and kindergartens may be authorized for children between the ages of four and six.

"The Legislature may designate and provide for a special election

PETITION IS HELD BY SCHOOL BOARD

Forty Caddo Negro Families Ask Integration

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 11—A petition presented by the Shreveport branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking for integration of the races in the Caddo parish schools will be considered at the October meeting of the school board.

Marvin W. Bass, president of the board, said Saturday that a special meeting will not be held unless the board members request it.

The petition containing the signatures of 40 Negro families with children in school was circulated by the Shreveport branch with the assistance of the state executive secretary in Baton Rouge.

Leonard Avery, the executive secretary, said Saturday that the signatures were obtained throughout the city without regard for attendance districts. None was circulated in the rural schools. Avery said the signers were not obtained in attendance districts where lack of equal facilities might be used for appeal.

Bass pointed out that the state law provides a severe penalty against a school board that brings about desegration of the races. One section of the law fixing a penalty provides that a board risks the danger of having all state funds withdrawn from the school board. In the case of Caddo this amounts to between $3 and $4 million.

Bass noted that the action here is similar to a widespread movement through the South by the NAACP to propagandize the efforts to gain desegration in the schools.

The petition is based upon a United States supreme court decision May 17 declaring segregation in the schools to be unconstitutional. The court delayed a ruling on a method of desegregation until this fall when the various states may prepare themselves for an answer to the decision.

Avery said that the petition was prepared to bring to the attention of the school board the "problem that is apparent to the public" and let the board sit down with a committee from the NAACP and work out a solution. He said the organization will stop at nothing short of realizing integration.

EDUCATION 1954

LOUISIANA

AMENDMENT

AMENDMENTS TO TOP VOITNG IN LOUISIANA

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Segregation, War Bonus Issues Highlight Election

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 1.—(AP)—Louisiana plays a cut and dried Democratic role in Tuesday's national election struggle for Congress, with the state's voting centered on school segregation, a Korean war bonus and annual legislature.

News, 11-2-54

United States Senator Allen J. Ellender and all eight House incumbents are assured of returning to office in this one-party state, although one congressional race is contested.

p. 3

The Lone Democrat with a rival is Representative F. Edward Hebert of New Orleans, whose opponent is Republican George W. Reese Jr. The veteran Mr. Hebert defeated Mr. Reese two-to-one in 1952.

With 31 constitutional amendments on the ballot, Louisiana voters will have their hands full.

The key amendment, No. 16, proposes a way to get around the Supreme Court move to oust segregation in public schools.

Other top amendments include No. 12, a 10-million-dollar bond issue to give Korean veterans bonuses ranging from $50 for being in uniform to $250 for combat zone duty. Death benefits of $1,000 are provided for survivors.

While state law call for separation of the races in schools, the segregation amendment would continue segregation in elementary and secondary schools "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and good order of the state, and not because of race."

Another highlight — a vital one — would allow the Legislature in special session to call a quickie election on new ways to dodge the Supreme Court ruling, if necessary.

Survey shows most parents favor keeping School 200

BALTIMORE

Initial reports of a survey have revealed that the majority of the parents of pupils enrolled in Elementary School No. 200, desire to have their children remain at the school.

At present the school has 168 white and 107 colored pupils.

The school, which has been the center of a storm since its opening last week on an integrated basis, is located at Broening Highway and Holabird Ave.

Last week a group of white parents asked that the school be abandoned because of what they termed "unsanitary condition and poor construction."

They also asked that their children be transferred back to the O'Donnell Heights School No. 240 at O'Donnell and Gusryan Sts., or to the John Surrah School No. 228, Rappolla St. and Foster Ave.

BEFORE INTEGRATION the school was used by over 200 colored pupils. It was the first portable unit to be constructed and is located in a condemned area near the Holabird housing project.

After the complaint of the parents, the Department of Education sent questionnaires to parents in the area asking them if they wanted their children moved from School No. 200.

Of the 349 answers received, 178 asked to remain at the school, 113 wanted to transfer to No. 240, and 24 asked for moves to School No. 228. Thirty-four answers listed no clear preference.

On Thursday, Miss Ida Gerber, teacher in charge of School No. 200, said the school was operating at full capacity and all the conditions criticized by the parents had been corrected.

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THE CORRECTIVE measures included:

Abandonment of the annex building, painting of the school, covering of a cesspool, cutting of the grass, removal of dead tree and filling in of all ruts and gulleys.

In a letter to parents in the area which announced these corrections, Dr. John H. Fischer said:

"The classroom conditions in School No. 200, because of the large size of the rooms, the excellent lighting and the refinished floors, provide an educational environment for children superior to that which now exists in many Baltimore chools."

Suit Seeks to Compel Baltimore to Retain Segregated Schools

By The Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—A mandamus action seeking to compel the Board of School Commissioners to maintain segregated schools in Baltimore was to be filed in Superior Court today.

The action was submitted yesterday as city schools reopened with Negro and white students in the same classes for the first time in history. However, Judge John T. Tucker rejected the suit because he said it was improperly drawn in that it did not name the School Board members individually.

Two Groups Back Suit.

Attorney Robert M. Furniss, jr., of Rockville, Md., representing the complainants, said the action would be corrected and filed today.

He said the suit was brought by seven parents and six children, the Maryland Petition Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Mr. Furniss said the committee already has signatures of 3,400 persons, including many Negroes, who are opposed to integration in the schools.

At least 16 Baltimore public schools had mixed classes on the first day of the fall term yesterday.

There were no incidents as the 143,000 Baltimore public school children began classes in a new era of race relations.

Dual Setup in Counties.

Segregation continues in Maryland's 23 counties under a different interpretation of the Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins has ruled that Maryland's counties should continue segregation until the high court spells out how it wants its edict carried out.

Thomas N. Biddison, city solicitor for Baltimore, held that the Supreme Court ruling made unconstitutional a segregation provision in the city code.

2,000 March On Baltimore City Hall

BALTIMORE, — (INS) — Two-thousand high school students from the north and northeastern sections of Baltimore marched on City hall Monday and then headed for the scene of last Friday's rioting over the end to racial segregation.

They remained outside City hall for only a short while, shouting their demands that Negroes be barred from previously all-white schools. Baltimore ended school segregation in September, but protests did not being until last week.

The high school demonstrators carried placards reading "Help Save Our Schools" as they travelled by foot and automobile to Southern high school, where six were arrested and several slightly injured in a riot last Friday.

Two arrests were made near the school Monday as police, armed with night sticks and re-enforced by 600 additional officers, stood guard throughout the city.

There were no incidents of violence when classes resumed Monday after the week-end recess. However, anti-segregation picketing spread and at least 2 schools were affected by a stay at-home campaign that resulted in thousands of absentees.

Near Southern high, a Negro boy was picked up on charges of carrying a knife. A white man described by police as an "agitator" was nabbed when he showed up at the school despite warnings last Friday not to come back again.

Only 200 of Southern high school's 1,780 pupils were at their desks Monday morning.

Segregation Is Md. Issue

Special to The Inquirer

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 30.—Segregation, is the major issue in the current election campaign on Maryland's Eastern Shore, a survey of the peninsula's 22 weekly newspaper editors showed today. Eighteen of the editors declared that integration of public school pupils is the biggest issue, and of that number, many pointedly added, "it's the only issue," and will be reflected in Tuesday's voting.

In the Gubernatorial race, nine of the editors said they are supporting Dr. H. C. Byrd, the Democratic candidate. Byrd favors segregation and has suggested a Constitutional amendment giving local school boards or counties broad powers on the question. None of the 22 editors questioned has indorsed Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, whose answer to integration has been: "I'll enforce the law." McKeldin is seeking his second term at Annapolis.

Three of the weeklies are supporting Rep. Edward T. Miller, Talbot county Democrat, who is running for his fifth Congressional term, while six are behind his Democratic rival, State Sen. Edward Turner, of Queen Anne's county. Turner has taken the same stand on the integration question as Byrd while Miller holds that local option would be all right, but that Congress is powerless to act in view of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

HOME RULE PLAN OF MARYLAND EDUCATOR WOULD BE DIRECT DEFIANCE OF SUPREME COURT

Demands Retention of Age Old Customs and Traditions of Tidewater Country

CANDIDATE IS FORMER PRESIDENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — Dr. H. C. Byrd, Democratic candidate for governor of Maryland, last week officially gave a measure of respectability—if that's possible to the cause of defying the U. S. Supreme court.

The former president of the University of Maryland offered a "home rule" plan to solve the school problem, saying he feels it would be "unwise" to bring about an immediate end to segregated schools in the state.

Byrd's "home rule" plan would rely on school boards of each county "to operate such programs in their communities that will best meet the educational needs of all citizens."

His statement came after he made a speech Monday night, in which he said:

"You will want members of the school board appointed who will be able to deal and act in accordance with the age-old customs and traditions that have been a part of your way of life."

Immediately after the speech, The Baltimore Afro-American submitted a list of questions to the gubernatorial candidate in an effort to make his position "crystal clear" on the integration issue.

One of the questions asked Dr. Byrd was if it was true he made the "aged-old customs" remark, and if so, what did he mean by it. Another asked if he favored a new state law to circumvent the Supreme court ruling.

The final question read:

"On May 18, right after the Supreme court outlawed segregated schools, you were asked to comment on the decision and you told the Afro, 'I will obey the law if I am elected governor.' Have you changed your mind?"

While the Afro was trying to pin down the elusive Bryd, who never did answer the questions, Time magazine was calling some of his speeches "veiled demagoguery."

In off-the-cuff speeches on his campaign tours, Dr. Byrd has assured Voters that he "will keep them out," as he told one inquiring constituent.

Byrd apparently was giving up trying to walk two different directions at the same time and was giving up Baltimore's "Negro bloc" in an attempt to pick up the rural vote.

With the expected swing to the Democrats this Fall, he could be swept in. Meanwhile, Republican Gov. Keldin has replied to Byrd's ranting with "I stand for the law."

Besides Maryland, Time magazine says that desegregation could be a balance-changing factor this year in nine congressional races in Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, Florida, and Virginia.

"In each case, it works against the Republican candidate even though for the most part, the Democrats are not pushing it publicly," the magazine says in its current issue. Time noted that in Delaware, candidates have been dragged into the segregation issue "despite themselves."

Segregation Policy

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 31 (U.P.)—Schools Superintendent William H. Brish said yesterday that segregation would continue in Washington County public schools until the Supreme Court issued formal instructions on ending segregation. The court ruling is expected in October.

Desegregation Program Underway

Supreme Court Edict Agreed To by Balto.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-30-54 P.11

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Officially the city of Baltimore began its program to desegregate public schools on May 25, 1954, when the Board of School Commissioners sent a letter to City Solicitor Thomas N. Biddison asking his opinion of the Supreme Court decision.

After a careful study of the high court's ruling, the city solicitor gave his reply on June 1: "It is the opinion of this office that the Supreme Court, by its decision, has determined that segregation in education, as provided for by Article 32, Section 22, of the Baltimore City Code, is in deprivation of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and is, consequently, unconstitutional and invalid."

* * *

ON JUNE 3, the Board of School Commissioners adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court regarding our public schools, and in view of an opinion given us by the Baltimore City Solicitor, dated June 1, 1954, it is the opinion of the board that our system should be conformed to a non-segregated basis to be in effect by the opening of schools in September of this year.

"In doing so, we would ask our staff to prepare material outlining the practical steps to be taken and that this material be presented at our next meeting."

On June 10, the Board of School Commissioners approved unanimously a policy directive drawn up by the Board of Superintendents. Here is the directive:

"In view of the policy on the elimination of racial segregation in the Baltimore public schools enunciated by the School Board on June 3, the Board of Superintendents presents the following recommendations to implement that policy:

"1. All of the standards and criteria which are now in force with respect to the admission of pupils to schools, grades or curricula shall continue in force except that the race of the pupil shall not be a consideration.

"The present policy of the school system with respect to pupil transfers shall be continued. Under this policy, transfers because of changes of residence are routinely approved. Transfers for other reasons may be approved by the two principals involved or by the appropriate assistant superintendent.

"2. As in the past, no child shall be required to attend any particular school. Baltimore has never adopted a districting policy which requires attendance. There is to be no change in the present rule of the School Board for establishing school districts. This rule says, in effect, that where a building is overcrowded, specific district lines may be established as required by building capacity and neighborhood population. No pupil who lives beyond such a line may enter the districted school. All pupils enrolled in any school prior to the establishment of a district line about that school are permit ted to remain there.

"On the other hand, any pupil who lives within such a district and whose parents desire him to attend a more distant school may be admitted to that school if it is not districted and if the reason for seeking a transfer is considered satisfactory. As population increases occur, it may become necessary in the future, as it has in the past, to district additional schools.

"3. In the assignment, promotion, and transfer of staff members, the present policy of respecting relative merit shall be scrupulously observed. As in the past, it shall be the purpose of the Department of Education to assign each employe to that position which he is likely to render his best services to the school and to the community. No person shall be denied any opportunity because of race."

This directive was signed by Superintendent Fischer.

On June 14, Superintendent Fischer called a special meeting of Baltimore public school teachers and briefed them on the approaching integration program.

* * *

SAID DR. FISCHER: "Without fear and without subterfuge, our board has met its responsibility. Paraphrasing the words of Robert E. Lee, we cannow now do more than our duty, we shall not want to do less."

Continuing, he said: "What happened in Washington on the 17th of May, 1954, was not unusual for America. The whole course of our history as a nation is marked by such actions—actions which one by one have destroyed barriers that stood between the ordinary man and a richer life.

"When our school face such a mission as the one we are now assigned, I value more than ever the knowledge that ours is a great army of volunteers. Of our own choice we have enlisted to serve all our people and the cause of education. We are, therefore, entitled to share the quiet pride that only the volunteer may feel."

Population Patterns Vital, Says Holmes

Ghettoes Affect Implementation Of Integration

Courier Pittsburgh Pa
Sat. 10-30-54 P.11

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

BALTIMORE, Md.—"If a big black cloud doesn't descend on a white school all of a sudden, we're not likely to have any great difficulty," declared Dr. Dwight Holmes.

The former president of Morgan State College, and now the only Negro member of the State Board of Education, told the Courier in an exclusive interview that "because of the residential distribution of population, and the fact that schools have been placed in accordance with this pattern, there isn't going to be a great wave of students going from colored to white schools."

* * *

THE VETERAN educator stated that as much as he deplored the ghetto-like arrangement, it must be recognized in any consideration that threatens to alter the status-quo.

He said that the racial composition of the counties will determine the speed and success of integration outside the cities.

Dr. Holmes described the people of Maryland as "a mighty proud group of folks." He predicted that after a period of letting off steam "we won't have much trouble."

He said that many people expressed their disapproval and even their disgust of the anti-segregation ruling, but denied that there was any thought of resisting integration in Baltimore until Bryant Bowles and his National Association for the Advancement of White People stirred up the trouble.

"Baltimore has been tip-toeing into integration for almost eight years," he said, and pointed out that under the administration of the late and much lamented William Lemmel, former superintendent, city teachers had already been integrated right up to the classroom door. He called to our attention the fact that as many as twenty Negro students had been enrolled at the Polytechnic High School and had participated on the athletic teams.

* * *

DR. HOLMES asserted that "the people of Maryland don't want integration any more than the people of Virginia want it and it's going to be a problem wherever it (integration) is tried." Maryland has twenty-three counties with the Negro population increasing proportionately as you travel West to East.

"We are expecting integration to begin in the counties next fall," Dr. Holmes said, "and we don't expect much opposition." He gave as his reason for this optimistic outlook three facts:

1. The finality of Supreme Court decisions;

2. The fact that complete integration will not be realized for many years to come, and

3. Maryland has done quite a bit of equalizing in recent years.

He expressed the belief that the county boards of education will determine the rate at which integration will take place.

"It is the hope that the counties will take the same attitude that Baltimore has taken," he said.

This will depend largely upon the local community, and in areas where the Negro school is equal to the whites there is not expected to be much of a changeover. In areas where the Negro school is a shack and the white school a modern facility, however, the parents of Negro children are expected to insist that they be integrated.

* * *

DR. HOLMES cited Annapolis as an example where integration might be difficult to achieve simply because the white and the Negro schools are both modern and located very near each other.

He said, "I don't believe that Negroes are going to walk out of their school and go to the white school just to be changing."

In Baltimore, where integration is still optional, Negro students pass many white schools and travel two miles to get to the schools traditionally designated as Negro schools.

Courier
Sat. 10-30-54
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 11

Transferred—Teachers in Baltimore have been integrated right up to the classroom door for several years, and they were integrated into the classrooms this fall. In the height of the disturbance, Mrs. Maude Johnson was transferred from a Negro school to a white school in a select section of the city where there are no Negro students. Mrs. Johnson is the mother of two boys. She has been in the local school system for five years and is married to W. DuBois Johnson, the first Negro to teach in Eastern High School.—Rivera Photo.

Teachers study integratio

BALTIMORE

Teachers' approval of statewide integration in public schools may come Saturday.

A resolution, submitted Thursday to the educators meeting this week for the 87th annual convention of the Maryland State Teachers Association, calls for desegregation of schools in a "fair and lawful manner."

Members will also vote on a bylaw change which would admit colored teachers' associations to the MSTA in counties where chapters are closed to them.

—o O o—

AT PRESENT the state organization has integrated local chapters in Baltimore City, Allegany, Washington, Carroll and Baltimore counties.

The bylaw would not enforce integration at the local level in the 19 remaining counties, but does provide for the automatic disbanding of colored groups when local membership is open to all teachers.

Text of the resolution is as follows:

"It is a matter of public record that this organization has welcomed all educators in Maryland into its membership for the past three years.

"This experience has been entirely positive and has enabled the association to move ahead toward its objective of serving all youth and closer to the ideal of representing the entire, united profession.

"In accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which declared racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional, the MSTA believes that integration in this State should be effected in a fair and lawful manner.

"We recommend that teachers pupils, and other citizens throughout the state cooperate in effecting this change.

—o O o—

THE BYLAW change reads in part:

"The Corporation may, on resolution of the executive committee, provide at any time for the affiliation of additional local teachers' associations . . .

Where "membership in the presently affiliated local units is not open to all teachers in that school system."

And "in the event that a second association is affiliated within a given school system, such affiliation shall be terminated automatically whenever membership in the (original) . . . local unit is opened to all teachers in that school system."

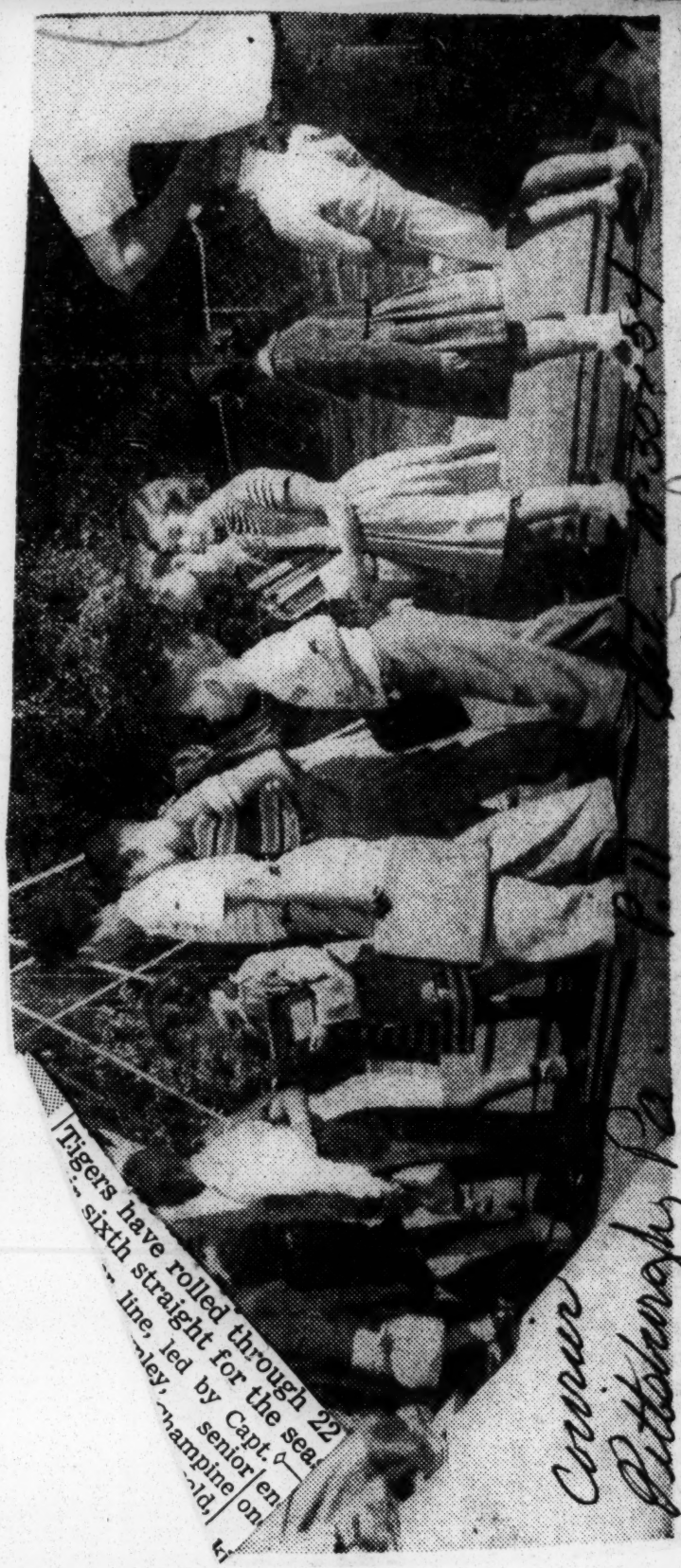
Author of the book "Inside Africa," John Gunther told his audience of 10,000 educators Thursday at the Fifth Regiment Armory that "although Colonialism has done a lot of good in Africa, it is now as dead as Nebuchadnezzar."

Africa, he said is growing more and more resentful of the discrimination, limited education and economic exploitation it suffers in various degrees under the English, French, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese administrations.

—o O o—

HE RAISED two questions then: Is Africa capable of self government? and, if Colonialism is going out, what will replace it?

His answer was, "No." Despite the tremendous strides which Africa has made, it is not ready for complete self government; but even so, this fact doesn't make much difference. Africa would much prefer its own indifferent manner of rule than any government by the Colonial administration.



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tigers have rolled through 22 ... sixth straight for the sea... line, led by Capt. ... senior en... ley champine on... old,

The Real Heroes—The real heroes of the battle for educational integration are the mothers, those brave souls who take their little tots by the hand and march them to the former white schools. In Baltimore at the height of the demonstrations, Negro mothers were resolute, courageous and determined. A mother (extreme left) is delivering her precious cargo personally.—Rivera Photo.

Speed Racial School Bill

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 10 [Special] — Mississippi's proposed constitutional amendment to circumvent the United States Supreme court ruling on racial segregation in public schools got its final approval in the house today and was sent to the senate.

The house passed the measure, technically a house resolution, by a vote of 105 to 14 on third reading and then voted unanimous consent to send it immediately to the senate.

This last action prevented possible delay on any motion to reconsider. However, opponents said they had given up hope of beating the bill.

Provides for Referendum

If passed by the senate, as considered certain, the bill will provide for a state-wide referendum Dec. 21 on whether to enable the legislature to abolish the state's public school system. Approval in the referendum is forecast by observers.

Once the amendment becomes part of the state constitution, the legislature could abolish the entire Mississippi public school system or authorize local governmental units to abolish their public schools piecemeal. The buildings could be sold or leased to private groups. Appropriations could be made to "aid educable children" paying tuition to private schools.

Whipped Thru House

Backers of the proposal have indicated their intention to use this authority only as a last resort. Opponents objected to it not because they oppose racial segregation but because they considered the proposal too drastic.

The measure whipped thru the house with all possible speed. It was passed on first reading Wednesday and on second reading yesterday. The lawmakers, who usually begin their week-end on Thursday afternoon, made the sacrifice of reconvening today to pass it for the third and last time. There was no debate.

Awaiting it in the senate constitutional committee is a companion bill authored by 33 of the 49 senators. The fact that nearly everybody in the senate wanted to sign the bill is viewed as a guarantee of its rapid passage there next week.

EDUCATION 1954

MISSISSIPPI

TENSION

Mississippi Plan to Avert Integration Up to Public

...— A state ...amendment al... legislature to abol... if necessary ... segregation ... legislative ap...

...the amendment ... Mississippi's ... schools ... Court's de... racial segre... public education.

...the "standby" pow... be used only as a ... after other meth...

...ment will be vot... people Dec. 21.

...abolition amendment zip... the senate on three ... readings with only ... votes.

The house of representatives ... the amendment almost ... week.

If the people ratify the ..., it will be inserted ... state constitution at the ... session.

Under the amendment, the ... could:

...Abolish schools throughout ...issippi by a two-thirds ...

...By a majority vote, set up ... local option plan whereby ...dividual counties and ...school districts could abolish ... schools.

...Sell, lease or rent state-own... school property to private ...individuals or corporations.

...Pay tuition for students to ...end private schools.

...Members of the Legal Educa... Advisory Committee, who ... the amendment, promis... to support a public schools ... program if the people ... the amendment.

...They agreed better Negro ... would help maintain ... on a voluntary ba... but insisted the power to ... public schools be avail... as a weapon.

VOTER SUPPORT DRIVE FOR SCHOOL ACT SEEN

Mississippians To Map Plans In Jackson Oct. 12

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 4. — Strategy for a campaign to gain voter ratification of an asserted "last resort" constitutional amendment for abolition of public schools to prevent integration will be outlined here Oct. 12, Gov. Hugh White said Monday.

The governor announced he has called a meeting of the 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee which recommended the amendment recently approved by the legislature in special session for submission to the electorate in a special election Dec. 31.

Sponsors of the amendment, which include school authorities, contend it will be used as the last step to prevent a breakdown of the state's racially segregated school system. It will be the only issue on the special election ballot.

Governor White is chairman of the committee created at the 1954 regular legislative session to devise a plan for preserving segregation, nothwithstanding the Supreme Court's desegregation decision last May.

The recent special session refused to vote the advisory group funds for a campaign to gain voter ratification. Despite that, the committee is expected to conduct a statewide drive in support of the amendment.

Mississippi Senate Approves Private School Proposal

JACKSON, Miss —(INS)—The Mississippi Senate, following similar action in the house last week, has approved a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools in order to maintain segregation.

The vote was 42-2 for the resolution. It must now be voted upon two more times in the upper chamber.

Following approval by the Senate, Gov. Hugh White, who called the special session, will sign the bill and it will then go to the State's voters for ratification in a election, Dec. 21.

White called the lawmakers into session to seek a means of skirting the U. S. Supreme Court decision last May which outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools.

Mississippi OKs School Bias Poll

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16 (AP). —Stand-by authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's Legislature today.

The amendment to the State constitution faces a vote of the people on Dec. 21.

Gov. Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment, but State leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

School Abolition Plan OK'd; Up to Mississippi Voters

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 16 (AP)— Stand-by authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's legislature today.

The amendment to the state constitution faces a vote of the people on Dec. 21.

Gov. White predicted the people would ratify the amendment. But state leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

The house yesterday whipped a move to use state funds to inform voters of the purposes of the amendment.

Called "Last Resort"

Sponsors labeled the amendment a "last resort" measure to be used only if other methods fail to keep segregated schools, despite the United States Supreme court decision outlawing public school segregation.

The sentae gave the amendment the last of three required approvals today, one week after the house overwhelmingly passed it.

The amendment is the first product of the legal educational advisory committee, created by the 1954 legislature to find ways of getting around the Supreme court decision. Later, the LEAC will recommend specific laws it hopes will make the "last resort" unnecessary.

Back Building Program

LEAC members promised to support a public school building program to improve schools if the amendment is ratified. They agreed that better Negro facilities would help keep segregated schools on a voluntary basis.

If the people ratify the amendment, it will be inserted in the state constitution.

Under the amendment, the legislature could:

1. Abolish schools thruout Mississippi by a two-thirds vote.

2. By a majority vote, set up a local option plan whereby individual counties and school districts could abolish their schools.

3. Sell, lease or rent state owned property to private individuals or corporations.

4. Pay tuition for students to attend private schools.

Labor Group Is Opposed to Private School Plan

Times Picayune
Thur. 10-7-54

MFL Urges Members to Vote Against Move

P. 36

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Mississippi Federation of Labor urged its members today to vote against the constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to abolish public schools and set up a system of private schools.

The Legislature approved the amendment at a recent special session and the people will vote on it Dec. 21. New Orleans

State leaders have said schools would be abolished only as a last resort to maintain segregation in the face of a Supreme Court decision outlawing the practice in the schools.

In a resolution adopted today, the state labor federation said it believed "a more effective education program with public financial support and supervision" was the answer instead of abolition.

A better educational program with better school facilities for all children is the greatest need in the state, the resolution said.

The federation also expressed misgivings over the effect abolition would have on the school lunch and free text books programs.

It said that in all probability, the school lunch program would be thrown out if the system became private instead of public.

"There is also considerable doubt as to the future of the free school text books program and the teacher retirement program, if we change to a private system," the resolution said.

The resolution pointed out that Mississippi's per capita income in 1953 was $843, the lowest of all the states, compared with the national average of $1,709.

"It is a bad time to tamper with the state's educational program," the resolution said. "To lift this economic index, the state needs more and better education."

The resolution also said that under a private school system, teacher's salaries would be even lower than they are now.

The federation also voted to oppose the proposed constitutional amendment effecting citizens qualifications for registering and voting.

It said in another resolution the amendment would "place in the hands of the clerks of the various circuit courts of the several counties certain arbitrary powers.

Under the amendment, the resolution said, clerks would have the exclusive right to determine the eligibility of registrants and that "pressure groups" could "prevent the registration of numerous persons" through pressure on the clerk.

Exclusive control of all registered voters within the county would be limited "to the pleasure of the clerks or pressure groups," the federation said

Miss. 'Private School' Proposal Poses Huge Financial Problem

'Separate, but Equal' Facilities Program Pushed by State Regime

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2—Voter ratification in December of a "stand-by" constitutional amendment for abolition of public schools if integration is attempted will present Mississippians their biggest financing problem in history.

Gov. Hugh White and members of the legislature are on record for enactment of a Negro school-building program to provide the long overdue "separate but equal" opportunities guaranteed that race by the constitution of 1890. Provided, of course, the amendment is approved by the electorate.

On top of that an additional $18,000,000 must be raised through new taxes for continuance of the new Negro-white salary, administration and transportation equalization program put in effect last July. That is an immediate problem because without those funds schools will be unable to open for the 1955-56 term.

Long-Term Obligations

As for the building aspect of the effort to equalize the dual system as an inducement to Negroes to accept voluntary segregation, the United States Supreme Court's desegregation ruling notwithstanding, the funding must be stretched out over a period of years—possibly 20 years.

Officials believe the tax structure will be able to stand the added burden for the immediate money needs. But, as to those for school facilities, it is likely to mean that this bonded-debt the state is in for a return to long-term obligations. Even then, there is no guarantee that once the facilities are equalized they will continue to be segregated. Officials are not too concerned as to the source of the $18,000,000 immediate new revenue needs. A schedule of tax increases for that amount has already been mapped out, but the big question is getting the necessary three-fifths vote to gain their enactment.

Since members who blocked the tax raises at the 1954 regular session of the legislature are now on record as favoring overall equalization, those who sponsored the increases then feel they can gain their passage if the amendment goes over.

Source of the $18,000,000 has been outlined as follows:

Raise the state's 2 per cent sales tax to 3 per cent for an

MISSISSIPPI

additional $15,225,000 annually; up the cigarette levy from 4 to 5 cents a package for $1,450,000, and boost the oil and gas severance taxes from 6 cents a barrel to 8 cents, for the other $1,325,000.

As for the start of the building program which school authorities estimate will take between $115,000,000 and $120,000,000 to provide minimum requirements in the next five years for both white and Negro schools, there lies the immediate problem. Those figures represent the inequalities between the facilities now provided the whites and those for the Negroes.

Negroes Need Facilities

Three-fourths of the added facilities are said to be needed for Negroes, principally in the rural areas.

The estimate could be far below actual needs when construction costs are put down in bid form. The present estimate is based on construction at $7.50 a square foot, which compares with the national average cost between $11 and $13 per square foot.

In one county alone, the need approximates $2,500,000 for 12 Negro schools. That is Bolivar County, where is located the state's all-Negro town of Mound Bayou and where Negroes make up about 60 per cent of the total county population. The disparities in some of the other 81 counties are almost as wide.

The magnitude of the school construction problem exists despite the large amount of construction that has taken place since 1946. In that period, $62,700,000 in schools have been built. Of that expenditure, $44,170,000 was for white schools, and only $18,500,000 for Negro facilities.

Most of the construction since 1946 was done with local funds. The state put up about $10,000,000 of the amount. Nearly all the building has been in the municipalities, with exception of a little state aid for added classrooms for Negro schools in rural areas.

However, in the past 18 months nearly all school construction has been more or less at a stand still. That results from the uncertainty at the time of the Supreme Court decision, and just what sort of a permanent school program the legislature would adopt.

Failed to Provide Funds

The 1954 regular session of the legislature adopted a building program, but it did not provide any funds for its inauguration. It calls for an annual expenditure of $6,000,000.

State funds, figured at $12 per student, are set up in the program that awaits activation. However, some leaders want it changed to provide funds for schools where they are needed, rather than have the "credits" set aside for areas where facilities are fairly well equalized. The big white areas want it like it is, because they feel the plan of providing the funds where they are most needed will result in nearly all the money going to Negroes.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP TELLS PARENTS NOT TO FILE SCHOOL INTEGRATION PETITIONS UNTIL AFTER A FINAL AND CONCLUSIVE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Action Of Group Aimed At Growing Signs Of Interracial Tension In State

Representatives From Forty Counties Attend Meeting In Mound Bayou Sunday

Mound Bayou, Miss., Sept. 28.—(DSN)—The Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, called into a special session by its chairman and founder, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou, who has recently come into national prominence as a leader of his people in the state, in the session here Sunday adopted a statement advising Negro parents in the state not to file petitions for integration of the public schools until after there has been a "final and conclusive" decision with respect to integration by the United States Supreme Court.

The action of the organization was seen as aimed at the growing tension between the races in the state following demands for immediate integration that has led to threats of violence and bloodshed, threats of economic sanctions, and the organization of Citizens Councils throughout the state—local organizations of white groups—pledged to use every "legal means" to prevent integration and to keep the Negro citizens of the state from registering and voting.

The adoption of the statement signalizing a sharp break between the Regional Council of Negro Leadership and the State Conference of NAACP Branches, brought about the immediate resignation of Dr. E. J. Stringer of Columbus, men already engaged in sales and public relations.

Each year Tennessee A. and I. State University invites well known young Negro men and women in the fields of sales, advertising and public relations to serve as consultants and advisers in the university's career conference. Last year, the Tennessee institution inaugurated a marketing clinic which is open to young men and women already engaged in sales promotion and allied fields.

In addition action at the Pittsburgh board meeting, the NAMD approved a constitution and articles of incorporation, while it set its second annual meeting for Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, next March. Between

now and its March meeting, the marketing group will have an intense campaign for members and the affiliation of local branches. vice chairman of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, and president of the State Council of NAACP Branches. In a statement announcing his resignation as an officer of the council immediately following the adoption of the statement in regard to the petitions for immediate integration, Dr. Stringer said that it would be unethical for him to serve as an officer of both the State Conference of Branches of the NAACP and of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership since the development of such a sharp difference in the programs of the two organizations. He said however that he would continue as a member of the council and promised to present a written resignation at a later date.

In other actions the council adopted a set of resolutions in regard to recent statements coming from members of the Citizens Councils regarding economic sanctions and the denial of the right to vote to Negro citizens of the state. Sat. 10-2-54

The meeting was held in a big tent imported from Memphis in a last minute effort to provide a meeting place for the session. Dr. Howard in addressing the public session said that it was necessary to bring in the tent when the all-Negro Board of Trustees of the Mound Bayou school, and the officer of the AME Church refused to allow those places to be used for the meeting.

A crowd estimated at about 1,000, including representatives from forty counties attended the meeting.

SCHOOL PROGRAM BACKED BY LEAC

Full-Scale Construction Plan Approved

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune State Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12 — The State Legal Educational Advisory Committee Tuesday unanimously agreed to launching a full-scale Negro and white school construction program backed by a $60 million state bond issue if the proposed school abolition amendment passes.

Approval of the financing of the school construction program by the LEAC, one member said, will wipe out opposition to the school abolition amendment, particularly among professional educators.

The 25-member LEAC—created by the Legislature to map plans for keeping school segregation, however, made it clear Tuesday that all bets are off if the proposed amendment is rejected at the polls on Dec. 21.

Adoption of the amendment, giving the Legislature power to do away with public schools and go to a system of private tuition payments for children if segregation is threatened, is considered a vital weapon by the educational body.

Meanwhile Tuesday, the LEAC, told by Gov. Hugh White that opposition to the amendment is already evident on the Gulf Coast and in Northeast Mississippi, moved to send out speakers and provide information urging passage of the proposal.

The group agreed to form a speakers bureau among themselves to appear at public and private gatherings to explain the aims of the amendment.

House speaker Walter Sillers, Rosedale, credited with originating the amendment, said he feared that "many newspapers and others are stressing that this is an amendment to abolish the public school rather than to bring our constitution into conformity with the supreme court decision which **nullified our constitutional provisions for maintaining separate schools for Negroes and Whites."**

The committee adopted a series of 25 questions and answers which will be used throughout the state in an effort to answer objections which will be raised to the proposal.

Approval of the school construction plan by the LEAC came with unexpected swiftness.

The finance plan is the same — broader in fact, in some respects —than the program which the Legislature outlined but refused to finance in special session last November and December and again in regular session early this year.

A minimum of $120 million in new schools and improvements to present schools is needed in Mississippi, according to a survey of the state department of education. Some three-fourths of the amount is needed for Negro schools.

CAMPAIGN IS MAPPED FOR MISSISSIPPI VOTE

Proponents Of Public School Aboltion Plan Drive To Win Approval

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12.—Admitting "a lot of work must be done" if a constitutional amendment for abolition of public schools as a last resort against integration is ratified, the Legal Educational Advisory Committee Tuesday outlined a campaign to win voter approval in a Dec. 21 special election.

Gov. Hugh White, chairman of the group which contends ratification will permit continuance of segregation, said strongest opposition to the proposal is in Northeast Mississippi and along the Gulf Coast. He said that stems from "reports being spread that the Delta wants to abolish public schools."

Not The Objective

"We must get over to the people that that is not the objective," he said. "No one wants to abolish public schools."

James Ewing, president of Copiah-Lincoln Junior College at Wesson and former head of the Mississippi Education Association, said committee approval of a school building program "will do more than anything else to offset that feeling."

Later, the committee approved immediate inauguration of a 60 million dollar building program to remove the estimated 117,477,978 disparity in the segregated system. Although funds are not earmarked for Negro schools, a 1954 act provides that the two systems must be equalized before monies are spent to widen the gap now existent between them.

Questions Answered

A "question and answer" brochure was approved to answer opposition to the amendment. It will be mailed statewide and used by volunteer speakers.

The pamphlet outlines six steps it estimates will take from 10 to 20 years to exhause before it becomes necessary to bring the abolition amendment into play.

In answer to opponents that ratification of the amendment is "premature" in view of the delaying proposals, the committee's brochure states that voter approval "will serve notice that the people of Mississippi mean to maintain segregation at all cost."

It further states that "while a large number of Negro leaders have repudiated the separate but equal philosophy of school operation, it is believed that, by and large, Negroes want equal advantages for their children under a segregated tax-supported plan."

The pamphlet also states that voter ratification "will be a warning to alien organizations that we intend to preserve our way of life."

To Hear Arguments

Although Mississippi will not file a brief in the hearing called by the Supreme Court for Dec. 6 on plans for implementing its desegregation decision of May 17, the committee authorized four of its members to attend the argumene "as observers." They will be Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, House Speaker Walter Sillers, and T. J. Tubb, attorney of West Point and chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Committee members agreed to volunteer their services as speakers in presenting the amendment to the people prior to the Dec. 21 election. That action was taken after a proposal to accept "private funds" was rejected.

Speakers Sillers said "citizens councils" had agreed to help finance the campaign, and that he would contribute $1,000. He said spokesmen for 25,000 members of the councils had offered financial assistance.

However, Atty. Gen. Coleman questioned acceptance by the committee of private funds, and the group voted to offer speakers when called on and to have the private group to handle the expenses with the individuals involved.

The recent special legislative session refused to authorize campaign funds for the committee.

Joint Debates OK-ed

The committee also approved joint debates with the opposition after Mr. Tubb said "We have no fear from public debates on this gravest issue facing us since reconstruction days."

The committee was unanimous in supporting "in principle" the building program presented by Mr. Ewing. It will be recommended to a contemplated special legislative session in January which Governor White has said will be called "if the protective features of the constitutional amendment" are ratified.

Under the building program, each school district will receive a state allocation of $12 per child in average daily attendance per year, plus $3 for each Negro child (the latter for 10 years only), against which they can issue bonds up to 100 per cent of their estimated accruals for a 20 year building program.

Senator Earl Evans of Canton, chairman of the finance committee, said the $3 extra for Negro children would speed up equalization and aid districts with a heavy Negro population without burdening local taxpayers.

"We have helped poorer counties with the equalizing fund, and this will give those counties an opportunity to help others facing big building costs to equalize Negro schools," he said.

Fulltime Secretary

Other provisions of the committee-approved building program include:

No allotment of state funds could be used to retire an existing indebtedness of a local school district for the first five years of the construction program; however, at the end of that time all accruals would be available.

Local districts would be required to provide at least 25 per cent of the funds to be used for the construction of school facilities.

Any amount of bonds up to 60 million dollars could be issued at any time.

The limits in the existing general laws that no district could issue bonds in an amount more than 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the district would be removed insofar as concerned bonds or negotiable notes issued by the school district to provide its 25 per cent of the cost of construction.

The committee authorized fulltime work for Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County, its secretary, pending the December election. He will work with a four member special promotions committee, composed of J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education; Icey Day of Kosciusko; James Baxter of Meridian, and Mr. Tubb of West Point. They will set up a speaker's bureau and mail out committee reports to various groups in support of the amendment.

Speaker Sillers said the section in the amendment "overlooked" provides for "public schools" without reference to race. He said if students are assigned according to race, then attack would be on the individual school and not the state system.

The six "delaying steps" before resort to the amendment, as outlined by the committee are:

Continuance of segregation under the present state constitution notwithstanding the Supreme Court's integration decision; assignment of pupils by districts; gerrymandering of school districts; application of military or police power; other applicable statutes, and new statutes.

degree murder charges in Lawrence County Circuit Court. Circuit Judge Andrew Ponder will preside.

Hickman has been placed in Jackson County Jail at Newport. Lawrence County Sheriff D. S. 'Rosie' Foley said. He will be represented at the trial by Dean Morley, former Federal Bureau of Investigation chief of Arkansas and later state revenue commissioner, and Max Howell, both of Little Rock.

Hickman recently was removed to the State Hospital at Little Rock where he was under observation. Prosecuting Atty Bill Arnold of Batesville has received a report from physicians of the State Hospital but has not revealed its contents.

Lee County Rallying Against School Plan

TUPELO, Miss., Oct. 14 (U.P.)—Battle lines were forming today in Lee County to oppose a constitutional amendment authorizing public school abolition.

W. A. Roper, county superintendent of education, said Tupelo and Lee County Parent-Teacher Assn. members will meet Nov. 2 to discuss the amendment up for a statewide vote Dec. 21.

Roper, an outspoken opponent of the amendment, said school leaders with whom he has conferred in Northeast Mississippi are opposed to the amendment.

The Tupelo Junior Chamber of Commerce went on record this week in opposition to the proposed amendment, termed a "last resort" option by state leaders to maintain segregated schools.

State Rep. Byron Long of Lee and Itawamba Counties said he doubted that the amendment would pass in Lee County unless additional support is rallied.

MISSISSIPPI MOVES TO CLOSE SCHOOLS

Constitutional Change Offered in Legislature—Governor Lays Blame on Negroes

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7 (UP)—Gov. Hugh White today submitted to a special legislative session a proposed state constitutional amendment that would permit abolition of the state's public schools if necessary to preserve segregation of white and Negro pupils.

The amendment, siged by forty-four House members, was sent immediately to a House constitution committee, which approved it 9 to 2.

It was expected to be voted on tomorrow in the Lower House, but must be approved on three separate days before being sent to the Senate for action.

Governor White also submitted two othr measures designed to strengthen the state's stand on maintaining a dual school system. One would prohibit agitation of litigation against the present school system and another would require out-of-state lawyers to be screened before practicing in the state.

The measures are aimed at blocking court action by such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to bring about desegregation.

White Blames Negroes

Representatives and Senators many of them in shirtsleeves because of 90-degree heat, roared approval when Governor White said the State would resist the Supreme Court's recent ruling against public school segregation "with every legal means at our command."

Governor White said the State's Negroes had created the necessity for adoption of the amendment providing for abolition of public schools.

Governor White said that after the Supreme Court had outlawed public school segregation last May 17, Negroes of the State refused to pledge themselves to voluntary segregation. They now must suffer the responsibility for their action, he told the Legislature.

Negroes, he said, "not only repudiated what they had told us in private conference but demanded things that even the Supreme Court decision had not pretended to try to give them."

The proposed amendment which would have to be ratified by the voters in the November general election, would empower the Legislature to abolish public schools should Negroes make an organized effort to crack the color line.

"Sacrifices" Cited

The State's twenty-five-member Legal Education Advisory Committee which drafted the amendment, Mr. White said, "expended considerable time and effort to learn the true attitude of the Negro leadership of the State, in the hope that they would appreciate the sacrifices that have been made to equalize their opportunities without integrating the races."

He said the committee was "most postively and unexpectedly disappointed" in the reaction of Negroes.

As a result, he said, "no hope for a solution can now be predicted upon the cooperation of these men."

"We can go forward, however," he said, with the clear conscious of knowin gthat we gave them the opportunity to cooperate for the best interest of all, including themselves, and they spurned the offer.

"Upon them, not us, must rest full responsibility for rejection."

The Supreme Court, however, Mr. White said, "has deliberately proposed to tell us how we must operate our schools, although it has not spelled out the details."

"We know it cannot force us to operate schools if we do not desire to do so," he added.

Mr. White said in Mississippi there was "universal resolution not to abide by such an unreasonable decision" if lawful means could be found by which to avoid it."

The proposed amendment would permit the Legislature by two-thirds vote to abolish public schools state-wide or by a majority vote authorize local option. State money would be appropriated for students to attend private schools.

"There is no intention of abolishing the schools," Governor White said. but "there likewise is no intention of being unjustifiably forced to mix the races in our schools."

"We Shall Resist"

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7 (AP)—"We shall resist * * * by every legal means at our command," said Governor White, referring to the Supreme Court segregation decision.

"I want to say," said Governor White, "that there is no intention to 'defy' the Supreme Court; we are simply exercising the same legal right to resist this most unfortunate decision that the N. A. A. C. P. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] exercised in contesting the unanimous court decisions of over a half century."

RESOLUTION URGES SUFFICIENT SCHOOLS

Mississippi House Cites 'Sense Of Legislature'

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—The House of Representatives went on record Tuesday as favoring an adequate building and support financing program for schools if a constitutional amendment authorizing their abolition as a "last resort" to integration is ratified by the people.

Speaker Walter Sillers was joined by eight other members in the resolution which was steered to adoption by Representative James Baxter, chairman of the Education Committee. It now goes to the Senate.

The resolution states it is the "sense of the Legislature, in event the amendment is ratified, that an adequate and progressive support and building program shall be enacted so as to provide ample school facilities for the school children of Mississippi."

ONE-SIDED APPROVAL TO HALT INTEGRATION GIVEN IN HOUSE VOTE

Mississippians By 109 To 24 Give OK To Amendment On First Reading

SECOND TEST IS TODAY

Senate Will Wait And Study Same Measure—Opponents Seek To Get More Local Option Rights Included

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—Mississippi's first official step towards abolishing its segregated public schools to prevent integration as mandated by the Supreme Court was taken Wednesday by a one-sided vote in the House of Representatives.

Proponents of a constitutional amendment, to be used after all other legal efforts have been exhausted to preserve the dual system, won its adoption on the first of three required approvals by a vote of 109 to 24. Seyen members were "absent or not voting."

Votes To Spare

Adoption of the amendment, which still faces Senate approval and ratification by the people in a special election Dec. 21, was voted with 20 votes to spare over the required two-thirds of those taking part in the balloting.

Confident of the necessary votes, backers were successful in beating down four amendments to increase the vote by which the Legislature would be authorized to abolish public schools and vote funds directly to students for attendance at schools, private or otherwise, of their choice.

Efforts are planned Thursday when the issue comes up for its second test to provide that whatever substitute school plan may be later blue-printed by the Legislature, its enactment be contingent on approval by the voters. Leading that move are Representatives Sam Johnson of Tippah County, Joel Blass of Stone County and Joe Owen of Union County.

Opposition Listed

Chairman Paul Measell of the Constitution Committee called up the resolution embodying the amendment, and on motion of Representative Icey Day of Attala County, the rules requiring that it be laid on the table for one day following the committee report, were suspended.

Voting against the amendment were:

Beckett of Colhoun, Blass of Stone, Brown of Calhoun, Burks of Pearl River, Cato of Jefferson and Claiborne, Cherry of Kemper, Day and Gay, both of Pontotoc, Hale of Lafayette, Johnson of Tippah, Lecroy of Prentiss, Lee of Alcorn, Long of Lee and Itawamba, McCarver of Itawamba, McGehee of Marion, Medford of Alcorn, Owen of Union, Smith of Choctaw, Southward of Tishomingo, Tackett of Monroe, Weatherford of Lee, Williams of Hinds, Wroten of Washington and Young of Wayne.

Absent or not voting (7)—Fountain of Harrison and Jackson, Holmes of Montgoery, Kibbs of Jackson, Ramsey of Warren, Robertson of Jasper, Stephens of Union and Williams of Monroe.

Rather than take up its own similar amendment, the Senate decided to wait until the one from the House reaches it. That plan was adopted after Senator Earl Evans of Canton said such procedure would speed adjournment of the special session which convened Tuesday.

Senate approval is anticipated in view of authorship of its amendment by more than the required two-third of the 49 members.

Proponents of the amendment, headed by Gov. Hugh White, insist its use will be a "last resort" step. They said every legal means to bypass the court's integration decision is planned before falling back on the abolition proposal.

Local Option Last

The amendment to be presented to the voters for majority approval authorizes the Legislature by a two-thirds vote to abolish the tax-supported public schools statewide, or by majority vote to permit counties and local school districts to take that action.

Legislation implementing the decision would be taken at a contemplated second special session in January if it is ratified.

A group of members headed by Representative John Farese of Benton and Tippah Counties, lost, 68 to 62, to have the local option authorization based on a two-thirds vote. Other authors of the amendment were Mrs. John Farese of Benton County, Mr. Blass, Mr. Hale, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Long and Robert Scott of Franklin County.

The house then voted down, 86 to 41, an amendment by Mr. Southward, Mr. Long and Mr. Smith to require a two-thirds vote of the elected membership (94) fo rthe local option authorization, and followed without a record vote in rejecting the proposal by Mr. Blass and Mr. Hale for a three-fifths vote.

The final amendment by Representatives William Winter of Grenada County and George Rogers of Warren County to requir elocal option abolishment by a majority of the 140 members, likewise was voted down without a record tally.

Speaking against the amendment, Representative Owen said he resented the Supreme Court decision but did not see "how we can help ourselv sby abolishing public schools." Hee said his constituents wanted continuance of the public school system and felt they could continue segregation on a local basis.

'Up To People'

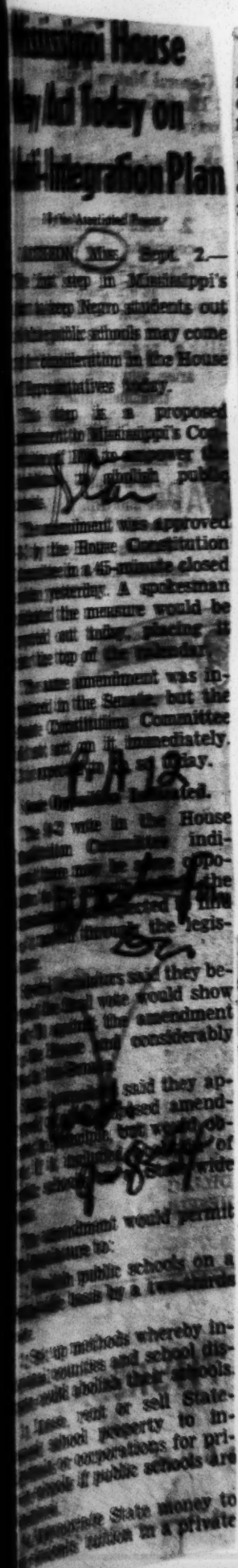
Representative Blass questioned who would determine the problem of invoking the terms of the amendment as a "last resort." He said the white children stand to lose more than Negroes since he said the Federal Government will "move into the education field if it is vacated by the state."

The South Mississippian said the "real choice is between public and private schools in some counties and between public schools in some counties and between public schools and no schools in others." He said without tax support for schools, many poorer counties would suffer since they now depend on the richer polittcal subdivisions for equalizing funds.

Representative Day said the purpose of the backers is not to do away with public schools.

"All this resolution does is place the matter up to the people," the Attala Countian said.

The House and Senate both meet at 10 Thursday morning.



Mississippi House May Act Today on Anti-Integration Plan

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 2— The first step in Mississippi's plan to keep Negro students out of the public schools may come under consideration in the House of Representatives today.

The step is a proposed amendment to Mississippi's Constitution which would empower the Legislature to abolish public schools.

The amendment was approved by the House Constitution Committee in a 45-minute closed session yesterday. A spokesman called the measure would be voted out today, placing it on the top of the calendar.

The same amendment was introduced in the Senate, but the Senate Constitution Committee has not yet acted on it. It could act today.

[illegible] 92 vote in the House Constitution Committee indicates [illegible] opposition to the measure [illegible] through the Legislature.

Legislators said they believe a final vote would show support for the amendment [illegible] considerably [illegible]

[illegible] said they approved the proposed amendment, but would oppose [illegible] of the schools [illegible] wide [illegible]

The amendment would permit the Legislature to:

1. Abolish public schools on a statewide basis by a two-thirds [illegible]

2. Set up methods whereby individual counties and school districts could abolish their schools.

3. Lease, rent or sell State-owned school property to individuals or corporations for private schools if public schools are abolished.

4. Appropriate State money to parents [illegible] tuition in a private [illegible]

Governor Urges Passage.

Gov. Hugh White, in his message to a joint session yesterday, did not show preference in the method.

He urged passage, not only of the amendment, but also of two other statutes to help retain segregation.

One would prohibit agitation of law suits by outsiders. The other would require out-of-State attorneys to be cleared through the Mississippi Bar Association before they could practice in this State.

The Governor told the joint session the action the Legislature was about to undertake was not an attempt to defy the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

"We are simply exercising the same lebal right to resist this most unfortunate decision that the NAACP exercised in contesting the unanimous court decisions of over half a century," he said.

"We Shall Resist."

"We shall resist (the decision) . . . by every legal means at our command."

Makin ghis stand clear, the Governor said, "I say, and I say again, there is no intention of abolishing the schools."

On the other hand, he said, "let me make it clear that there likewise is no intention of being unjustifiably forced to mix the races in our schools."

MISSISSIPPI ACTS ON SCHOOL MOVI

House Group Approves Proposal, 9 to 2

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7—Mississippi's Legislature, handed a challenge by Gov. Hugh White to throw up a constitutional safeguard against integration of the races in public schools, moved quickly Tuesday to start the proposal toward passage.

The House constitutions committee took the first step by quickly approving, 9 to 2, the proposed constitutional amendment and sending it to the floor for action.

The constitutional amendment gives the Legislature broad power to abolish the public school system on a statewide basis or give local districts the authority to abolish their systems.

It goes further to permit sale of the schools and their properties, and the use of public funds for children to obtain private education.

White, who called the lawmakers into special session to consider the constitutional proposal, told a joint assembly Tuesday that the state must give notice "to all the world," that it is prepared to abolish its public schools if necessary to keep segregation.

At the same time, White told the lawmakers that "there is absolutely no desire to abandon our public schools; there is absolutely no present intention to do so."

The governor said, however, that "there likewise is no intention of being unjustifiably forced to mix the races in our schools."

White emphasized that the move the state is making "is no intention to 'defy' the supreme court."

He said that the state was "simply exercising the same legal right to resist the May 17 decision of the supreme court outlawing school segregation that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had used to overturn the previous "separate but equal" school doctrine.

The 73-year-old governor gained applause when he told the legislators that the state of Mississippi would resist the supreme court ruling "by every legal means at our command."

The theory of the amendment for abolition of the schools, White said, was "unanswerable both as to logic and merit."

He said that the supreme court "has deliberately proposed to tell us how we must operate our public schools," but that it "cannot force us to operate schools if we do not desire to do so."

Requirement in the proposal that a two-thirds majority in the Legislature would be necessary to abolish the schools on a statewide basis, White said is "tangible evidence" that the leaders of the state propose to use it only as a "last resort."

White made it plain that in proposing the amendment, his administration has "no intention of abandoning or even reducing our public school program."

Conversely, he declared, many of those who had opposed the launching of a school building program for Negroes have pledged their support to the program if the amendment is adopted. The amendment must be approved by the Legislature by a two-thirds vote and then submitted to the voters for ratification in a statewide election in December.

The governor said that the Legislature was called to face a "crisis which we did not seek but which we alone can solve."

He commended the Legislature on creating the 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee which went to work and drafted the constitutional proposal after the supreme court decision.

The committee, he said, "expended considerable time and effort to learn the true attitude of the Negro leadership of the state."

These leaders, the governor went on, "not only repudiated what they had told us in private conference but demanded things that even the supreme court decision had not pretended to try to give them."

White said that "no hope for solution can now be predicated upon the co-operation of these men," but added that the state could proceed "with the clear conscience of knowing that we gave them the opportunity to cooperate for the best interest of all, and they spurned the offer."

The constitutional amendment meanwhile was introduced in both houses of the Legislature, with 54 sponsors in the House and 33 in the Senate.

The 33 sponsors in the Senate virtually assured its passage, since it is a two-thirds majority of that body.

In both branches the amendment was referred by presiding officers to the constitution committees.

As the lawmakers moved through the first day of the season, they put quick approval on a $97,000 appropriation to pay their expenses and legislative help for three weeks.

After the joint session at which governor White outlined the main objective of the session, the two branches also received a supplementary message outlining 19 minor subjects which can be considered.

These include:

Constitutional Amendments

1. Empower the Legislature to abolish public schools and set up methods whereby individual counties or school districts could abolish their schools.

Statutes

1. Curb, control, and more perfectly define champerty and the stirring up of litigation.

2. More adequately regulate the practice of law within Mississippi by attorneys not licensed to practice law here.

3. Make adequate appropriations to fight court cases involving segregated schools.

4. Clarifying laws concerning public printing.

5. Fix the site for the gas chamber to be used in executions.

Raise salaries of circuit and chancery judges.

7. Amend homestead exemption laws to permit tax loss reimbursements for school purposes.

8. Authorize expenditure of $3000 in administration of national school lunch act. The sum was appropriated but not authorized to be spent.

9. Authorizes state building commission to sell certain state lands in Jackson.

10. Restores provision authorizing boards of supervisors to appropriate additional funds not to exceed $50 per month for vital statistics.

11. Amends law providing diagnostic and treatment program for cancer patients because of reduction in funds.

12. Authorize employment of additional guards for the maximum security unit at the state penitentiary.

13. Re-distribute expenditures of parole board.

14. Enables Mississippi to receive lands, gifts and bequests for hospitals and other public purposes.

15. All matters of local and private legislation.

16. Amend law on out-of-state scholarships for medical students so as to include Negroes.

17. Declare policy of the state in regard to water and set up a water study group.

18. Transfers $1,850,000 from the livestock, poultry and egg product on special fund into the state treasury to the general fund.

19. Raising the salary of the county judge of any county having an assessed valuation in excess of 20 million dollars.

New Solons Sworn In at Special Meet

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Two new senators and one new representative were sworn in as the 1954 special session of the Legislature got under way today.

The new senators were Barney Bramlett, Oxford attorney, and John S. Throope of Water Valley. The representative was Richard Burchett of Yazoo City.

Bramlett replaces Sen. Thomas Ethridge of Oxford who resigned to become U.S. attorney for north Mississippi.

Throope replaces Sen. Murray Williams of Water Valley who resigned to become assistant U.S. attorney for north Mississippi.

And Burchett replaces Rep. Harry Applebaum of Yazoo County who resigned to become mayor of Yazoo City.

Mississippi Will Attack Validity of 14th Amendment to Constitution

Call p. 3 Fri. 10-1-54
Kansas City, Mo.

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP)— Mississippi, frantic in an attempt to keep Negroes in their own schools and away from whites, has decided to attack the U. S. constitution, or at least a part of it.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, addressing he Tri-County Bar association at Brookhaven last week, revealed plans for the far-reaching action which in his words: "Will give Mississippi its first opportunity to challenge the validity of the 14th amendment."

Coleman said two-thirds of the members of each house of congress did not vote to propose the amendment nor was it ratified by three fourths of the states until Souhern states had been forced under military rule to ratify.

He said the right to attack the validity of a constitutional amendment has already been established in the courts.

The Tri-County Bar association, voted unanimously to endorse Coleman's stand.

He said the recent school segregation cases heard in the court were predcited on the 14th amendment and tested the applicability of the amendment, but not its validity.

the recess was then voted. It was returned to the House and signed by Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County.

The resolution was returned to the Senate Friday morning and signed before a quorum in "open" session. To make certain that legal technicalities had been followed, Lt. Gov. Gartin informed the senators he was signing the resolution and asked whether any of them had any questions. That is required.

There was none and the document was signed and sent to Secretary of State Heber Ladner for publication. J. V. Carr, assistant secretary of state, was credited with catching the near mixup.

Ratification or rejection of the amendment is now up to the voters in a special election Dec. 21. Under the Constitution, the voters must be notified through legal publication of the election three months in advance of its being held.

The only other action of the Senate was acceptance of House amendments to its bill clarifying a 1954 regular session act providing state aid for inland port counties for development of their harbors and port facilities.

The House changes provide all revenue acquired from the port and from bond issues shall be first used for retirement of county general bonds issued for their development.

Under the bill, Bolivar, Washington, Warren, Adams and possibly Tishomingo Counties may retain a half mill of the state's two-mill property tax collected within them for development of port and harbor facilities provided they put up an equal amount of their funds. Operation

ONE-SIDED APPROVAL GIVEN SCHOOL PLAN; ANOTHER VOTE TODAY

'Last Resort' Integration Bar Faces Second Reading In The Senate

ACTION TERMED PLEDGE

Mississippi Amendment, When Adopted By Legislature Goes To Citizens For Ratification Of Segregation

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 14.—The Senate by a one-sided vote of 42 to 2 Tuesday adopted on the first of three required readings a House - approved constitutional amendment authorizing abolition of public schools as a "last resort" step against their desegregation.

Approval of the proposal, which must be ratified by the voters, followed admonitions from some supporters that such action was tantamount to a pledge to later vote sufficient funds to bring Negro schools to an equal with the whites. A special session in January is planned for that purpose provided the amendment is ratified in a Dec. 21 special election.

Truly Momentous

Senator Willis Matthews of Magee, chairman of the Constitution Committee, steered the amendment to adoption with the assertion, "This is one of the most momentous events in the history of our state." He said he did not believe it will be necessary to resort to the amendment as "sufficient economic pressure" can be applied on Negroes to agree to continuance of the segregated system, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's integration decision.

"It may not be a complete answer to our problem, but at least it will delay integration and we are willing to pay almost any price to prevent that," he said.

It was Senator W. B. Alexander of Cleveland, in the heavily Negro populated Delta section, who said "everybody who votes for this amendment has a co-equal responsobility to finance a program of adequate schools for the Negro citizens of this state."

In Effect, A Pledge

"The only way to maintain segregation is to give the Negro people equal schools and if we vote for this amendment we are in effect pledging to do that when we meet again," he said.

Echoing Senator Alexander's sentiments were Senators Ed Simmons of Tylertown, and Quitman Lott of Purvis. Senator Lott said, "The State doesn't have a leg to stand on until we give Negroes some good schools."

An effort to amend the proposal to restrict authority for abolition of schools on the local level by taking that authority from the Legislature, as well as for final ratification of a substitute plan by the people, was unsuccessful.

Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, school leader who said he was "just as much against integration as anyone else," said authority for the "last resort" step would not be voted until other efforts to prevent integration have been taken. He said forces seking adquate school support in the past "have been defeated by the crowd now calling for protection."

Amendments Walloped

Five amendments were offered by Senator Owens and downed by one-sided votes. He proposed:

1. That legislative authority to abolish schools statewide be eliminated and that authority restricted to counties and school districts. It was downed 40 to 2.

2. Eliminate the section authorizing the Legislature to permit counties and school districts to abolish their schools, voted down without a record vote.

3. A new section providing that before it is necessary to abolish public schools that assurance be given that adequate funds for their present segregated operation be given. It lost, 38 to 7.

4. A new section providing that areas abolishing public schools under the "local option" feature of the amendment be required to continue their support of schools from the state level. Rejected 41 to 3.

5. That abolition not be effected until the substitute plan is first approved by the people in a referendum. It was lost, 41 to 2.

On final roll call the amendment as approved by the house was adopted, 42 to 2. Voting against it were Senators Owens and Howard McDonnell of Biloxi.

Senator Booth Simpson of Blue Mountain, who was present and against the amendment "paired" with absent Senator Ray Price of Brookhaven, a proponent.

Windup By Thursday

The Senate is expected to complete action o nthe amendment Thursday.

Later, the Senate passed several other measures and then voted for final adjournment Sept. 23 of the current special session which convened Sept. 7. The resolution, by Senator L. B. Porter of Union, provides that work will cease this Friday and the journals left open until next week.

The adjournment resolution, however, was kept in the Senate on a motion to reconsider.

Other Senate actions included passage of a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for old age pensions to restore cuts made in July because of inadequate funds; transferred $1,850,000 from a special loan fund for livestock and poultry development to the general fund; authorized the building commission to sell seat of government lands in Jackson, and created a new chancery court district of Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson and Wilkinson counties.

Meanwhile, on the House side an appropriation of $50,000 for a newly created Water Resources Policy Commission was approved, along with salary raises from $7,500 a year to $9,000 for the Circuit and Chancery Court judges. The House also released to the Senate its bill creating the water resources commission of seven members.

Other House actions included: Increased traveling expenses for parole board members; provided that scholarship loans for Negroes for out-of-state study can be made; appropriated $3,000 additional for administration of the school lunch program, and increased salaries for engineers of the Mississippi Levee Commission.

Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County said the levee commission bill raises the chief engineer from $8,000 to $10,000 a year; adds the office of assistant chief engineer at $8,400 a year, and ups the assistants from $6,000 to $7,500.

The Senate meets at 10 Wednesday morning, and the House at 2 p.m.

82 'Secret Councils' Organized To Uphold Segregation in Miss.

Spokesman Says Violence Barred, Groups Will Act Along 'Legal Lines'

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11—Organization of secret "Citizens Councils" in Mississippi's 82 counties to uphold racial segregation through cooperative efforts—or otherwise—has been confirmed by one of the leaders in the movement.

The spokesman—a member of the state legislature—insists the councils are not "hooded or vigilante" groups and that violence is not one of the "otherwises" in the program to keep the races separated. He said whatever courses are taken will be along "legal lines."

For obvious reasons, the spokesman said, names and connections of the members will not be divulged.

"The councils are composed of freedom loving Mississippians who believe in separation of the races with liberty for both," the leader said. "We are organizing and uniting all patriotic white citizens to direct and support our local and state officials."

Keystone in the movement to preserve "Southern customs and traditions" centers around the application of economic pressure to trouble-makers.

One of the four committees in each council is a "Legal Advisory Committee."

Guard Against Agitators

According to a prospectus sent those invited to join, the function of the legal group is to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for handling any problem that may arise." It also will "provide legal council for all members" and will "recommend application of economic pressure to trouble makers."

There is no confirmation as to whether "economic pressure" has already been applied. However, in three widely separated sections of the state certain actions would indicate that course may have been taken.

In one instance, a place of business in which the president of the Mississippi branches of the Natonal Association for the Advancement of Colored People

MISSISSIPPI

is interested, has been closed because it has been labeled "a public nuisance." Protests against the cafe were filed by other Negroes and not whites.

In another section, Negroes who presented a petition for integration of the races in the county schools withdrew it reportedly after the white employe of one of the leaders complained he was losing business "as long as the signer worked" for him. The Negroes explained they withdrew the petition, a form recommended by the NAACP, because they "did not understand what it called for." They said they thought it was a petition for "equal facilities."

NAACP Petition Dropped

The other instance didn't get beyond the "borning" stage. It was another of the NAACP form petitions for integrations. White leaders contacted the leaders and the matter was dropped.

Reports are that councils have already been set up in over half the counties and that organization work is scheduled and under way in the others. Organization of certain central Mississippi counties is scheduled next Tuesday night at Louisville.

The invitation to prospective members states that "we must stand together and present a united front in the days of crisis ahead." It states that the annual dues are $5.

It also states that "we will be in a position to support any national organization that we feel sanctions our ideals." In that connection, the spokesman said councils have already been formed in some states above the Mason-Dixon line.

System of 'Education'

Indicative of the asserted plan to seek cooperation is the creation of an "Information and Education Committee" in each council. It will gather information pertaining to segregation and the dangers of integration.

Each council also has two other committees, besides the legal and education groups. They are:

1. Political and Elections Committee—Its purposes are listed as follows: Screen all candidates in local and state elections against those who might be seeking the Negro vote. If necessary, organize a white private election within the council to combat the Negro bloc vote. Discourage Negro registration by every legal means.

2. Membership and Finance Committee—It seeks white patriotic voters for membership on the basis "we must mobilize public opinion."

Segregation Plan Gains In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Mississippi Senate today approved, 42-to-2, on first reading a House-approved constitutional amendment that would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools as a means of retaining segregation.

The amendment is scheduled to come up for its second reading tomorrow. It will be voted on by the electorate December 21.

SCHOOL MEASURE OKAYED, 42 TO 2

Senate Passes Proposal on First Vote

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 14—Mississippi's Senate, expressing concern over the grave need for construction of Negro schools, Tuesday went on to give lopsided approval to the proposed constitutional amendment for abolition of public schools as a segregation safeguard.

By a vote of 42 to 2, the proposed amendment won its first of three required passages by the Senate. The measure last week cleared the House in three successive days by wide margins.

But some senators who backed the constitutional proposal declared on the floor that they felt the lawmakers have a great responsibility to fulfill their pledge to launch a program of Negro school construction.

The only two senators to vote against the proposed constitutional provision on final passage were Sens. George Owens, Pontotoc, and Howard McDonnell, Biloxi.

'Has Responsibility'

Sen. W. B. Alexander, whose home town of Boyle is in one of the predominantly Negro counties of the state, said he felt that "everybody who votes for this amendment has a co-equal responsibility to finance a program of adequate schools for the Negro citizens of this state."

He declared that "the only way to maintain segregation is to give the Negroes of this state schools."

The Legislature in special session and regular session early this year had outlined a program of equalized school opportunities for Negroes along with construction of equal school buildings with whites. But the lawmakers were unable to decide on financing the new program, which will require some $30 million in new taxes.

January Session

A special session in January is anticipated to carry out the financing of the new program and to insert the amendment for abolition of public schools in the constitution.

Alexander said that "as Christian citizens, we must bear in mind when we meet again that we must finance a program of adequate schools for the Negro citizens."

His sentiments were echoed in speeches by Sens. Quitman Lott, Purvis, and Ed Simmons, Tylertown.

Lott said that the state "doesn't have a leg to stand on until we give them (Negroes) some good schools."

A rear-guard fight against the amendment was waged by Sen. George Owens, Pontotoc, who was soundly beaten on five amendments to the proposal which he offered from the floor.

Owens' Stand

Owens sought to spell out in the amendment that the final decision for abolition of public schools would be left to the local and county school districts.

One of the Owens' amendments would have provided that before any act of the Legislature abolishing schools would become operative it would be submitted to a popular vote.

Rejected in his bid to revise the proposal, Owens charged on the final vote that he felt the abolition power in the hands of the Legislature will degrade the white schools of this state."

He said that he would be "ungrateful to the great white belt of this state which I represent if I did not oppose this amendment."

Sen. Willis Matthews, Magee, chairman of the constitutions committee who handled the measure on the floor, said that he did not regard the amendment as "the complete answer to keep segregation, but it will be a delay in the integration of the races."

'Economic Stress'

He said he believed the 'final answer as to whether or not there will be segregation or integration" would depend on the use of "economic stress" upon Negroes at the community level.

Returning to session during the afternoon, the Senate cleared the decks for quitting work for the special session Friday by adopting a resolution providing sine die adjournment of the session on Sept. 23.

The last five days is normally allowed for completion of clerical

work and permit the governor to take action on all bills passed. The adjournment resolution must still be approved by the House, however.

Also during the afternoon session, the Senate with only one dissenting vote approved reappropriation of the $1,500,00 which lapsed in the state welfare funds on July 1.

Welfare Grants

Gov. Hugh White had asked the Legislature at the special session to put the lapsed funds back into the program in order to restore cuts averaging $1.78 per month in the old age welfare grants effected in July.

Sen. Burkitt Martin, Vicksburg, expressed concern over the welfare appropriation in view of a report issued Monday by the state budget commission indicating an anticipated deficit of more than $1,250,000 at the end of the current biennium.

"We're just spending money we haven't got," Martin asserted.

But Sen. Earl Evans, conservative chairman of the Senate finance committee, said that "this may be a good investment, if we permit a decrease in the old age grants at this time, it will make this a chief political issue in the campaigns coming up next year."

Fund Transfer

Immediately afterwards the Senate without a dissenting vote approved the transfer of $1,850,000 left over in the fund for the 1952 livestock, poultry and egg production loan program to the state treasury.

Also given Senate passage after a sharp hour-long debate was a measure to permit the state building commission to dispose of seven lots of state owned lands in downtown Jackson which are under 99 year leases.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Mitchell Robinson, Jackson, who said that neither the owners nor the state of Mississippi "is getting any benefit out of these lots as the situation now stands."

He urged that they be sold "so improvements can be made on them and they will be put on the tax rolls."

The House meanwhile Tuesday coasted through its session, passing seven measures.

Water Resources

Included in the House actions were passage of a $50,000 appropriation for the proposed new state water resources commission and corrective measures affecting the state medical education loan program, the school lunch program and the parole board expense items.

The House put final approval on the Senate-passed bill raising the salaries of circuit and chancery court judges from $7500 to $9000. Gov. White had requested the action by the special session.

Here is how the state Senate voted on the first passage of the constitutional amendment for abolition of the public schools.

For—Adams, Alexander, Appleton, Barlow, Bramlett, Britton, Burgin, Clark, Cornwell, Demoville, Eudy, Evans, Gautier, Glazier, Gunn, Hall, Harned, Kyle, Lott, Lucas, McClure, McIntyre, Martin of Vicksburg, Martin of Bentonia, Matthews, Morton, Pennington, Porter, Robinson, Sanders, Sartor, Simmons, Statham, Stewart, Stoddard, Throop, Turman, Walker, Watkins, White, Williams and Wooten.

Against—McDonnell and Owens.

Paired—Price and Simpson.

Absent or Not Voting—Bodron, Bridges and Jobe

SCHOOL AMENDMENT APPROVED BY HOUSE; SENATE OK IS CERTAIN

Upper Chamber To Consider 'Last Resort' Action At Session Monday

ADOPTED BY 105-14 VOTE

Mississippi Voters Will Go To Polls Dec. 21 For Special Ballot If Charter Change Is Cleared

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—A history-making constitutional amendment for abolishment of Mississippi's segregated public schools as a "last resort" legal move against their racial integration Friday was cleared by the House for assured Senate adoption next week.

It will then go before the voters in a special election Dec. 21.

The amendment was adopted Friday on the last of its required three readings by a vote of 105 to 14, or 25 votes more than the required two-thirds.

Motion By Opponent

"I think we now know the will of the majority and any attempt to hold it until Monday, as permitted under the rules, would be a delaying tactic and would prolong this special session," Representative Johnson said. "I therefore ask for unanimous consent that the amendment be immediately sent to the Senate so it can be considered there Monday."

No objection was raised.

Opposing the amendment on the first reading Wednesday were 24 members, with 22 listed Thursday. Those who stood pat on the final roll call Friday were:

Representatives Blass of Stone County, Brown of Calhoun County, Day and Gay of Pontotoc County, Johnson of Tippah County, Lecroy of Prentiss County, McCarver of Itawamba County, Smith of Choctaw County, Southward of Tishomingo County, Tackett of Monroe County, Weatherford of Lee County, Williams of Hinds County, Wroten of Washington County and Young of Wayne County.

Four "Paired" Against

Four of those against the amendment who "paired" with absent proponents were Representatives Cato of Jefferson-Claiborne Counties, Burks of Pearl River County, Long of Lee-Itawamba Counties and McGehee of Marion County. There were 13 members, other than the four who were paired, absent or not voting.

Representatives Joe Owen of Union County and Dexter Lee of Alcorn County, who had opposed the proposal on the two previous roll calls, voted for it Friday with an explanation.

They said their action was taken "in order that the amendment may be submitted to our people so that they may have an opportunity to share this tremendous responsibility with us."

Asserting that the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court in effect reduced the present constitutional requirement for separate, but equal, educational opportunities in Mississippi "to a scrap of worthless paper," the two northeast members said:

"We do not propose, at this time, to be a party to the abolition of our free public schools or to the striking down of our laws on segregation and the repealing of our State Constitution insofar as our public schools are concerned. For us to go along with this idea at this time would mean that we endorsed the action of our courts and that we were trying to hasten the day that we would feel the full effect of their intended action, for after all, that is the whole purpose of the court, to nullify our Constitution and destroy our laws."

Blass' Reasoning

However, Representative Joel Blass of Stone County, said he could not favor the proposal because he felt to change his position "will be a recommendation to my people to accept it when it is submitted to them."

Representative A. Y. Keith of Sharkey County, another opponent who voted for the proposal on the final reading, said he was "yielding to show the world that we believe in our segregated system."

The amendment, if ratified, will give the Legislature authority to abolish the statewide public school system by a two-third vote or by a majority vote empower local districts to take that step.

In event the abolition amendment is used, it also authorizes the Legislature to vote funds directly to students to attend schools of their choice, private or otherwise.

Representative Don Colmer of Forrest County has raised the question whether the amendment nullifies another section which prohibits the use of public funds for parochial schools.

Proponents, headed by House Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County, feel that since the funds will go to the children and not the schools, that constitutional prohibition is not affected.

The amendment was recommended by a 25-member legal Educational Advisory Committee created at the 1954 regular session to work out a plan to preserve segregation. It anticipated an unfavorable Supreme Court ruling.

The advisory group recommended the current special legislative session which convened last Tuesday after failure of a bi-racial conference called by Gov. Hugh White in July to get Negro leaders to agree, on a "voluntary" segregation plan, conditioned on Negro schools being immediately equalized with the whites.

Proponents insist, as does Governor White, that there is no desire to abolish public schools. They believe with the amendment in effect, Negro leaders will be willing to continue equalized segregation and that they will not attempt integration.

UNION GROUP OPPOSES STATE SCHOOL ACTION

Mississippi Labor Unit Asks Members To Fight Move

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 6. — (AP) — The Mississippi Federation of Labor voted Wednesday to oppose the proposed constitutional amendment which would allow the Legislature to abolish the public schools and set up a private school system.

The amendment was adopted by a recent special session of the legislature to be used as a "last resort" weapon against desegregation in the public school system.

A resolution adopted by the federation at the closing session of its annual convention, urged its members and members of affiliate organizations to vote against the amendment in the Dec. 21 referendum.

"We believe the one correct answer to our problem is a better, larger and a more effective education program with public financial support and supervision," the resolution said.

"The greatest need in Mississippi today is a better educational program, with better school facilities for all children of the state. We submit that if this problem could be solved, many other problems that face us today, would automatically be solved."

The resolution said that in all probability, the school lunch program would be thrown out if the system became private instead of public.

"There is also considerable doubt as to the future of the free school text books program and the teacher retirement program, if we change to a private school system," the resolution said.

Mississippi is losing many of its best teachers because of a low salary schedule, the resolution said, adding that under a private school system teacher's salaries would be even lower.

EDUCATION 1954

SCHOOL SOLUTION LIES IN BUILDING PROGRAM

Commercial Appeal

Mississippi Education Boss Sees That Solution

P. 28

TALKS TO EXECUTIVES

Memphis,

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Date.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 20.—J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, told school administrators in annual convention here Wednesday night that equalization of Negro buildings with those of the whites will minimize efforts to break down the racially segregated system.

He called a proposed 60 million dollar building program more important in the state's program to preserve segregation in the face of the Supreme Court's integration decision than a constitutional amendment proposed by the Legal Educational Advisory Committee authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools as the last step to prevent desegregation.

'All Need Classroom'

The advisory group, headed by Gov. Hugh White, has endorsed the building program "conditioned" on ratification of the abolition amendment by the voters in a Dec. 21 special election.

"I believe that the most important thing yet proposed by the advisory committee is the school building program," Mr. Tubb told the Association of School Administrators. "It is our belief that every child, regardless of race, creed or color, should have a good classroom in which to study."

"If there is a classroom for only the whites then it is logical that the Negroes will seek as a last resort admittance to the schools," he said. "If they are given classrooms in which to study we are far less likely to have any trouble about the Negroes seeking admittance into the white schools. Mississippians must realize this and provide adequate school buildings at the soonest possible time."

The State Department of Education has estimated it will take 118 million dollars to equalize school buildings in the 82 counties.

As to the abolition amendment, Mr. Tubb said the Legislature would never use the authority until the state constitutional provision for separate, but equal, opportunities has been stricken down and other "delaying" steps exhausted.

Needs Two-Thirds Vote

"In other words, the Legislature by two-thirds membership of both houses would not act upon this matter until the choice came to be between integration and the trying of another system of schools," he said. "The people then would exercise their choice through two-thirds or more of the members of the Legislature."

Under the proposed amendment, it will take two-thirds vote of both branches to abolish schools statewide, and a majority vote to authorize local communities to abolish their schools.

Mr. Tubb pointed out that other phases of the dual system have already been equalized — teacher salaries, transportation and administration. He also said Mississippi has spent 65 million dollars since 1946 on school buildings, and had improved the transportation system to where there are only 100 sub-standard buses now in use.

Asserting that race relations in the state have been extremely good, Mr. Tubb said "it is the opinion of most of the white people, and it is thought by many (a majority of the Negroes) that it would be for the best interest of all the people to continue our segregated schools."

Meanwhile, at the convention an undercurrent of uncertainty over the amendment was evident. However, no official action has yet been taken.

'Anti' Group Formed

It was learned that an organization was formed at Hattiesburg Tuesday night to present speakers and distribute literature in opposition to the amendment. Attending the meeting was State Representative Joel Blass of Stone County, who opposed the amendment at the recent special session, and county superintendents of education of Covington and Forrest Counties.

The group will seek to offset the campaign authorized by the Legal Educational Advisory committee to gain voter ratification of the amendment. Members of the LEAC have agreed to volunteer their time for speech-making.

George E. Myers of Crystal Springs, president of the administrators association, is scheduled to be succeeded Thursday by N. L. Walker of Shelby, in the latter's elevation from vice president.

R. B. PATTERSON HEAD OF SEGREGATION MOVE

Commercial Appeal

Planter, Former Grid Ace At Mississippi State

P. 4

LIVED AT GERMANTOWN

Memphis,

By The United Press

Date.

INDIANOLA, Miss., Oct. 22.—A 32-year-old redheaded planter who once captained the Mississippi State football team has been selected to call the signals for Mississippi's Citizens' Councils, county organizations dedicated to preserving segregation.

Robert B. Patterson, an ardent exponent of white supremacy, is executive secretary for the councils, and will open a full-time office in Winona next month. He has been active for some weeks now in getting council members ready to fight for continued separation of the races.

Formed In 25 Counties

Councils, composed of white male citizens, are now organized in 25 counties, Mr. Patterson said. Every county in the Delta except Coahoma has an organization. The belt of organized counties extends eastward to the Alabama line. Only three in South Mississippi are listed. So far it is chiefly a Delta organization.

Mr. Patterson, a 200-pounder who stands 6 foot 2, rents 1,585 acres of Sunflower County land on which he has been growing cotton for the last four years. He has two daughters and a 4-month-old son. Before moving here he farmed at Germantown, Tenn. He is a World War II veteran, and was captain of the Mississippi State football team in 1942.

He has 35 Negro tenant families on his plantation.

Mr. Patterson has been sending council members statements on organization of the councils and on segregation itself. In a letter of Aug. 31 he sent out a list of reading matter to which he suggested that one member of each council subscribe.

"The following authors are interested in the segregation problem," he said. "Some of these groups are anti-semitic. However . . . all religious groups, including all Protestants, have been pushing the anti-segregation issue, and it is time for all of us to speak out for separation of black and white races."

Even though some of his recommended reading is anti-semitic, and some anti-Catholic, Mr. Patterson denied the councils follow those teachings.

"Some of our best members are Jews," he said.

Reading List Given

The reading list includes publications by the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of White People, Inc., Griffin, Ga.; For America, Chicago; The Defenders, Wichita, Kans.; National Association for the Advancement of White People, Washington; The Cross and the Flag, Los Angeles; National Citizens Protective Association, Inc., St. Louis; the Christian Nationalist Crusade; Los Angeles; and Pro-Southerners, Fort Pierce, Fla.

Mr. Patterson also recommends "Black Monday," a book written by Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady of Brookhaven asserting that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision was a step toward communism.

Various council members have said among their chief aims are keeping elections in control of white voters, endorsing political candidates who will fight for segregation and aplying economic pressure if necessary on Negroes to keep them segregated.

Mr. Patterson, who does not trust newspaper reporters, has a prepared statement on the purposes of the councils — they are "dedicated to maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility within our communities and state, and preservation of our states' rights.

"Our primary objective is preservation of racial segregation."

MISSISSIPPI

TENSION

FOES, FRIENDS DEBATE SCHOOLS AMENDMENT

Commercial Appeal

Pontotoc Senator Expresses Fears At Tupelo

Memphis, Tenn.

STATE TO VOTE DEC. 21

Publ. 11-3-54

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., Nov. 2.—Opponents and proponents to the proposed constitutional amendment that will be the subject of a special Mississippi election Dec. 21, aired by their views at a meeting sponsored by the Tupelo Parent-Teachers Association here Tuesday night.

Educators from Lee and surrounding counties, plus numerous other persons attended the meeting at the Tupelo High School.

Owens, Gore Speak

State Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, an outspoken opponent to the proposed amendment, and State Representative Ney Gore of Quitman, secretary to the Legal Education Advisory Committee were guest speakers.

Senator Owens said, "There is no assurance that abolishing the public school system in Mississippi would maintain segregation, as the amendment is designed to do."

He said he feared, "Enemies of public schools in Mississippi would turn the so-called last resort measure into a first resort and take advantage of the power the legislature will have should the amendment be passed by the voting public in Mississippi."

"The legislature would have the power to abolish our school system if the amendment is passed and it scares me to think of what might happen he said.

"I want each voter to study the referendum, before he votes and help disapprove this amendment that could destroy our schools and our entire educational system in the state," Senator Owen said.

We have heard and read that if the voting public does not approve the proposed amendment the legislature will not be called back into special session to appropriate money for schools. I believe this is only one of the ways the proponents are trying to influence the voters, he said.

We have 16 million dollars and that will run the schools for about four months, by that time we will have a new governor. Voters should not be discouraged at these threats because we will get the money to operate the schools, the state senator said.

No Worry Now

"At this time I see no reason for the Legislature needing the power to abolish the schools. A special election can be called within 90 days and as of now we do not need to worry about segregation.

"We do not know what the United States Supreme Court will rule even if the schools are abolished. They may say that private schools financed with public funds are unconstitutional.

Let me say, right now, he added "If our schools are abolished what will we do if the Supreme Court rules against the school system, the proposed for our children.

"Once they are sold, it may be impossible to get them back," Senator Owens concluded.

After the two speakers, W. D. Allen, superintendent of the Tupelo Public School System acted as moderator for a panel discussion. On the panel were, Floater Representative William Byron Long Jr., Representative A. V. Weatherford and Miss Jessie L. Reese, both of Lee County, Senator Royce White of Itawamba County and arry Rutherford, editor education.

Negro Leader Asks All-Out School Drive

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6 (AP)—A New Orleans Negro leader urged members of his race to intensify their program for mixed schools in Mississippi.

Constitution

"We want not only integration of pupils but also integration of teacher personnel, principals, school workers, superintendents, from the top to the bottom," Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Mississippi NAACP branch at their annual convention.

* * *

BYRD TOLD the 75 delegates that, as far as segregation is concerned, Mississippi should "change with change or be consumed by change."

Gazette

"If it is time for you to pay taxes," he said, "it is time for you to use all public facilities paid for by taxes. The nine U.S. Supreme Court justices say it's time."

On the problem of change, Byrd commented that some people say attitudes cannot be changed by laws. But the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, according to Byrd, does not try to change attitudes.

"It affects action," the field secretary said.

Sun. 11-7-54

BYRD ADDED that there is a natural aversion to change of any kind. He said this aversion could be adding to the fear generated by the court's May 17 decision.

Byrd said whites fear the races will be mongrelized. But that's been done in some cases, Byrd claimed, adding:

"When I see these light-skinned Negroes throughout the nation . . . what do they mean, "don't mix the races'?"

In his plea for a stronger integration drive, Byrd told the delegates to put the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State College and the county colleges in their goal.

SCHOOL MEASURE GAINS SUPPORT

Constitutional Amendment Endorsed by Group

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 21—Mississippi's Association of School Administrators ironed out some apparent "dissension" Thursday and endorsed by a voice vote the ratification of the proposed public school abolition constitutional amendment.

The vote endorsing the amendment came after the group rejected a proposal by Dr. L. O. Todd, Meridian, to also spell out that the school officials considered a public school system "indispensible" to "personal and national well-being."

Todd's proposal brought a protest from Supt. A. L. James, Drew, that it would make the association appear to be opposed to the adoption of the school abolition amendment.

J. M. Ewing, president of Copiah-Lincoln Junior college, Wesson, provided the keynote that brought final approval of the resolution favoring adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Ewing, a member of the 25-member legal education advisory committee under Gov. Hugh White, told the association that adoption of the amendment was necessary in return for getting support of "persons in strategic positions" for the school construction program.

He said that he would not be willing to be for the amendment unless we have a building program."

Some leaders of the committee and the Legislature, he said, "are also not willing to go ahead with the building program unless they are provided with assurances that segregation can be maintained."

He said that they believed the adoption of the abolition amendment is the best assurance of continued segregation.

"It is no political trade or threat," he said. "The others are just as sincere in thinking that unless the amendment is approved they cannot go along on the building program."

Ewing said he still felt that the construction of adequate schools for Negroes "is the only way to maintain segregation."

SCHOOL AMENDMENT OPPOSED BY SENATOR

Owens Asks Assurance That 'Last Resort' Will Work

ADDRESSES LEE TUTORS

By JAMES KINGSLEY

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo, Miss., Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., Oct. 22.—State Senator George Owens of Pontotoc County asked here Friday that if public schools are abolished as the last resort in the proposed constitutional amendment, who will give us assurance that there will be no integration in our private schools?

Speaking before the first fall meeting of the Lee County School Teachers at the Church Street School, Mr. Owens charged that if the people give the Legislature the power to abolish the public school system of Mississippi in the Dec. 21 special election the Legislature may turn their "last resort" into the "first resort" by doing away with schools.

No School Funds Call

"You are hearing and reading, if the people do not approve the proposed amendment the Legislature will not be called back into special session to appropriate monies for the schools.

"Well, there is 16 million dollars. It will run for about four months and by the time that money is spent we will have a new governor and if there is no more it is possible there will also be a new Legislature," Mr. Owens said.

"The attorney general has said ehe present laws are sufficient to keep our separate schools for at least 20 years. So I see no reason for the Legislature having the power to abolish the schools at any time they desire. A special election can be called in 90 days," he said.

When the governor had his choice to pick the L.E.A.C. committee he did not pick a single person from the state senate and also there is no one on the committee from northeast Mississippi, he said.

Snce the legisuature adjourned, however, I have been greatly encouraged because as long as I am a member of the legislature at Jackson, I will be fighting anything that may destroy our schools, he said.

He charged that proponents have in the referendum amendments that will change the constitution, if at any place that conflicted with the referendum.

Five Proposals Failed

"If the proponents did not have something up their sleeves, they would not be so anxious to get this proposed amendment passed. When the legislature was in session, opponents proposed five amendments to alter the referendum and not one was passed.

"I want each of you to study the referendum before you vote and help disapprove this amendment that could destroy not only our public schools, but also our entire educational system in the state, Mr. Owents said.

About 200 teachers attended the meeting. They elected Douglas Bean, superintendent of the Belden School, president of the group for 1954-55 and Wallace Gooch, superintendent of Plantersville vice president.

SCHOOL AMENDMENT MAY CONTAIN HITCH

Preface OK Held Necessary For State To Run Any System

By JOHN HERBERS

United Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 28. — Mississippi may find itself without authority to operate any kind of school system unless the amendment permitting abolition of public schools is approved, the Legal Education Advisory Committee said Thursday.

The amendment, up for public vote Dec. 21, is being presented as a last resort means of retaining segregation by permitting the Legislature to abolish the public school system and set up a State-supported private system.

With A Preface

But it is prefaced by a statement saying that all other provisions in the State Constitution regarding school operation not withstanding, "the Legislature may authorize the establishment support, maintenance and operation of public schools."

This provision, said the committee, is needed to continue operation of the present dual school system.

When the Supreme Court ruled against segregated schools that ruling made sections of the Mississippi Constitution relating to school operation subject to being stricken down as Federally unconstitutional.

Possibility Studied

Suppose, members said, a taxpayer went into court and contended he was being taxed for school support under the State constitutional provision that says separate schools shall be maintained for whites and Negroes.

Obviously, this provision is in violation of the Supreme Court ruling. Other provisions requiring operation of public schools likely would be stricken down with it, the statement said.

Therefore, members said, the amendment is needed to keep the State in the school-operating business in event present school provisions in Mississippi's Constitution are voided.

Most discussion Thursday centered around how to beat down strong opposition to the amendment. Gov. Hugh White is expected to make a statewide radio address urging its passage early next month.

ONE-FIFTH OF VOTERS OK-ED AMENDMENTS

Mississippi Changes Passed 75,488 To 15,718

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13. — Less than one-fifth of Mississippi's estimated qualified electors gave a one-sided ratification o two constitutional amendments ir the recent general election, Secretary of State Heber Ladner announced Saturday upon tabulation of returns from the 82 counties.

A total of 105,760 voters participated in the election, with a vote of 52,881 necessary for ratification of the amendments submitted by the Legislature.

The amendment raising the educational requirements of qualified electors received 75,488 favorable tallies and 15,718 against. It requires applicants to be able to read and write and to give a "reasonable" interpretation in his own hand-writing of any section of the state Constitution pointed out by the county registrar (circuit clerk), and also demonstrate to that official's satisfaction the requirements of citizenship under a constitutional form of government. The applicant is also required to explain the responsibilities of a qualified elector.

The other amendment, permitting corporations to issue preferred stock without voting rights, was ratified, 71,151 to 14,149.

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) was easily elected over James White, Republican of Durant. The vote was: Eastland, 100.848. and White, 4,678.

Todd Not Against School Abolition Amendment

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 24 (U.P.) —L. O. Todd, superintendent of Meridian public schools, said yesterday he had no intention of registering opposition to the school abolition amendment at a meeting of the Mississippi Association of School Administrators in Jackson.

The association endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment to give the Legislature power to abolish public schools as a "last resort" means of maintaining segregation.

Todd suggested that the group add to the resolution of endorsement a statement that would "reaffirm our historic position that public schools are our best guarantee of personal and national well-being in education. It was not accepted.

Todd's action at the meeting was interpreted by the United Press as meaning he was opposed to the constitutional amendment.

SCHOOL AMENDMENT DEBATED AT TUPELO

Schoolmasters Hear Friend, Foe Air Views

SPECIAL VOTE ON DEC. 21

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo, Miss., Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., Nov. 10.—For the second time in eight days proponents and opponents to the proposed constitutional amendment that faces a special election in Mississippi on Dec. 21, aired their views at the Tupelo High School Wednesday night.

Speaking before about 125 members of District One, Mississippi High School Activities Association of Northeast Mississippi, West Point Attorneys Thomas Tubb, member of Gov. Hugh White's Legal Education Advisory Committee and State Senator George Owens of Pontotoc were guest speakers.

Tubb Backs Proposal

Mr Tubb, supporter of the amendment,. assured the schoolmasters he was opposed to abolishing the Mississippi Public School System and also opposed to intergration into the schools.

"However," he said, "if I have a choice of self-respect and intergration, then I shall favor abolishing the schools.

"The proposed amendment if approved by the public vote will give the State Legislature the power to abolish the public schools and I feel sure," he said, "the schools will only be abolished as a last resort."

"There are no plans to do away with the public school system in Mississippi. But the Legislature needs the power to keep our Southern tradition of segregation in effect," he said.

"It is not known," he said, "whether the Legislature has the constitutional authority to maintain any type of school system in Mississippi, since the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 17."

Owens Fears Power

Senator Owens, an opponent to

the proposed amendment, said he feared the Legislature would use the power as a first resort to abolish the public school system.

"And the only way I know to assure us that the Legislature will not destroy our school system is to disapprove the amendment in the Dec. 21 election," he added.

"I see no reason for the hurry on an election to give the Legislature the power the amendment will give them. A special election can be called within 90 days if the occasion ever arises where we need to abolish the public schools," Senator Owens said.

"And what assurance do we have that the Supreme Court will not rule that private schools financed with public funds are unconstitutional?" he asked.

issippi." Banks pointed out that Negroes should be appointed to "all policy making boards dealing with human relations."

One of the 100 Negroes present advocated continuing separate schools. J. W. Jones of Union county said his people voted for a "continuance of segregation." Jones said, "whenever the state atempts to force white and Negro children to go to the same schools it will be detrimental to the Negro child."

However, Gov. White was visibly affected by the newly unanimous rejection of his plan presented at the state's first top-level bi-racial conference.

White told newsmen, "I'm stunned. I had believed that a certain element respecting a vast majority of the Negroes would go along. Now I am definitely of the conclusion you can't put any faith in any one of them on this proposition."

The governor said "it is evident" those he had counted on "changed under pressur e from members of their own race."

The governor said he will not prepose a building program for Negro schools unless it has the protective feature of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Along with members of the advisory group, the governor said he does not believe it will be necessary to abolish public schools but that the "authority" should be in the legislature in case an effort is made to break down segregation.

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO LEADERS TURN "THUMBS DOWN" ON GOVERNOR'S SEGREGATION IDEA

Will Not Consent to Any Attempt by State Officials to Bypass Supreme Court Decision

ONE "UNCLE TOM" CHIRPS UP AT MEETING

By Frank Stanley

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Mississippi Gov. Hugh White's "voluntary segregation program"—product of his 25 man (all white) Legislative State Education Advisory committee—received an unprecedented "thumbs down" last week from some 100 Negro leaders in the state.

Organizing themselves before conferring with Gov. White and his commitee, the leaders told Mississippi officials they would accept nothing short of mixed schools.

Gov. Hugh White, who had called the conference at which the statement of the Negro leaders was issued, said following the meeting:

"I have completely lost confidence in the Negroes and will deal with the Legislature hereafter."

The governor has issued a call for the Mississippi legislature to go into an extraordinary session Sept. 7 to take up a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the common schools as a last resort to preserve segregation.

White turned down the request of Negro leaders for a 25 man colored committee. He claimed he had "no authority to name such a group."

Voicing the position of Mississippi Negro leade , Dr. T. M. R. Howard, militant civil rights champion of all-Negro Mound Bayou, said, "Negroes who have come here today have not come to circumvent or by-pass the decision of the U. S. Supreme court. It is a humane decision. We could not endorse any program of legal or voluntary segregation."

E. W. Banks, Jackson Mortician, observed, "A satisfactory solution of the school problems is the keystone to the solution of many other vital problems in Miss-

Both Mississippi Candidates Back Race Segregation

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — Mississippi Democrats went to the polls Tuesday to select a senator and veteran political observers in the Magnolia state think incumbent Sen. James O. Eastland will be re-elected, although the vote may be close.

Opposing Eastland is Mississippi's Lieutenant Governor Carroll Gartin, who has waged one of the most vigorous campaigns in Mississippi election history.

A Democratic nomination is tantamount to victory in Mississippi.

Both Eastland and Gartin have pledged during their campaigns to fight to retain segregation in all forms in the state.

Gartin has been on the road, shaking hands and making speeches for more than two months, claiming "a change is definitely needed in the senate as far as Mississippi is concerned."

Gartin has constantly charged that Eastland's lack of attendance in the senate on vital legislative matters shows a "shocking lack of interest in the affairs of the nation."

Eastland, who got off to a late start campaigning, has charged that Gartin "runs and hides" every time the Taft-Hartley act is mentioned.

Mississippi's senior senator said he was "proud to have voted for the act."

Segregation In Mississippi Would Cost $117,477,987

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A survey by the state department of education shows that the cost of new school construction under a [illegible] plan to keep segregated schools would cost Mississippi $117,477,987.

It would take at least 23,793 classrooms to adequately provide separate but equal facilities for Negro and white pupils, 6,793 more than presently available.

T. M. Naylor, director of transportation and school buildings, reported the results of a three-year survey to the state legal advisory committee, which last week proposed a sweeping building program for both races as a means of keeping segregation.

Gov. Calls Miss. Legislature In For Bias Bill

[illegible] JACKSON, Miss. (INS)— Gov. [illegible] of Mississippi announced [illegible] a proclamation calling the legislature into special session Sept. 7—with the chief [illegible] attempting to outlaw [illegible] in the state to main[illegible] ... House, 49 Senators, Lieutenant Governor has urged [illegible] to seek ... abolish the schools ... and thereby ... U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 ... ruled on that day ... in the nation's ... was unlawful and ... to the segregation is... White will ask the legis... decide whether the State's ... Chamber should be ... Hinds County. Resi... Jackson are opposed to ... said he hopes that law... wind up their work in ...

UNITED SOUTH URGED TO KEEP SEGREGATION

Brookhaven Judge Decries High Court's Decision

Special to The Commercial Appeal

INDIANOLA, Miss., Oct. 29. — The urgent need of a united South, firmly dedicated to resisting the encroachment of the Federal Government upon the rights of states and individuals was the theme of an address by Tom Brady of Brookhaven, judge of the 14th Circuit Court District, to members of the Indianola Citizens' Council and their wives Thursday night at the grammar school auditorium.

The South Mississippi jurist advocated a national federation of sovereign states with citizens in every county pledging their life, their fortune, and their sacred honor to the preservation of segregation of the races. He decried the excitement and violence that is accompanying forced integration in the Maryland schools, recommending that efforts to combat the Supreme Court's May 17 decision proceed slowly, calmly and judiciously.

The speaker reviewed his recently published book, "Black Monday," in which he traced the origin and history of the races of man. He cited great civilizations of the past whose downfall came about with miscegenation of the races.

"The Supreme Court's decision of segregation was as erroneous as the Fourteenth Amendment," he declared, "and was based on sociological theories and not law. It set aside laws of eugenics and biology and the basic laws of God and man, as well as prior decisions of the court."

The Citizens' Councils were described as "representing the highest type of law abiding, intelligent leadership in the South, free of renegades and hot heads, and operating on a high plane."

Robert Patterson of Indianola, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils in Mississippi, presided, and Gordon Lyon, Indianola attorney, presented the speaker.

'NAKED POLICE POWER' CALLED INSUFFICIENT

Coleman Says More Needed To Keep Segregation

ASSIGNMENT 'ADEQUATE'

By The United Press

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., Aug. 10.—Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman told Neshoba County Fair goers Tuesday night the use of "naked police power" by a Mississippi governor could not alone assure segregation in Mississippi.

The state's top legal officer said police power, guaranteed states under the Constitution, "has long been subject to the 14th Amendment. While the governor is immune to injunction," he said, "every commissioned officer in the state militia could be promptly enjoined and thus rendered useless" in maintaining separate schools.

Use of the police powers was suggested by former Gov. Fielding L. Wright in a statement two weeks ago. Gov. Hugh White said he would use the powers to enforce segregation laws in an emergency, but indicated such action might not be necessary during his administration.

Mr. Coleman said a bill by state Representative Ney Gore of Quitman to assign pupils to schools on bases other than race "is fully adequate to meet the situation for years to come."

The attorney general advocated withdrawal of a reciprocity law which permits out-of-state attorneys to practice law within Mississippi without first being screened by the State Board of Bar Admissions.

He also endorsed a proposed bill by Representative Byron Long of Lee and Itawamba Counties that would make illegal "outside stirring up of litigation" in the public school field.

Both measures, he indicated, would prevent attorneys for such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from arguing cases in Mississippi.

Mr. Coleman was one of several speakers scheduled during the week-long fair, traditional sounding board in Mississippi politics.

Miss. Governor Calls Special Session To Defeat Integration

JACKSON, Miss.—(NC)—Mississippi's Governor Hugh White has announced he will call a special session of the State Legislature for September 7 to consider a constitutional amendment to empower the abolition of the State public school system in order to prevent racial integration in the schools.

The Governor made the announcement after a meeting with the 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee and a group of 35 Negroes from all parts of the State. After the meeting, House Speaker Walter Sillers said: "Instead of 95 per cent for segregation, we have 99 per cent against it." It was Mr Sillers who originally proposed the plan for a Constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system.

Governor White said he would not advocate launching a building program of Negro schools as advocated by Negro leaders at the conference "without some protective measures, because it will not succeed."

It said that in all probability, the school lunch program would be thrown out if the system became private instead of public.

"There is also considerable doubt as to the future of the free school textbooks program and the teacher retirement program, if we change to a private system," the resolution said.

BAD TIME TO ACT

The resolution pointed out that Mississippi's per capita income in 1953 was $843, the lowest of all the states, compared with the national average of $1,709.

"It is a bad time to tamper with the state's educational program," the resolution said. "To lift this economic index, the state needs more and better education."

The resolution also said that under a private school system, teachers' salaries would be even lower than they are now.

Mississippi Labor Urges Defeat of School Proposal

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Mississippi Federation of Labor urged its members today to vote against the constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to abolish public schools and set up a system of private schools.

The Legislature approved the amendment at a recent special session and the people will vote on it Dec. 21.

State leaders have said schools would be abolished only as a last resort to maintain segregation in the face of a Supreme Court decision outlawing the practice in the schools.

In a resolution adopted Monday, the state labor federation said it believed "a more effective education program with public financial support and supervision" was the answer instead of abolition.

BETTER FACILITIES

A better educational program with better school facilities for all children is the greatest need in the state, the resolution said.

The federation also expressed misgivings over the effect abolition would have on the school lunch and free textbooks programs.

MISSISSIPPI ENDS SPECIAL SESSION

School Proposal Now in Hands of People

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24 — The Mississippi Legislature Friday wrapped up an 18-day special session with the expectancy of being back in another special meeting in January.

Lawmakers were summoned here Sept. 7 by Gov. Hugh White to act on a constitutional amendment to give the state a broad power to abolish public schools as a "weapon" against racial integration.

They okayed the amendment last week and sent it on to a statewide vote on Dec. 21 on whether or not it will be made part of the state constitution.

Should it be ratified, and most lawmakers and Gov. White expect it will, the new power will be inserted in the constitution at another special session in January.

Bigger Burden

At that same sesssion, the Legislature will have a bigger burden, however—to make good on its promise to finance the broad new Negro-white school equalization program which the lawmakers had outlined in two previous sessions in the past 10 months, but failed to finance.

The Legislature at the special session which ended Friday went on record to support an "adequate and progressive" school support and building program if the school abolition amendment is adopted.

Unless the Legislature provides more school funds at the January session, the public school system will not have enough money to operate on for the 1955-56 school term. At the 1954 regular session earlier this year, the Legislature had provided only enough money for the first school term as a trial operation of the equalization program.

The lawmakers had provided no funds to launch the program of construction of school buildings called for under the equalization program which calls for appropriation of funds amounting to $12 per child per year for buildings.

Little Difficulty

The school abolition amendment would give the Legislature power to adopt laws, by a two-thirds vote, to abolish public schools throughout the state, or by a majority vote permit individual counties to abolish their schools if a breakdown of segregation is threatened.

It whisked through the special session with little difficulty, clearing the House and Senate overwhelmingly on each of the three required passages.

With that issue out of the way, the lawmakers became bogged down in the bitterest controversy of the short session —the location of the new state lethal gas chamber.

...rshall Tells Of Secret ...apon Against Integration

...LOUIS, MO. — Thurgood ...ll told Delta Baptist women ...t the advocates of white ...y have only one more ... weapon left in their fight ...st integration in this na...

...ngton, Mr. Marshall warn... Baptists is the time-worn ...that Negroes won't stick to...

...NAACP chief counsel, who ...re to address the Women's ... Baptist, con... appealed to the women to ...ans who claim that ...people will not stick together. ...ing the women that NAACP ...s have carried the fight for ... to the point where it ... them in their local com... Marshall said. "The white ... only one more ... weapon." After stating that ... weapon can be as dangerous ... weapon bomb, Marshall said ...supremacists are hoping that ...ro people won't stick togeth... That they will not trust each ... when the stakes are down; ... That if Negro people are left ... success they will fight ... themselves and fall apart.

...Marshall told the Baptists that ... only way to prevent such things ... is to get the decent peo... of both races together and take ... stand against segregation ... stand together."

...Marshall had a word for efforts ... some southern states to pass ...tation which would prevent ... lawyers from coming into ... states and participating in ... cases.

...Declaring that such efforts are ... silliest thing I've ever heard" ...Marshall said ... opposition is based on ... theory that the white man is ... that the colored man. If ... true and the white man is ... good as he says he is, why then ... should be afraid to face any ... fair deal.

Marshall said the same theory could be applied to the schools: "If the white children are be ter than the colored children" he said, "Why should there be any worry about them attending schools together. If they are that much better, all white children will be at the head of the class anyway."

"I know the reason," Marshall added. "Deep in their hearts the white supremacists know that there is nothing to their claim of the white man being superior."

Marshall told the Baptists that this is the best time in our lives to show a united front."

He was introduced to the convention by Mrs. Nannie Rice Burroughs, president of the Women

After Atty. Marshall's address to the Women he was taken over to the main auditorium where he was introduced to the men amid thundering applause. At the conclusion of his short talk the convention immediately voted to give $1,000 to the NAACP's fighting Fund for freedom.

The donation was in line with a promise the convention had made a day earlier when Dr. Jackson, its president had proposed, and the convention had accepted a proposal that the Baptist seek to have May 17 declared a legal holiday and that each year on the Sunday which falls nearest to that date they would conduct a freedom rally and raise money to be turned over to the NAACP and groups fighting for freedom.

Students Won't Go To Segregated School

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — At suburban Maryland Heights School seven teen Negro students have stayed from classes in protest that they return to the Carver School for Negroes

49 State Counties Have Integration

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (INS) — Commissioner of Education Hubert Wheeler said Wednesday 74 high school and nine elementary school districts in 49 Missouri counties have started some type of integration of white and Negro students in the current school year.

The commissioner issued the figures in a preliminary report on a statewide survey to determine the extent of integration.

Wheeler said the integration districts represent every section of the state.

He said the survey showed 160 high schools and 74 counties had Negro students registered as of September 17.

There were no Negro pupils in 225 districts and 28 counties.

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EDUCATION 1954

NEW JERSEY

TENSION

Englewood Afro City board American denies bias Baltimore Milligan, Cook 2nd back complaints by two parents

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

(Editor's Note: New Jersey's first public hearing on school segregation began in Trenton last week on complaints from two parents in Englewood supported by the Division Against Discrimination. Sat. School integration has been under way in the state since 1948. There are some 14 all colored schools remaining, mostly in South Jersey.)

11-6-54

TRENTON, N.J. — Does New Jersey's anti-discrimination laws —long hailed as a model for other states—require school boards to set up district zones so as to achieve the maximum in integration? P. 60

This was the main legal point at issue here Wednesday, Oct. 20, when the first public hearing on school desegregation opened before Dr. Frederick M. Raubinger, state commissioner of education, in Court Chamber 441 in the State House Annex.

The hearing was called by the Division Against Discrimination, after its failure to effect a conciliation between the Englewood Board of Education and two mothers of pupils who filed charges of discrimination and segregation against the board.

— o O o —

THE COMPLAINANTS are: Mrs. Susan Anderson, 34 Armory St., and Mrs. Mary Walker, 300 Franklin Rd., Englewood.

The hearing attracted an overflow crowd of NAACP officials, educators, ministers, and leaders of civil rights, human relations and labor organizations from all over the state.

The interest was so high after the luncheon recess when more spectators arrived that the hearing was moved to a larger court chamber.

— o O o —

DEPUTY ATTORNEY General Thomas Cook who presented the case for the DAD said:

"The most important issue to be decided was the duty of a school board in establishing the zones for attendance."

He opined that "neither the new lines nor the old ones in Englewood are proportionate with the population area, which is proof of discrimination."

THE ENGLEWOOD School Board adopted new elementary school district lines last June 28 "to relieve severe overcrowding at Cleveland school and to solve certain traffic hazards to pupils."

The major changes affect Cleveland, Liberty and Lincoln districts Lincoln and Liberty schools.

Colored people in Englewood live in a single concentrated area, the Fourth Ward, which has expanded in recent years.

This area, prior to June 28 last, was divided into two school districts, Lincoln and Liberty schools.

— o O o —

THE DEPUTY Attorney General said that the district zone changes in Englewood made effective last June was a studied effort by the Board of Education to make segregation at the Lincoln School permanent.

Cook emphsaized that while school boards must give attention to physical and economic factors in establishing new lines, they also must recognize the racial situation and set up attendance zones looking toward maximum integration.

SCHOOL BIAS CASE HEARD IN JERSEY

Englewood Board Accused at State Inquiry of Zoning to Segregate Negroes

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 20 — Several witnesses testified at a public hearing here today that the Englewood Board of Education had segregated Negroes in revising its school district boundaries.

The hearing is being conducted by Dr. Frederick Raubinger, State Commissioner of Education. Charges of discrimination have been brought against the Board of Education by two Negro mothers.

The case is the first in New Jersey in which a public school board has appeared as a defendent on charges of discrimination. It is also probably the first such case north of the Mason-Dixon line since the Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation.

Dr. John Milligan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, challenged the manner in which districts had been zoned by the school board and pointed out that in the Lincoln Junior High School all but one of the students were Negroes.

Dr. Milligan held that with different zoning borders it would be possible "to eliminate a racially segregated school." He added he had attempted to solve the matter with the school board last August, and had pointed out then that the zoning revisions would make the Lincoln School a segregated institution.

"I regret what has been done here with school integration, and I regret I failed at conciliation," Dr. Milligan said.

Deputy Attorney General Thomas B. Cook, representing the complainants, said the most important issue to be decided was the duty of the school board in establishing zones for attendance. He charged that "neither the new lines nor the old ones were proportionate with the population of the area, which is proof of discrimination."

Mr. Cook based his case on the premise that the school board was charged with establishing zones to provide the maximum amount of integration with due respect to the physical considerations.

"When a board has not done this in good faith, the law has been violated," he said.

Mr. Cook charged that the redistricting was a concerted effort on the part of the school boards to establish segregation.

Former Judge Thomas J. Brogan of Hudson County, who represented the Englewood School Board, contended that the boundary changes had been made to relieve overcrowding in the Cleveland School, which this year has 622 pupils, compared with 702 last year. The resulting shift in enrollment, according to Mr. Brogan, caused an overcrowding in the Liberty Elementary School, which is also in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, and the Liberty overflow was then sent to Lincoln School. He said there was never any attempt to discriminate or segregate.

White and Negro pupils attend classes together at Dwight Morrow High School, at two junior high schools, and at four out of five grade schools in Englewood. Cleveland School, at Tenafly Road and Durie Avenue, is the only school without mixed classes, only white children being enrolled there.

A state witness, Carl W. Glatt, who investigated the complaint, testified that there were only four white pupils in the Lincoln School as of last month. He said the registrar of Liberty and Englewood Junior High Schools had told him "tiny C's," were placed beside the names of Negro children in the books. This was practiced intermittently through the years from 1939 to 1946, he testified.

Dr. Harry Giles, a Professor of Education at New York University who made a six-year study of the Englewood situation, testified that the zones could be redrawn in such a way "that the predominance of Negroes at the Lincoln School could be reduced." He also recommended that the area be consolidated into one district.

The complaints against the board were filed by Mrs. Susan Anderson of 34 Armory Street and Mrs. Mary Walker of 300 Franklin Road. They are being represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the State Division Against Discrimination. The hearing will continue on Tuesday.

NAACP Loses In First Round Of Ohio Fight

Judge Denies Plea To End Segregation In Schools Of City

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 (AP)—Efforts to stop immediately what is charged as segregation in the public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio failed in U. S. District Court today.

After Judge John H. Druffel denied a motion for a temporary restraining order he set Sept. 29 for hearing pleadings for a temporary injunction and a permanent injunction against the Board of Education in the Southwestern Ohio city of 5,100 population.

Has Been Policy

The court denied the temporary restraining order because the defendants had not been notified such a suit would be filed. That always has been his policy, he added.

The defendants are Supt. Paul Upp, Marvel K. Wilkins, president of the Board of Education; Hedges, vice president; Wilfred L. Paul, Lemons Brown and Henry Brown.

The case is believed to be the first court test involving segregation to be filed in a northern state since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against separating Negroes and whites in public schools.

Injunction Request

The injunction petitions ask that the Hillsboro Board of Education be prevented "from enforcing a policy of segregation, and from requiring the plaintiffs and other similarly situated" to withdraw from Webster and Washington elementary schools "solely because of their race or color."

An assistant district attorney said the only difference between a temporary restraining order and a temporary injunction was that the first could be put into effect immediately. A later date usually is set for hearing a petition for a temporary injunction, as was done today, he said.

Officials Deny Charge

Since the beginning of the school year, the Board of Education and Supt. Upp have denied segregation was involved in any of their actions in Hillsboro.

When school began, Negro children who formerly attended the all Negro Lincoln elementary school reported at Webster and Washington schools. Until this year, those schools have been attended only by white children.

Because an overcrowded condition developed at both schools, Upp said the Negroes were directed to return to Lincoln under warning they would be declared truant if they disobeyed.

With adults standing outside, the Negro children tried later to be accepted in the schools and again were turned away.

The city was rezoned by the school board, with the idea of limiting attendance at the two schools only to those boys and girls living within each zone. Under the plan, a few Negroes were eligible to continue at both Webster and Washington schools.

The suits today, supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, assailed the rezoning as an action intended at segregation.

The petitions said the children mentioned in the petitions were accepted at the two white schools on Sept. 8 and assigned to classrooms. Then, on Sept. 14, they were advised they would have to return to Lincoln school.

Attys. Russell L. Carter and James M. McGee, Dayton, Ohio, maintained that action constituted segregation.

Thurwood Marshall of New York City, special counsel to the national office of the NAACP, also signed the injunction petitions. He was one of the attorneys who argued against segregation before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Throughout the controversy in Hillsboro, the school board and Supt. Upp have denied any segregation is intended. They have pointed out there is no segregation in the junior or senior high schools.

They also pointed to a building program adopted long before the U. S. court decision, and said with construction of two new buildings and othr improvements they hoped to bring an early end to Negro and white children being separated in any school.

Delaware problem continues—

Ohio Negroes lose school court test, to press case

By The Associated Press

A move by a group of Ohio Negroes to bring about an immediate end to public school segregation has been blocked by the ruling of a federal judge, while the governor of Delaware pondered ways to ease tense integration problems in that border state between the North and South

Negro leaders said at Columbus, Ohio, today they planned to carry their fight to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The immediate situation in Ohio centers at Hillsboro. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is spearheading the fight.

John L. Francis, president of the Ohio conference of the NAACP branches, said he was "shocked" at U. S. Judge John H. Druffel's refusal to act now on a request to halt "enforced segregation" in Hillsboro schools.

IN TURNING down a plea for an injunction, the jurist said that any decision given at this time might be contrary to the pattern of integration yet to be decided on by the Supreme Court.

Druffel's stand was termed an "abuse of discretion" by an NAACP lawyer, who said he would appeal.

A rezoning of residential lines which allowed only 11 Negro students to attend previously all-white classes brought about the NAACP drive.

In Delaware, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs sought ways to bring peace to troubled areas in the southern part of that state. Schools are being boycotted at Milford and nearby communities by white families who object to the integration of 11 Negro students at the elementary-high school where 1562 students attend classes.

Only 537 white students in a registration of 2074 reported yesterday for classes here and in four surrounding communities.

Boggs today sifted recommendations from his attorney general, state education officials and "many others" on what steps to take.

(IN GEORGIA, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin accepted the formal Democratic nomination as governor with a renewal of his pledge that "during the time I am governor there will be no mixed schools or colleges."

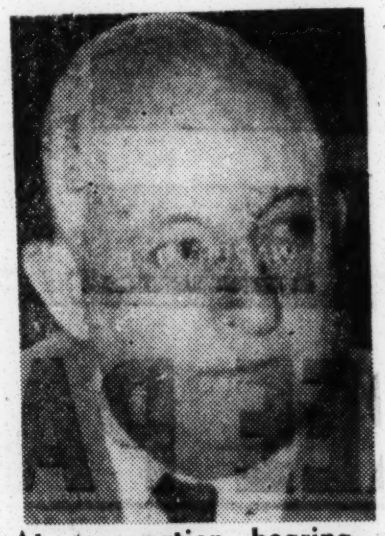
(Democratic nomination is the same as election in Georgia.

(Griffin, speaking at Macon, assailed the U. S. Supreme Court for its ruling on school segregation and said the court sought to "set itself up as a super-school body."

(Griffin favors a so-called private school system under which grants of state, county or city funds would be made to individuals in discharge of all state education obligations.)

State education officials reported today that attendance in seven South Delaware schools "was pretty badly affected."

Dr. George R. Miller said attendance figures "are down sharply and approximate yesterday's" at schools in Millsboro, Ellendale, Lincoln, Dagsboro, Oceanview and Gumboro. Yesterday, less than 40 per cent of the enrollment showed up at each of the schools.



At segregation hearing— Federal Judge John H. Druffel. (AP wirephoto.)

Judge Puts Off Ohio Decision On Segregation

U.S. Jurist Wants To Find Out First Supreme Court Plan

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge John H. Druffel declined today to rule immediately in a case in which the Hillsboro, Ohio, School Board is accused of segregation of Negro elementary school pupils.

Judge Druffel declared any decision he would make might turn out to be contrary to a policy yet to be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The judge continued the case until two weeks after the Supreme Court makes its final entry on how its ban on school segregation, given several months ago, shall be put into effect.

First In North

The case here, believed to be the first of its kind in a northern state, involved a petition for an injunction to restrain the Hillsboro School Board from enforcing a school city rezoning which would send most Negro pupils to the all-Negro Lincoln school.

Under the rezoning a few Negro pupils now attend the former all-white Webster and Washington schools.

After a two hour hearing, Judge Druffel pointed out that Chief Justice Warren has called the matter of carrying out the segregation ban "a complex problem." Judge Druffel said the Supreme Court is "setting the pace" for the policy which will be followed by the lower courts.

He also pointed out that Hillsboro school officials testified at today's hearings they plan to integrate school pupils when construction of new buildings at the Webster and Washington schools is completed. School Supt. Paul L. Upp testified the city hopes to have all of that construction work completed within two and a half years.

At Columbus, R. M. Eyman, state director of education, also

declared today that Hillsboro's segregation problem would vanish when the new buildings are completed. He asserted "people who were a little impatient" brought up the problem.

There was no immediate word as to what some of the Negro parents at Hillsboro plan to do. Since the rezoning went into effect they have continued to take their children to the Webster and Washington schools and then have taken them home when they were denied admission.

The suit heard today was brought in behalf of parents of five Negro children and was supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Because of Race

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, assistant counsel for the NAACP, declared in arguments before Judge Druffel today that barring of some Negro pupils from the Webster and Washington schools was "solely because of their race and color."

Although for several years the Washington and Webster schools have been all-white and the Lincoln school all-Negro, Hillsboro, a town of 5,100 population, has only one high school and both whites and Negroes attend it.

Supt. Upp also testified today that the rezoning had "no reference whatsoever to racial conditions." The school board has said it was done to avoid overcrowding at the Washington and Webster schools.

He declared the present zoning followed a pattern which had been "inherited" but that he "wouldn't call it segregation."

Referring to the future integration plans, Upp said: "I started this integration program with a clear conscience and I want to carry it out in a clear and intelligent manner."

Unequally Divided N. C. County

300 Negroes, 3,000 Whites Sign Status Quo Petition

Journal & Guide p. 2
Sat. 12-2-54

RALEIGH, N. C.—If just one more Pender county [illegible] resident had signed a petition handed to Gov. W. [illegible] Umstead here last week asking continuation of segre[illegible] in the county's schools, exactly 300 Negro names [illegible] appeared on the document.

[illegible] was, the Negro resi[illegible] the county from [illegible] Ku Klux Klan two [illegible] ago launched some of [illegible] most infamous forays, went [illegible] with 3,716 whites in [illegible] the petition. The [illegible] of the county is [illegible] equally divided racially, [illegible] school population is [illegible] per cent colored.

[illegible] observers, however, [illegible] to the small number [illegible] petitioners as a sign [illegible] the document was in no [illegible] representative of the [illegible] of most Negroes.

• • •

A HUMAN all-white dele[illegible] called at the executive [illegible] here last Wednesday [illegible] the petition asking [illegible] of segregation "at [illegible] to the Governor.

[illegible] the delegation were [illegible] State Senator, a state Repre[illegible]tive and the attorney for [illegible] group which calls itself the [illegible] County Association [illegible] the Continuation of Seg[illegible].

• • •

A SPOKESMAN told Gov. [illegible] that the delegation [illegible] that the state should "take [illegible] stand for the pres[illegible]tion of segregation in our [illegible] schools," and asked [illegible] our people be given ac[illegible] of this fact by our [illegible] officials."

Other spokesmen for the [illegible] for the petition of[illegible] said through which [illegible] could legally retain [illegible] school system, and Gov. [illegible] indicated that he [illegible] of no way in which it [illegible] be accomplished.

HE SAID that what stand the state will take in the matter is "up to the General Assembly." State officials and an advisory committee will also have a say in the state's action, the Governor said.

The tenor of the delegation's opposition to desegregation was sounded by State Senator J. V. Whitfield, who declared the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation to be "just as wrong as the Dred Scott decision of 1857" and one which "is more devastating because it can and will destroy both the Negro and white races."

• • •

HE SAID desegregation allows the state "to deliberately take a path that everybody knows will lead to a mongrel race." Such a stand, the elected representative of Pender county residents, declared "is a sorry heritage to leave to the future generations of this land."

The Senator's observation was followed by a declaration by a Free Will Baptist minister, a member of the delegation, that integration of schools "would eventually work into inter-marriage."

Several other such delegations are expected to call on Gov. Umstead.

Pender Group Lodges Plea For Continued Segregation

Pender Co. p. 1

A 19-member delegation from Pender, a rural county where the population is nearly equally divided between white people and Negroes, yesterday called on Governor Umstead and presented him with a thick petition urging that segregated schools be continued in North Carolina.

The delegation was headed by Sen. J. V. Whitfield and Rep. Ashley Murphy, both of Burgaw. The petition, presented by Lynn Corbett of Burgaw, attorney for the Pender County Association for the Continuation of Segregation, asserted that segregation "should be continued at all costs" and asked that the State "take a definite "a challenge to the campaign committee and to the citizens of Goldsboro."

Fifteen agencies were approved for UF membership, compared to seven in the old Community Chest, which last year had a goal of $47,950 with $43,065 being raised.

The eight new agencies included in the United Fund are Red Cross, Cancer Society, Heart Association, Lions Sight Conservation Program, Children's Home Society, Goldsboro and Dillard High Schools Band Patrons Clubs, and United Defense Fund.

The Crippled Children's Society, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the Wayne County Tuberculosis Association declined an invitation to become UF members.

[illegible] the county and 522 are non-residents. Pender has a population of 18,423, of whom 9,523 are white and 8,900 are Negro, and the school population of the county is about 51 per cent colored.

The Governor chose his words carefully when he spoke to the delegation. He was delighted to see them, he said, and, of course, "we all know that the ultimate action (in determining what North Carolina will do) is up to the General Assembly."

"I can tell you," he went on, "that the State Board of Education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General and the special Governor's Advisory Committee are all studying this question. What the recommendations of this group will be, I cannot tell . . .

"The problems are many, and not of easy solution, as I think all of you recognize."

Largest Delegation.

The Governor then posed for pictures with the group. He told reporters that at least two other groups had called on him to urge that segregation be maintained, one coming from Duplin County. The delegation from Pender was the largest to come to him, he said.

Rep. Murphy said the association was formed in his county during the past summer to help ease the tension resulting from the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation. "We do want to maintain segregation, and we understand the colored people in our county do, to a certain extent," he said.

Sen. Whitfield, who presented the speakers for the Pender group, said at the outset that "we know that Pender County cannot stand alone successfully against the law. However, Governor, there comes a time when a people must declare themselves on decisions that affect their destiny."

Whitfield said the Supreme Court decision was "just as wrong as the Dred Scott decision of 1857 compounding slavery, so to speak, in any state" and "is more devastating because it can and will destroy both the Negro and the white races."

"To deliberately take the path that everyone knows will lead to a mongrel race is a sorry heritage to leave to the future generations of this land," he said.

Hope for Formula.

Whitfield expressed the hope that a "legal formula" might be found "by which the racial integrity of the Negro and white races will be protected." The present formula of segregation "has met the test and should be continued," he maintained.

In their petition, the Pender residents said the Supreme Court opinion is a violation of "the doctrine of states' rights."

"North Carolina," they said, "should take its place along beside the other Southern states in resisting this movement to the uttermost even if it means the abolition of our public school system."

The Rev. K. D. Brown of Burgaw, a Free Will Baptist minister, predicted during the conference with the Governor that integration in the schools would "eventually work into inter-marriage."

G. E. Odom of Watha, a farmer, came as chairman of the association. W. S. Croom of Burgaw, a bondsman, is vice chairman. Mrs. H. P. Bell Jr., of Burgaw, one of five women in the delegation, is secretary of the association.

Others who came besides the officers, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Sen. Whitfield, Rep. Murphy and Corbett, included J. F. Bradshaw of Burgaw, a county commissioners; M. S. Ellis of Burgaw, chairman of the county board of education; C. H. Hill, O. E. Pate and U. S. Rooks, all of Watha; John Taylor, Tom J. Bradshaw, Mrs. Lynn Corbett, Mrs. N. W. Barnes, Mrs. Z. V. McDaniels, and Mrs. Nellie Cook, all of Burgaw.

The delegation spent approximately half an hour in the Governor's office.

N.C. Governor Integrates Study Board

Courier p. 1
Sat. 12-4-54

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — North Carolina Governor William Umstead has appointed three Negroes to a 19-member advisory group chosen to help map North Carolina's plan of action under the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools.

Negro members are Dr. F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, president, A and T college; Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville, president Fayetteville State Teachers college; and Mrs. Hazel Parker, Tarboro, Negro home demonstration agent, Edgecombe county.

...io Segregation Case ...ecision Is Postponed

Final Ruling Is Delayed For Supreme Court Policy Data

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—U.S. Dist. Judge John H. ...ffel declined today to rule immediately in a case in ... the Hillsboro, Ohio, School Board is accused of ...gation of Negro elementary school pupils.

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...OLVED CASE

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...Under the rezoning a few Negro ...ils now attend the former all-...te Webster and Washington ...ools.

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...He also pointed out that Hills...boro school officials testified at ...today's hearings they plan to in...tegrate school pupils when con...struction of new buildings at the ...Webster and Washington schools is ...completed. School Supt. Paul L. ...Upp testified the city hopes to ...have all of that construction work ...completed within two and a half ...years.

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The suit heard today was brought in behalf of parents of five Negro children and was supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, assistant counsel for the NAACP, declared in arguments before Judge Druffel today that barring of some Negro pupils from the Webster and Washington schools was "solely because of their race and color."

ONE HIGH SCHOOL

Although for several years the Washington and Webster schools have been all-white and the Lincoln School all-Negro, Hillsboro, a town of 5,100 population, has only one high school and both whites and Negroes attend it.

Supt. Upp also testified today that the rezoning had "no reference whatsoever to racial conditions." The school board has said it was done to avoid overcrowding at the Washington and Webster schools.

He declared the present zoning followed a pattern which had been "inherited" but that he "wouldn't call it segregation."

Referring to the future integration plans, Upp said: "I started this integration program with a clear conscience and I want to carry it out in a clear and intelligent manner."

Ohio Judge Waits for Highest Court in Public School Segregation Case

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge John H. Druffel declined today to rule immediately in a case in which the Hillsboro, Ohio School Board is accused of segregation of Negro elementary school pupils.

Judge Druffel declared any decision he would make might turn out to be contrary to a policy yet to be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The judge continued the case until two weeks after the Supreme Court makes its final entry on how its ban on school segregation, given several months ago, shall be put into effect.

The case here, believed to be the first of its kind in a Northern state, involved a petition for an injunction to restrain the Hillsboro School Board from enforcing a school city rezoning which would send most Negro pupils to the all-Negro Lincoln school.

Under the rezoning a few Negro pupils now attend the former all-white Webster and Washington schools.

After a two hour hearing, Judge Druffel pointed out that Chief Justice Warren has called the matter of carrying out the segregation ban "a complex problem." Judge Druffel said the Supreme Court is "setting the pace" for the policy which will be followed by the lower courts.

He also pointed out that Hillsboro school officials testified at today's hearings they plan to integrate school pupils when construction of new buildings at the Webster and Washington schools is completed. School Supt. Paul L. Upp testified the city hopes to have all of that construction work completed within two and a half years.

At Columbus, R. M. Eyman, state director of education, also declared today that Hillsboro's segregation problem would vanish when the new buildings are completed. He asserted "people who were a little impatient" brought up the problem.

There was no immediate word as to what some of the Negro parents at Hillsboro plan to do. Since the rezoning went into effect they have continued to take their children to the Webster and Washington schools and then have taken them home when they were denied admission.

School Bias Case Awaits High Court

By the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—U.S. District Judge H. Druffel declined to act today in a school segregation case until the U.S. Supreme Court decides upon the manner in which its antisegregation decision can be put into effect.

Judge Druffel continued a case involving Hillsboro, Ohio, elementary schools until two weeks after final action by the U.S. Supreme Court.

He decided after a hearing on a petition, sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for an injunction to prevent the Hillsboro school board from enforcing a school zoning resolution which would send most Negro children to an all-Negro school.

Segregation Ruling Put Off By U. S. Judge

Court In Cincinnati Awaits Precedent

By The Associated Press

Parents of some Negro school children in Ohio lost their fight yesterday for an immediate Federal Court ruling against a City School Board's alleged segregation policy. A boycott of integrated schools meanwhile spread to four cities in southeastern Delaware.

On the other side of the ledger, however, teachers and pupils at a little schoolhouse near Fairmont, W. Va., returned to their integrated classes backed by a court order restraining 53 parents from mass picketing the school.

Arguments Set for December

At Cincinnati, United States District Judge John H. Duffel said a decision in a case in which the Hillsboro, Ohio, School Board is accused of segregating Negro elementary-school pupils, must wait until the U. S. Supreme Court decides how to carry out its edict that racial separation in public schools is unconstitutional. The High Court won't hear "ways and means" arguments until December.

Delaware State police said boycotts developed at Millsboro, Gumboro, and Ellendale in sympathy with the effort to halt the intergration of 10 Negro pupils at the high school in adjacent Milford, Del.

At Gumboro, police said, only four of 113 pupils reported for school and then returned to their homes. Nineteen of 128 showed up at Millsboro but also went back home. At Ellendals only three of an unestimated enrollment appeared before returning home. The school at Lincoln, Del., was closed when no pupils showed up.

Most Go Back

At Milford the boycott stiffened. Dr. George R. Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, said combined attendance at Milford elementary and high schools slumped to 499 of a total enrollment of 1,562.

At Fairmont, W. Va., Circuit Judge J. Harper Meredith called picketing of the Annabelle School "a rebellion against the Government which cannot be tolerated."

After the judge signed a temporary restraining order, sought by the Marion County Board of Education, Principal Lloyd H. Securro, his five teachers, and many of the 157 pupils returned to the little schoolhouse. Parents were protesting the enrollment of 13 Negroes.

Judge Druffel said at Cincinnati that any decision he would make might turn out to be contrary to policy yet to be set by the Supreme Court. He postponed consideration of the Hillsboro case until two weeks after the High Court tells the states how to end public-school segregation.

U. S. Court Turns Down Plea Against Segregation in Ohio

Black Dispatch

CINCINNATI, O. — (ANP) — A petition for a restraining order against the Hillsboro, O., school board to stop what was called segregation in the public schools was denied by United States District court here.

Representatives of several Negro mothers immediately filed petitions for temporary and permanent injunctions against the board after Judge John H. Druffel denied the restraining petition.

The suit was believed by many to be the first of its kind in the Northern courts since the Supreme court outlawed segregation in public schools.

The board of education at Hillsboro, which has a total population of some 51200, has denied segregation, pointing out that this year it opened two former all-white elementary schools to "a limited number of Negro school children."

Russell Carter, NAACP lawyer, said he would file an appeal to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati today. He said he would base it on what he called the judge's "abuse of discretion."

Mr. Carter said Judge Druffel shouldn't have to wait for the Supreme Court to act. The case before the Supreme Court has "nothing to do with the Hillsboro case except on the general principle that segregation is illegal," he said.

Denied Injunction, Ohio Negroes Map New Fight

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30 (AP).—Stalled by a district judge's ruling yesterday, Negro leaders planned today to carry their fight for immediate school intergration in Hillsboro, Ohio, all the way to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

United States Judge John H. Druffel declined to act on a request that he stop "enforced" segregation in Hillsboro schools. He said he turned down an injunction bid because any decision might prove contrary to a policy yet to be determined by the Supreme Court.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making the Hillsboro issue an opening move in its fight for immediate admittance of Negro children to previously all-white schools.

John L. Francis, president of the Ohio conference of NAACP branches, said last night he was "shocked" at Judge Druffel's ruling and would appeal "to the Supreme Court if necessary."

Foe of Segregation Convicted Of Burning Ohio Negro School

Hillsboro, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—An all-white jury of nine men and three women late today convicted Philip Partridge, former Highland County engineer, of charges of arson and burglary in a case in which the segregation of Negro children in the schools was an issue.

Judge George W. McDowell sentenced Partridge, who is white, to a term of one to 10 years on the arson charge and one to 15 years for burglary, the terms to run concurrently.

The jury deliberated only 35 minutes before returning its verdict that Partridge was guilty of setting fire to the all-Negro Lincoln Elementary School last July 5. Partridge said he was opposed to the segregation of Negroes in the schools.

For many years the Webster and Washington schools were all white, but a few Negroes now are admitted to them under a rezoning.

A suit attacking the rezoning as violation of the United States Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools, is pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Partridge admitted setting fire to the school.

NAACP Attorneys Will Appeal Hillsboro, Ohio, School Adverse Decision

New York.—NAACP attorneys announced here Sept. 20 that they will appeal the ruling of a federal judge in Hillsboro, Ohio, until after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees in the decision banning segregated schools.

In Ohio, 20 Federal District Judge John H. Druffel said in Cincinnati that he would withold his decision in regard to the case brought by the NAACP.

The Association's case sought a preliminary injunction against the Hillsboro board of education to restrain the board from requiring Negro students to withdraw from two formerly all-white elementary schools, pending the final determination of an action brought by five Negro mothers on behalf of their children.

Judge Druffel ruled that the case be continued until two weeks after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees.

The Negro children were allowed to enroll in the white schools on registration day, Sept. 7, and were assigned to seats in regular classrooms on Sept. 8. They attended classes each day until Sept. 15, when the board of education advised their parents that schools zones had been established and that the streets on which they lived were in the Negro elementary school zone.

No white childern under the board's zoning order were assigned to a Negro school.

The Negro children have been kept away from school by their parents since Sept. 15. Their parents refused to send them back to the Negro elementary school.

Segregation Foe Sentenced For Fire at Negro School

Hillsboro, Ohio—An all white jury of nine men and three women late Tuesday convicted Phillip Partridge, former Highland county engineer, of charges of arson and burglary in a case involving the segregation of Negro children in the school.

Judge George W. McDowell sentenced Partridge, who is wing to a term of 10 years on the arson charge and one to 15 yeaps for burglary with the terms to run concurrently.

The jury deliberated only 35 minutes before returning its verdict that Partridge was guilty of setting fire to the all-Negro Lincoln elementary school last July 5.

Partridge said he was opposed to segregation of Negroes in the schools.

Defense attorneys did not deny Partridge set the fire but they claim it was not done "maliciously" as charged.

Segregation Foes Denied Court Order

Later Test Scheduled In Ohio School Case

Cincinnati, Sept. 22 (AP)—Efforts to stop alleged segregation immediately in the public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio, failed in United States District Court here today.

After Judge John H. Druffel denied a motion for a temporary restraining order, he set next Wednesday for hearing petitions for a temporary injunction and a permanent injunction against the Board of Education in the South western Ohio city of some 5,100 population.

The court denied the temporary restraining order because the defendants had not been notified such a suit would be filed. That has always been his policy, he added.

First Court Test In Month

The defendants are Superintendent Paul Upp, Marvel K. Wilkins, president of the Board of Education; Elmer Hedges, vice-president; Wilfred L. Faul, Lukens Brown, and John Henry Brown.

The case is believed to be the first court test involving segregation to be filed in a Northern state since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against separating Negroes and whites in public schools.

The injunction petitions ask that the Hillsboro Board of Education be prevented "from enforcing a policy of segregation and from requiring the plaintiffs and others similarly situated" to withdraw from Webster and Washington elementary schools "solely because of their race or color."

Negroes Report at Schools

When school began, Negro children who formerly attended the all-Negro Lincoln Elementary School reported at Webster and Washington schools. Until this year, those schools have been attended only by white children.

Because an overcrowded condition developed at both schools Upp said, the Negroes were directed to return to Lincoln under warning that they would be declared truant if they disobeyed.

With adults standing outside, the Negro children tried later to be accepted in the schools and again were turned away.

Then the city was rezoned by the School Board, with the idea of limiting attendance at the two schools to boys and girls living within each zone. Under the plan, a few Negroes were eligible to continue at both Webster and Washington schools.

The suits today assailed the rezoning as an action intended a segregation.

OHIO

TENSION

Negroes Press Court Fight On Ohio City 'Segregation'

By the Associated Press

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Negroes of Hillsboro, Ohio, fighting for immediate admittance of their children into previously all-white schoolrooms, will try again to take their case to court today.

If they do, it will be the first time since the Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in schools that the issue finds its way into Northern courts.

A legal technicality delayed them yesterday. Attorney Russell L. Carter tried to file petitions in United States District Court at Dayton, asking for a halt of what he calls segregation in Hillsboro schools.

He was informed the petitions would have to be filed in the Cincinnati court, which has jurisdiction over the small southwestern Ohio city.

Mr. Carter says he'll do that today.

Segregation Denied.

Officials in Hillsboro insist there is no segregation in their schools.

A rezoning of the city's school districts, which tends to keep most Negro children out of the previously all-white Webster and Washington Schools, became effective last week. But Hillsboro school officials said the rezoning was done on a residential and not a racial basis.

Paul Upp, superintendent of schools, said that until now, Negro children attended the all-Negro Lincoln Elementary School. On passing from the sixth grade they entered the junior high school also attended by white youngsters, he said.

After the Supreme Court decision, however, Negro grade school children reported to both Webster and Washington Schools.

New Buildings Planned.

Rezoning was the only move left because there were not enough desks, seats or room space to accommodate them, School Board members claimed. The rezoning left three Negro children eligible for admission to Webster School and eight eligible for Washington School.

New buildings and improvements at existing schools, all planned before the anti-segregation ruling, will completely eliminate the problem, Mr. Upp said.

Hillsboro, seat of Highland County and a livestock center of gently rolling Southern Ohio lowlands, has a population of a little more than 5,000 persons, nearly four-fifths of them white. There are about 800 white children and 67 Negroes enrolled in the schools, according to School Board figures.

Thirty-eight of the 711 junior and senior high school pupils are Negroes.

Segregation End Puts Heavy Load On Ohio Schools

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Sept. 8 (AP)—Extra chairs were needed today to seat pupils at Webster and Washington Schools as a result of the school board permitting Negroes to matriculate at each place.

Until this year, the Negro boys and girls attended Lincoln Elementary school.

Seventeen youngsters still are going to Lincoln, and they will be taught by two teachers.

Hillsboro had intended ending segregation two years hence, but Negro children were accepted at the previously all-white schools at matriculation yesterday.

The Board of Education at a special meeting last night deferred action for a week on the question of temporary desegregation so it could study the matter of taking care of additional students at the two schools.

Student Riots Opposing Whole Tradition Of Law, Wilkins Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Cleve. 10-12-54

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (INS) — Assistant Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins said Sunday that demonstrators against integration of whites and Negroes in public schools are opposing "the whole tradition of law and order."

In an address prepared for delivery before a meeting of the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, Wilkins declared:

"Within the past few weeks, thousands and thousands of boys and girls, Negro and white, have been going to school together for the first time.

OPPOSING LAW

"This fact is often lost sight of in the headlines that are made by a few young scatterbrains and their elders. What they are opposing is not integration.

"What they are opposing is the whole tradition of law and order, the whole concept of law and order, the whole concept of human rights on which their security is founded."

Wilkins praised the NAACP for its leadership in the long court battle against school segregation that culminated in last May's Supreme Court decision against separate facilities.

MINDS AND SOULS

The Labor Department official said: "May 17, 1954 will be noted in history as a day on which another great milestone was reached in the horizon of free thinking Americans was widened."

Wilkins is the first Federal government official to comment on the recent demonstrations and strikes protesting de-segregation in Milford, Del., Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

The Supreme Court, meanwhile, will begin listening Dec. 6 to arguments on how the May decision should be carried out. Representatives of seven Southern states will make their views known.

Integration-Ruling Resistance, By Force, Called Subversive

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Cleveland, Oct. 8 (AP) — A Methodist bishop declared today that resorting to violence in refusing to obey the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in schools is subversive.

Sat. 10-9-54

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, addressing the Methodist Church's National Conference on Family Life, said the reaction to the court's ruling that Negroes and whites cannot be segregated in the nation's schools was "heartening beyond expression."

'Leads to Anarchy'

"But," he continued, "there are those among us who advocate disobedience to the law, who stand ready to use force to prohibit its execution."

After commenting that "surely a man has the unsegregated right to earn his living upon the basis of his character and his capacity, not upon the basis of his color," the bishop said those ready to use violence against the decision "apparently do not know that disobedience of the law leads to anarchy."

"Resort to violence and refusal to obey the law is subversive," he continued, "and does more to undermine democratic government than any traitor Communist can do."

Bishop Oxnam also held that "procreation is not the only purpose of sex."

He contended that Christian parents are morally obligated to plan for the coming of their children.

"The proper spacing of children is an expression of love, and therefore is a religious obligation," he said.

P. 2

Says Reflection Cast

"Those who condemn such planning as sinful commit sin, and cast reflection upon Christian men and women who in love take those wise steps necessary to the spacing of children and the health and happiness of the home."

Speaking on "The Christian Home, The Hope of The World," the bishop said, "The love that is present in the Christian home is the unifying force essential to enduring social unity."

EDUCATION 1954

OKLAHOMA TENSION

Okla. City Urges School Integration

OKLAHOMA CITY — (NNPA) - Immediate drafting of legislation to desegregate public schools in Oklahoma was urged Wednesday night by the education committee of the legislative council.

"We recognize the Supreme Court has spoken and we are preparing to comply," said Representative Ben Easterly of Alva, committee chairman.

The committee was the first legislative group in Oklahoma to recommend changes in state laws to comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The chief recommendation called for submitting to voters as soon as possible a constitutional amendment whih would remove the financial obstacle in the way of desegregation. Negro schools are now financed by a 4-mill levy on a county-wide basis, and white schools by 20 mills levied district wide.

The proposed amendment would provide a 5 mill levy on a county wide basis, the proceeds from which would be distributed to all school districts on the basis of average daily attendance. This would replace the 4 mills provided in the constitution for separate Negro schools.

The committee also asked the Board of Regents for Higher Education and the State Board of Education to prepare immediately other legislation and proposed constitutional amendments they deemed necessary to end segregation in public education.

The legislators followed the recommendations of the Oklahoma Education Assocition, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the Congress of Parent-Teacher Assocations on the proposed desegregation amendment, and supported the Oklahoma Education Association on four other major phases of its legislative program.

Oklahoma Makes First Move To Integrate Schools

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(CNS)—Oklahoma made its first move last week to integrate its schools. Its Legislative Council Committee on Education has approved a recommendation to the Legislature for a constitutional amendment to make it legal for the two races to go to school together. The Legislature, however, won't meet until January.

Oklahoma has had segregation since statehood. For it to be removed, it must be eliminated from the state constitution, and changes made in the financing of the schools. The committee's vote in favor of the changes was unanimous.

Suit Filed in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 2- (AP)—Attorneys for three El Reno Negro youths today asked the Federal District Court here to open the doors of their hometown statae junior college to them.

Roscoe Dunjee, of this city chairman of the executive committee for the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the suit was the first legal move in Oklahoma to test school equality on a basis of residence.

Louisiana Argues Issue

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 6—Louisiana's voters apparently approved a constitutional amendment that legislative leaders said would continue racial segregation in the public schools. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to what the proposal actually would accomplish.

The amendment provides that the state can use its inherent police power to continue segregation in the schools in order to maintain public health, morals, peace and good order. It also authorizes the Louisiana Legislature to submit additional proposed amendments to the Constitution at special elections instead of only at general elections at which state legislators and Congressmen are selected.

State Senator William Rainach of Summerfield, chairman of a special legislative committee to continue segregation in the schools, hailed the victory as a "mighty one against alien forces that would attempt under the guise of law to herd our white and colored children into mixed schools like so many animals with amalgamation of the races as their objective."

But other state leaders were inclined to believe the amendment would have little effect.

Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been silent on the amendment which the segregation advocates considered the cornerstone of their program.

Public School Council Meets

The Citizens Education Committee changed its name Tuesday night to the Oklahoma Council for Public Schools, during the course of a meeting held in the Douglass High school, 10th and Eastern, at which time some 75 whites attended along with seven Negroes.

The meeting was presided over by Harold Stephens who called upon the various committees to report on the work done. The following committees reported: School program, Malcomb C. White; Socres for School Income, T. B. Hendrick; "School Expenditures" Mrs. P. O. Johnson; "School Building," Roy W. Mann; "Citizenship Education," Richard J. Jones.

The following constitutional amendments were discussed and endorsed by the committee, having to do with the integration of school finances.

1. A Constitutional amendment providing for a five-mill county levy with the proceeds to be distributed among all school districts of the county on the basis of average daily attendance and the elimination of our present system of a budget for the majority schools and another budget for the separate schools of the district. This would replace the separate school level that is now levied on a county-wide basis.

2. A Constitutional amendment that will permit the County Excise Board to make a levy of not to exceed twenty mills on certification of the need thereof of the local board of education, and that levies in excess of twenty mills may be authorized by the voters of a school district.

3. A Constitutional amendment to allow school districts to bond themselves to an amount not to exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the district upon a vote of the people of the district.

4. A Constitutional amendment which would liberalize the existing building fund levies fo schools to permit its use for re modeling, repairing and replacement of existing school structures and for the purchase of necessary equipment.

School Suit May Be Filed at El Reno

Attys. U. S. Tate and Ada Lois Fisher, together with Editor Roscoe Dunjee, were in El Reno Monday evening, at which time they addressed an audience in connection with the efforts of Joshua White to enroll in El Reno college.

Tate and Dunjee held a conference with City Supt. Taylor Monday afternoon, at which time all of the facts surrounding this particular case was discussed.

Funds were raised at the meeting and plans laid for the institution of a mandamus action in the federal court to require the El Reno school to enroll White. Other applicants may also make application for enrollment, following the Monda night meeting.

Tate and Atty. Fisher will doubtless file an action in the federal court next week, asking that White be admitted to the classes at El Reno college

Relief Run Is Protested

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 — The City of Philadelphia today asked the Orphans' Court to end ... Girard College was founded in ... provisions of the will ... Philadelphia ... who died in 1831.

... left his residuary ... college as ... male, ... children.

... petition asks the ... Trusts, which ad- ... under Mr. ... show cause why ... should not be admitted ...

Suit filed against Pa school segregation

App-American Sun Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA— (ANP) — Refusal on the part of Spring House Grade School officials, Lower Gwynedd Township, to admit four colored students to classes there has brought about quick action on the part of the children's parents.

They immediately filed suit in Montgomery County Court to compel the township to allow their children to attend. Representing complainants is Horce Davenport, a Norristown lawyer.

Parents are Thaddeus W. Smith Jr., his wife, Irene, and their daughter, Ledly, 7; Philip and Janet Queenan and their daughter, Sandra, 8; George and Naomi Robinson and son, Lawrence, 10; and Joseph and Hattie Stewart and daughter, Lillian 11. The four families live in Penllyn.

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NAMED DEFENDANTS are Mrs. Anne W. Alexander, principal, Spring House School, and five members of the township school board: Howard Wampole, Willard Lightcap, Emily Nugent, Charles W. Roberts Jr., president; and John Mathers.

Davenport states in his argument that the board voted 4-1 last month to bring about integration in the township on a gradual basis. That is, by enrolling colored children in the first and second grades to begin with and later moving them along.

On Sept. 8, Ledley Smith and Sandra Queenan were enrolled at Spring House and assigned to classes in the third grade. The next day, a school board member informed their parents that they were being transferred to an all colored school a mile and a half away, the attorney said.

Meanwhile, Lillian Stewart and Lawrence Robinson, former pupils at the colored school had not been permitted to enroll at Spring House on Sept. 8, and since then have been at home. The parents of all said they would not consent to such actions.

Four Segregation Foes Appeal Boycott Fines

Inquirer Phila. Pa. Thurs. 10-5-54 P. 7

Four fathers who were fined $1 each last Thursday for refusing to send their children to the "segregated" Penllyn School, reserved for Negroes only, appealed their conviction yesterday to Montgomery County Quarter Sessions Court at Norristown.

The parents said they had refused to send their children to "the segregated Penllyn School because that school is substantially inferior in every respect to facilities at the Spring House School."

'COERCION' CHARGED

They added that the board was trying to "coerce" them into accepting the Penllyn School "by enforcing the State's compulsion education law." The fines were imposed for violation of that law, it was noted.

The appellants are Thaddeus W. W. Smith, Jr., Philip Queenan, George E. Robinson and Joseph Stewart. Their children are Ledley Smith, 7, Sandra Queenan, 8, Lawrence Robinson, 10, and Lillian Stewart, 11.

Filed by Horace W. Davenport, an attorney, the appeal named Charles W. Roberts, Jr., president of the Lower Gwynedd Township School Board, and the other members of the board as defendants.

CALLS FOR REVERSAL

The appeal asks the court to reverse Magistrate Robert J. Hulshouder's conviction, to remit the fines and to order the board to admit the children to the township's Spring House School.

The same appellants, on Sept. 26, filed suit in Montgomery County Court asking for an order extending an integration program adopted in July by the school board. At that time the board voted to admit to the Spring House School 22 Negro pupils who in past years would have been enrolled in the first or second grades at the Penllyn School.

The Spring House School formerly had only a few Negro pupils. The board announced that it felt that "gradual integration" of Negro and white pupils over the next few years would be in the best interests of the community.

PENNSYLVANIA

TENSION

Says Board Voted To Bring About Integration

Pittsburgh Courier, 10-8-54

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP)—Refusal on the part of Spring House grade school officials, Lower Gwyned township, to admit four Negro students to grade school classes there has brought about quick action on the part of the children's parents.

They immediately filed suit in Montgomery county to compel the township to allow their children to attend. Representing complainants is Horace Davenport, a Norristown lawyer.

Parents are Thaddeus W. Smith, jr., his wife, Irene, and their daughter Ledly, 7; Phillip and Janet Queenan and their daughter, Sandra, 8; George and Naomi Robinson and son, Lawrence, 10; and Joseph and Hattie Stewart and daughter, Lillian, 11. The four families live in Penllyn.

Named defendants are Mrs. Anne W. Alexander, principal, Spring House school, and five members of the township school board: Howard Wampole, Willard Lightcap, Emily Nugent, Charles W. Roberts, jr., president, and John Mathers.

Davenport states in his argument that the board voted 4-1 last month to bring about integration in the township on a gradual basis. That is by enrolling Negro children in the first and second grades to begin with and later moving them along.

There is one all-Negro school in the section, Pellyn. However, when Negro children were admitted to the first two grades in Spring House school, those grades were done away with at Pellyn.

On Sept. 8, Ledley Smith and Sandra Queenan were enrolled at Spring House and assigned to classes in the third grade. The next day a school board member informed the parents of the children that they were being transferred to Pellyn, a mile and a half away, the attorney said.

The parents said they would "not consent to such action" and both children were taken to their homes. Meanwhile, Lillian Stewart and Lawrence Robinson, former pupils at Pellyn, had not been permitted to enroll at Spring House on Sept. 8, and since then have been at home.

Davenport further stated that parents of each of the four children were informed by school officials that they have been violating "the Public School Code of 1939," and that if they persist in keeping the youngsters at home they will be "subjected to summary action."

The parents first tried to settle the matter with the school board out of court; failing this, they filed the petition.

They charge that the only reason their children are not admitted to Spring House School is because they are Negroes; that facilities at Penllyn school are inferior to those of other grade schools and that children are being denied equal educational opportunities and protection of and due process of law under the 14th amendment.

The Spring House school has an enrollment of 253, including 22 Negro pupils in the first two grades, and about four admitted in previous years in the upper grades.

Only 45 pupils, all Negroes, are left in the four remaining grades at Penllyn, the attorney said.

Proof that Spring House would not be overburdened by taking in all 45 students is pointed to in the six-room addition to the building recently completed.

Parents Sue to End Bias at School

Black Dispatch
Sat. 10-9-54
P. 5

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Refusal on the part of Spring House grade school officials, Lower Gwynedd township, to admit four Negro students to grade school classes there has brought about quick action on the part of the children's parents.

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Sat. 10-9-54

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Oklahoma City Black Dispatch

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Integration Opposition Grows As S.C. Eyes Northern Riots

Journal & Constitution p. 4-E
Sun, 10-10-54 Atlanta Ga.

Palmetto State Is Marking Time; Sentiment Against Decision Rises

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 9—South Carolina is doing nothing publicly at present about the question of segregation in school—just marking time to see what the Supreme Court orders sometime in the future as to implementation of its opinion handed down last May.

SOUTH CAROLINA

But this does not mean that an alert is not being maintained, and that much thinking is not going on as to what this state's course should be if the Supreme Court insists upon immediate integration.

What has been happening in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and the District of Columbia has been watched most carefully, and many believe the court will take cognizance of these outbursts in forming its decree.

T. C. Callison, attorney general of South Carolina, who will be expected to appear when the court hears implementative arguments in December, says he continues to get letters, often from mothers who write that they will not allow their children to go to schools that are also attended by Negro pupils.

"There is no doubt," he said this week "that they mean what they say."

Foes 'More Determined'

Commenting on the protests that have arisen in Northern and border states, Mr. Callison said: "The unfortunate conditions we have seen in Delaware and other Northern states where enforced integration has been attempted will not approximate the conditions which will result in South Carolina if integration is attempted."

Mr. Callison thinks the people, "now realizing fully what the rulings of the United States Supreme Court imply," are giving "very determined action" than heretofore, in their opposition.

The United States Supreme Court, as is known, is receiving additional briefs in the segregation case until next month. South Carolina, which as a political subdivision has never been joined in the suit which arose in a district in Clarendon County this state—the case that proved to be the prime one before the Supreme Court—will, of course, not participate. Only the school district is a party. Its attorneys will file a supplementary brief, which Robert McC. Figg Jr. of counsel for the district, said, "will largely reiterate our position as stated before. There will be no additional pleadings."

Probers Mark Time

Any order issued is applicable per se only to the South Carolina district that was made a defendant by the NAACP. Since then the NAACP has started cases in some other districts. So integration, if and when ordered, will be fought out in this state on a district-by-district basis. This, both sides admit, means long litigation.

The segregation committee named by the governor and the legislature to study a plan of procedure has concluded its hearings, but has made no report, and likely won't be heard from until after the committee knows what the Supreme Court has in mind in the way of implementation. In the meantime members are studying possible avenues to follow should the court's decree call for immediate integration.

Public schools in South Carolina are operating smoothly. There hasn't been a single instance, so far as can be learned, of friction. All are on the same segregated basis save one Catholic school, which announced it would receive Negro pupils, and is open to both races.

In January a new governor takes office. James F. Byrnes will hand over the office to George Bell Timmerman Jr. of Batesburg, presently the lieutenant governor.

Mr. Timmerman in his campaign last summer proposed that one way to solve the dilemma might be to have separate schools, as usual, for whites and Negroes, and a third school open to those of both races who desire integration. No doubt he will reiterate this position when the time seems propitious.

There is much talk about the demonstrations being staged in non-Southern states. Many believe that the court's order, as a result of the protests that have arisen out of the South, may be tempered.

Suit Filed in Texas

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 21 (AP).—Attorneys for a seventeen-year-old Houston Negro student today filed suit in Federal District Court seeking to compel officials of the University of Texas to admit him to the College of Engineering.

The suit was filed on behalf of John Winfred Walker. Federal Judge Ben H. Rice jr. set hearing on an application for a temporary restraining order for 10 a. m. Friday at San Antonio.

The legal action sought an order restraining the university's Board of Regents, Dr. Logan Wilson, president, and Registrar H. Y. McCown from refusing to admit young Walker and others of his race "similarly situated."

The suit stated the youth received notice July 15 that he had been admitted to the university as a freshman student in petroleum engineering. However, the suit alleged, on Sept. 2, Mr. McCown wrote him "regretfully" advising that his notice of acceptance was canceled.

Texas To Ask 'Own' Solution To Bigs

DALLAS, Tex. — (INS) — Atty. Gen. John Den Shepperd revealed that Texas will ask the U. S. Supreme Court to let it work out its own school segregation problems.

He said a brief will be submitted to the Supreme Court this Fall when it considers methods of anti-segregation in which the state will ask to be allowed to work out out its own problems "at home — where those problems are best understood."

Plans are to work out the problems "County by County and City by City" the Attorney General told a convention of North and East Texas County officials in Dallas.

Judge Backs U. of Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 25 (UP)—Federal Judge Ben H. Rice Jr. today refused to order the University of Texas to accept a Negro student. The student is John Winfred Walker, 17 years old, one of three Negro students accepted for admission but later rejected.

Judge Rice denied a motion for a temporary restraining order, but will hear the case in Austin later.

Prefer Mixed To No Schools

Northern Counties, Fearful Of Move To Drop System, May Ask To Be Given Freedom Of Action

The split among Virginia leaders over defiance of the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools, grew wider this week. Members of school boards in 15 northern Virginia localities indicated they might be ready to heed the ruling of the high tribunal and start desegregating their schools.

Governor Thomas B. Stanley, who is pledged to use "every legal means" to maintain segregation in Virginia schools, has insisted that the overwhelming sentiment in the state is against ending segregated schools.

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MEANWHILE support for a plan of local option in dealing with the problem came from another source.

The board of supervisors and the school board of Albemarle county in a resolution unanimously adopted at a public meeting Wednesday said "a system of free public schools should be maintained and should receive State direction and financial support."

It further stated that each county and city should decide for itself whether to abolish its public schools or participate in a state-approved system. But it also declared that no child should be required to attend a mixed school whose parents objected.

• • •

AN OFFICIAL of the school board who asked that his name not be used was quoted as saying, "Some of the counties in Tidewater and Southeastern Virginia are not going to have integrated schools no matter what the Supreme Court says.

"If wwe try to reach a decision that will apply to the whole state," he said, "I am afraid Eastern Virginia could muster enough strength to wipe out our entire system of public schools."

OFFICIALS of these 15 school boards meeting in Warrenton Wednesday indicated clearly they would not wish to follow Governor Stanley in any move to abolish public schools in order to defeat desegregation. Some of the officials even termed as "unfortunate" the refusal of the State Board of Education this year to permit local school boards to act independently in starting integration.

The chairman of the Falls Church school board, John Johnson, who is also general counsel for the Air Force, asked what might have happened if a Virginia school board admitted a Negro child to a white school this fall.

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HE ANSWERED his question by expressing doubt that the Virginia constitutional provision requiring segregated schools would be held valid in any federal court in the face of the Supreme Court's ruling.

Another school official, Mrs. E. D. Campbell, chairman of the Arlington school board, said, "We should indicate to the state that we are willing to assume our responsibilities as local school trustees and whether asked for it ro not, should come up with specific recommendations."

However, the group went on record as believing that no board member would want to deviate from the "ultimate plan" for integration which is to be worked out by top state officials for the entire state.

Virginia Plan Aims at Delay Of Integration

Armistead Boothe Program Stresses Local Autonomy

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—Delegate Armistead Boothe of Alexandria today came up with a proposed "Virginia plan" that would give local authorities wide latitude in solving the school segregation issue.

The 47-year-old attorney said he favored continuation of the State's traditional segregation policy "in accordance with the wishes of the people in the various localities."

He suggested three basic rules for Virginia to follow in working out a school plan for presentation to the Supreme Court.

1. The State should strive for court recognition of the practical fact that the Old Dominion needs "an indefinite time" in which to work out its school problems.

2. No child of either race should be compelled to attend a school with mixed classes.

3. No teacher of either race should be assigned to teach children of another race.

Goals Held Attainable.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, is on record in support of the latter two goals and has said he believes they are legally obtainable.

Mr. Almond will present Virginia's side in the segregation case in a new hearing to be held later in the year by the Supreme Court. The tribunal, in its May 17 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, requested the four States involved to return later and describe how they proposed to desegregate.

There has been no lewering of the barriers in Virginia as yet. Gov. Stanley has pledged to use "every legal means" to preserve the status quo and has set up a 32-man legislative commission to try to find a way to keep the races apart.

Mr. Boothe proposed a "Virginia Plan" in an article written for the latest issue of the Virginia Education Journal and elaborated on his views in a statement to the Associated Press.

He predicted segregation will be maintained indefinitely "in its entirety" in many sections of the State.

Elsewhere, he said, segregation would be continued in varying degree in proportion to the Negro population.

Favors Local Autonomy.

Mr. Boothe suggested Virginia strive for considerable local autonomy so that each community can solve its conditions as it sees fit. He advocated local governing bodies be given the power to consider four points in planning pupil assignments:

1. Difference in academic backgrounds among the students.

2. Health requirements of the students.

3. Personality, practices, needs and desires of individual children.

4. The intensity of racial feeling in the various students.

He said the powers could be exercised by making individual assignments of children to local schools, by arranging attendance through new attendance districts and by allowing children to elect their own school.

Mr. Boothe reiterated his advocacy of retention of the public school system. Several weeks ago in a poll of his fellow lawmakers, a 7-1 vote in favor of retention was recorded by the one-third membership that replied.

Secrecy Binds Virginia Study On Segregation

Special Commission On Schools to Hear Public Later

By Alex R. Preston
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—A special commission on public school segregation, whose conclusions, Gov. Stanley says, "may well have much to do with the future welfare of all the citizens," was functioning today under a strict secrecy rule.

The gag placed on all but the chairman of the 42-member commission, which met here to wrestle with the problem of the Supreme Court decision, was almost 100 per cent effective.

The group, officially designated as the Commission on Public Education, decided yesterday to hold public hearings at times and places to be designated later, according to the chairman, State Senator Garland Gray of Waverly.

To Name Executive Committee.

It authorized Mr. Gray, a likely candidate for Governor in 1957, to appoint an Executive Committee of from seven to nine members. He said he will make the appointments and call a meeting of that group next week. The full commission will reconvene about October 1; he added.

Gov. Stanley told the 13 State Senators and 19 delegates he appointed to the commission that he believes it will be about two more months before attorneys will be asked by the Supreme Court to file final briefs on means of implementing the decision of last May 17, declaring unconstitutional the separation of white and Negro children in public schools.

The Governor gave reporters a three-page statement, which he said he was going to make to the commission. He met with it behind closed doors.

He told the lawmakers they were dealing with "a subject of tremendous importance to all the people of the Commonwealth."

Talk Anonymously.

When the meeting broke up, nearly all of the commission members said they were bound by a rule not to talk to reporters and none would speak for quotation by name.

"I made my position clear," said one Southeastern Virginia House member. "The people of my county just will not stand for Negroes and whites going to the same school."

Said another House member from the far Southwest: "I don't know why they want to be so secret about a matter of this kind. I was opposed to it and still am. But I feel I'm bound by the resolution."

Neither of Arlington's members, Senator Charles R. Fenwick and Delegate J. Maynard Magruder, had comment after the session.

A reporter who entered the room as soon as the meeting adjourned and during the confusion of members leaving picked up an abandoned copy of the mimeographed resolution, which began:

"All meetings of the commission shall be executive and its deliberations confidential, except when the meeting consists of a public hearing or it is otherwise expressly decided by the commission.

Restriction on Releases.

"All press releases and other information shall be given by or under authority of the commission, or the chairman, except routine announcements, which may be given out by the secretary.

"All meetings of committees appointed by the commission shall be subject to the same rules as meetings and deliberations of the commission itself."

The resolution ended in this manner:

"This action is intended generally to prevent premature disclosure of what may prove to be purely tentative conclusions of the commission. It is designed particularly to prevent misunderstandings and to promote freedom of discussion and deliberation during meetings of the commission and its committees."

Three commission members indicated that a solution may be sought through appropriate legislation at a special session of the General Assembly. This probably would be early next year.

Mr. Gray said State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and Supt. of Public Instruction Dowell J. Howard will be asked to meet with the Executive Committee next week and with the commission in later meetings.

Series of Hearings Seen.

Mr. Gray said no decision was reached on scheduling public hearings, but some suggested that they be held "along congressional district lines." This would mean at least 10 hearings in various localities—one for each district.

Gov. Stanley, in setting up the legislative group, had suggested that "early public hearings" be held.

"The sentiment of the people of Virginia has been expressed to me by letter, telegram, telephone and in person," the Governor told the group. "I am convinced beyond doubt that the overwhelming majority of the white people wish to continue segregation of the races in the public schools. On the other hand, it would appear that numerous Negro citizens desire an integration of the races.

Would Continue Segregation.

"Whatever program or legislation is proposed and adopted, it can succeed only if it is in accord with the will of the people. I firmly believe that both public sentiment and the best interests of both races demand continued segregation.

"I hope we will have the cooperation of both races to maintain segregation and thereby minimize the harmful effects of the decision of the court. I reiterate my previous statement that I shall use every legal means at my command to preserve segregated public schools in Virginia."

Keep calm, speaker tells school teachers

By RUFUS WELLS

PETERSBURG, Va.—It is the responsibility of public school teachers to remain calm during the 1954-55 school year and see that their work is conducted in a "calm and normal atmosphere," John D. Meade, superintendent, declared last week.

Mr. Meade, speaking without a prepared text at a pre-school teachers meeting in Peabody High School, said he felt the residents of Petersburg could settle their racial problems without being "upset by outside influences."

His remarks concerning school integration and the "interference" of northern whites created a furore among colored teachers, many of whom interpreted his talk as a strong defences of school segregation.

MR. MEADE, denied that he had mentioned the NAACP in the talk. He said he told the teachers that:

"During the 1954-55 term, our schools will operate under the laws of Virginia and any changes to be made will be made by the Commonwealth of Virginia."

He said he stressed the importance of making the school term a good one and preventing idle gossip from causing frustration in children already confused by the bombardment of newspaper and radio reports on the school issue.

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THE SUPERINTENDENT, when interviewed by the AFRO also denied a report that ... colored citizens shouldn't h... petitioned for the opening of ...ly-... ed Wilcox Lake to ... citize... s.

"As individuals, they can do whatever they please," Mr. Meade explained.

"I said that the unpleasantness caused by the Wilcox Lake litigation was unfortunate and a good example of the failure of the two races in Petersburg to get together and work out their problems."

Mr. Meade told the AFRO that his "observations" were made "strictly for teachers to use as they see fit." He said he made the same remarks at a Petersburg Kiwanis Club meeting earlier the same week.

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THE CITY - OWNED Lake, formerly reserved for whites, was closed down after 32 colored residents filed suit in Federal Court demanding admittance. The case is still pending in court.

It was widely rumored that Mr. Meade said his great uncle was killed by a Yankee in the Civil War and that he (Mr. Meade) has a hatred for Northern whites.

Mr. Meade denied making that statement. He admitted citing the fact that his great uncle died in the Civil War, but only to show that if he had any hatred it would be directed against Northern whites instead of "the Southern colored man."

The superintendent admitted telling his teachers that there will be no mixing of colored and white pupils in Petersburg during this school year, but denied a saying that the public schools would "cease to exist" if the Supreme Court ordered segration.

9 Picked in Virginia To Seek Way to Keep Schools Segregated

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17.—A nine-man executive committee yesterday was set up to do investigative spadework for Virginia's special commission charged with trying to find a way to maintain segregation in the public schools.

Commission Chairman Garland Gray of Waverly named the nine members and announced the committee will hold its organizational meeting in Richmond Wednesday.

Named to the committee were State Senators Robert F. Baldwin of Norfolk, A. S. Harrison of Lawrenceville, J. D. Hagood of Halifax County and Curry Carter of Staunton, and Delegates J. R. Tucker of Richmond, W. Tayloe Murphy of Warsaw, Joe Blackburn of Lynchburg, Maynard Magruder of Arlington and Russell Carneal of Williamsburg.

Mr. Gray and the commission's vice chairman, Delegate Harry B. Davis of Princess Anne, will serve as ex-officio members.

The full 32-man commission, at its organizational meeting in Richmond on Monday, directed Mr. Gray to appoint the executive committee and assigned it the task of selecting a time and place for public hearings on the school segregation issue.

Integration Going Smoothly, Baltimore Official Says

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17. (AP)—"Things are going so smoothly there is no need for comment," Walter Sondheim, president of the school board, said yesterday after receiving a breakdown on the mixed enrollment of whites and Negroes.

Baltimore has the only Maryland schools without segregation.

The mixing has worked both ways. Six white children enrolled in three elementary schools formerly for Negroes only, John J. Fischer, superintendent, reported.

He told the Board of School Commissioners there is a total of 85,626 white students and 55,331 Negroes enrolled.

In most cases, he reported, the number of Negroes attending schools formerly limited to whites is very small. One exception has 382 whites and 321 Negroes.

NAACP Hits Rejection Of Pupils at Navy Base

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 (AP).—A lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday hinted of possible court action against the Cecil County Board of Education over a segregated school on Federally owned property in the county.

Referring to the school at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center, Tucker R. Dearing, attorney for the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP, said "the situation is ripe for the courts."

The school, operated on a segregated basis, is largely for children of persons connected with the Navy base.

Negro children are taken by bus to a Negro school in Port Deposit near the training center.

Mr. Dearing said 13 Negro children were denied admission to the school Monday. He argued they should have been admitted because the school is on Government property.

Morris W. Runnels, superintendent of the county board of education, said the board, which leases the school property from the Federal Government, must operate the school according to State law.

Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins has ruled county boards of education in Maryland should continue segregation as required by State law.

Virginia Segregation Commission Head To Consult Almond

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—State Senator Garland Gray, chairman of Virginia's School Segregation Study Commission, said yesterday he planned to confer with Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond at an early date on possible methods for keeping Negro and white pupils in separate schools.

Senator Gray said he was interested in finding out whether the attorney general has a workable "plan," as implied by Mr. Almond several weeks ago.

At that time, Mr. Almond said he believed it possible Virginia could devise a scheme that would permit the continuation of the traditional segregation policy that has prevailed in the State for 84 years. He did not detail any way of doing so.

Senator Gray disclosed his intention to confer with Mr. Almond at the end of a four-hour meeting of the 11-man executive committee of the Segregation Study Commission.

The Waverly legislator was reluctant to discuss the meeting and pointed to a resolution adopted by the full 32-man commission by which the members voted not to discuss their deliberations with the press unless authorized to do so.

It was learned, however, the committee devoted part of its session to setting up public hearings. Times and places were selected subject to the approval of the full commission.

Senator Gray said he was certain the commission would not have any findings to pass on to Mr. Almond in time for use in Virginia's segregation brief that must be filed with the Supreme Court by November 15. The November 15 date was set by the court yesterday.

Commission members had previously expressed doubt they would have sufficient time to make any recommendations to the attorney general.

Whitehead pushes Va. scheme to escape school desegregation

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-6-54

NORFOLK, Va. (NNPA) — Delegate Robert Whitehead of Nelson County, a leader of Virginia's "anti - organization" Democrats, Thursday, suggested that this state follow "a middle of-the-road course," giving cities and counties broad local option to deal with the question of ending racial segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Whitehead, a probable candidate for governor in 1957, called for revision of the compulsory school attendance law so as to grant local school boards "wide discretion" to decide for themselves whether they will maintain an integrated system, a segregated system or a combination of the two.

ADDRESSING THE Cosmopolitan Club here, Whitehead said he considered the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools "most unfortunate," but he differed with extremists on both sides of the school issue.

"I have a word of advice," he said, "for those who would abolish our public school system if such be deemed necessary to prevent integration.

"They are, I assume, the extreme states' rights advocates, who believe in the Federal Government keeping its long snout out of local affairs and letting the states do the job.

"The abolition of a state system of free public schools will be an open invitation to the Federal Government to boldly step into the field of education and take over. And if, and when that happens, the doctrine of states' rights will be as dead as the dodo bird.

"TO THOSE who press for all-out integration, I also have a word of advice.

"If and when a system of mixed schools is rammed down the throats of Virginia citizens over their protests, the minimum reaction will be that appropriations will be drastically reduced and the level of educational materially lowered.

"Education of both white and colored children will suffer, our teachers will be penalized and our progress will be stymied."

Virginia Educators Refuse to Support Segregation Ruling

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Sat. 10-30-54

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.— Virginia Education Association delegates headed home today after a 3-day convention here which covered a wide-range of classroom subjects and saw the VEA refuse to go on record in support of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

The delegates on Thursday beat a proposal to put the VEA on record in favor of the Supreme Court's ruling which outlawed public school segregation.

Instead, the convention adopted a resolution directing the VEA's board of directors to give "careful study" to the decision.

P. A-7

Dr. John L. Palmer, principal of Cherrydale Elementary School in Arlington, was re-elected president of the social studies section of the association.

George F. Bagby, chairman of the English department of Alexandria's George Washington High School, was elected president of the teachers of English.

The group also elected Mrs. Mary Councell, a teacher at Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, vice president.

Integration Doubts Futile, Dr. Mays Says

RICHMOND, Oct. 30 (AP).— The president of an Atlanta Negro college yesterday told the Virginia Teachers' Association that Americans who fear integration are "worried about nothing" and "nothing can stop" the movement toward integration.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, told about 4,000 members of the State-wide Negro school teachers' organization both Negroes and whites are afraid of integration.

"Mankind has always been afraid of the future," he said. "In 25 years those of us who are still alive . . . will wonder why in 1954 we were so worried about nothing."

Date Set to Map Plans On Segregation Hearing

RICHMOND, Oct. 30 (AP).— The Executive Committee of the State Commission on Public Education will meet here November 9 to consider detailed arrangements for the commission's first public hearing November 15.

The November 15 hearing will permit organizations and individuals an opportunity to air their opinions on the public school problems facing Virginia in light of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation hearing.

Those wishing to be heard have been asked to submit their names to the commission by November 8.

The 32-member commission, composed of State legislators, was formed by Gov. Stanley to consider a course for Virginia's public schools now that segregation has been ruled unconstitutional.

At the November 9 executive session at the State Capitol, the commission's chairman, State Senator Garland Gray, will take up the requests submitted, map a tentative time schedule and discuss procedure.

All requests should be sent to John B. Boatwright, jr., secretary of the commission, at the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting at the Capitol here.

ALEXANDRIA SUBURBS WON'T INTEGRATE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. wed. 11-3-54 P. 1

ALEXANDRIA— (ANP) — This town, practically a suburb of Washington, D. C., has decided not to follow the example of the capitol city in integrating schools, but has announced it will abide by whatever policy Virginia works out.

The city council meeting agenda had called for establishment of a date for the council to discuss views and recommendations for presentation at a public hearing on the question, to be held November 15 in Richmond by the Commission of Public Education.

When the item came up last week, no date was set. Vice-Mayor Leroy Bendheim, stated:

"I think our position is that it is an educational policy that is a state matter. I feel that we should express no views and accept the policy set by the state."

No Incidents In Virginia's Mixed Schools

RICHMOND, Va. (ANPA)—No incidents have occurred in Catholic schools where racial bars were lowered in September, Monsignor J. J. Flaherty, superintendent of schools for the dioceses of Richmond, reported Friday.

He said no demonstrations by white pupils have occurred at any of the high and elementary schools in Richmond, Roanoke and northern Virginia where mixing of white and colored children took place this year for the first time.

"The reason, I think, is we have been preparing them for the last five years," he said. "In social [illegible] and religious courses, teachers have been "spelling out the Gospel all men before God, [illegible]."

Three white pupils have been withdrawn out of one Richmond Catholic high school because of the enrollment of colored pupils, Msgr. Flaherty said, and six other children were withdrawn by their parents for the same reason in Roanoke and Fairfax and Arlington counties. Aside from that there has been no trouble, and diocesan officials have been "agreeably surprised," he said.

Forty-one colored pupils are now enrolled in five elementary and four high schools in the dioceses, with a total enrollment of some 2,300, Msgr. Flaherty said. In Richmond, eleven colored students attend Benedictine, St. Patrick's and Cathedral High Schools, which have about 500 white students.

7 More Virginia Groups Ask Integration Order

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—Gov. Stanley has received two more petitions for maintenance of segregated schools in Virginia, the Appotanta Ruritan Club of Prince George County, told the Governor in a letter that its members "are opposed to integration of the white and Negro races in the public schools."

And a resolution from the Board of Supervisors of Stafford County also expressed opposition to any mixing of the races in the public schools. It instructed the Governor to take action in appointing a legislative commission to propose ways to meet the problem.

More than 30 locality governing bodies, school boards and civic organizations throughout the State have sent similar communications to the Governor since the United States Supreme Court ruled May 17 that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

Virginia Will Begin School Segregation Hearings Nov. 15

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—Virginia's special commission studying the school segregation problem will hold its first public hearing in Richmond on November 15.

State Senator Garland Gray, chairman of the 32-member commission, announced the date and said the hearing would begin at 10:30 a.m. in the House of Delegates' chamber at the capitol.

The commission, composed entirely of members of the General Assembly, was created in late August by Gov. Stanley in an effort to find a way to maintain the State's traditional school segration policy. He has promised to use "every legal means" to prevent integration.

Mr. Gray said the initial hearing was being called principally to obtain the views of local government officials, members of the General Assembly and organizations of both races.

Mr. Gray said those desiring to be heard could get their names on a speech docket being prepared by John B. Boatwright, jr., secretary of the commission and director of the division of statutory research and drafting at the capitol. He requested those who wished to reserve time to notify Mr. Boatwright by November 8.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13—Virginia took the first formal step today to find what Gov. Thomas B. Stanley called "a legal means to preserve segregated schools in Virginia."

A thirty-two-member Commission on Public Education, appointed by the Governor, held its organizational meeting and elected as chairman State Senator Garland Gray of Waverley, who has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor in 1957. He was authorized during the three-hour closed session to appoint an executive committee to plan public hearings on the state's school segregation problems.

At the outset Governor Stanley, in remarks released to the press, reiterated his position on segregated schools by declaring: "I shall use every legal means at my command to preserve segregated schools in Virginia."

The Governor said letters, telegrams and telephone calls had convinced him that "the overwhelming majority of the white people in Virginia wish to continue segregation of the races in the public schools" and "it would appear that numerous Negro citizens desire an integration of the races."

He continued: "Whatever program or legislation is proposed and adopted can succeed only if it is in accord with the will of the people. I firmly believe that both public sentiment and the best interests of both races demand segregation. I hope we have the cooperation of both races to maintain segregation and thereby minimize the harmful effect of the decision of the court."

The reference was to the Supreme Court's decision in May outlawing school segregation.

The Governor reiterated that he had appointed a legislative rather than a citizen's commission that might have represented both races because any program would have to be acted upon by the General Assembly.

Integration Proceeds With Only Few Trouble Spots, Marshall Says

Resistance to school integration, as in Wilford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., is the exception rather than the rule in communities which have taken steps to abide by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this week.

Mr. Marshall, who headed the battery of NAACP lawyers who argued the public school segregation cases before the Supreme Court last December, cited successful integration in Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and other border state cities.

"In West Virginia 12 counties have gone ahead with complete integration and 13 others have initiated programs of partial integration," he said.

"Schools in Dover, Wilmington, and other communities in Delaware have been integrated without incident. The flare-ups in White Sulphur Springs and Milford are spectacular only because they are the rare exceptions."

According to a report by the NAACP attorney from Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, a noted white southern sociologist who made an on-the-spot investigation, the trouble in the West Virginia city stemmed from resentment of the fathers of some of the white boys on the football squad against the presence of two Negro boys on the squad who apparently were headed for first team positions. Reportedly those fathers urged the youngsters to organize a strike against the admission of Negro students.

Threats of violence in White Sulphur Springs were calmly met by Negroes who were prepared to defend their children. Dr. Morland told the story of an elderly Negro woman who reportedly loaded two guns, parked her car near the school, and openly vowed to shoot anyone who laid a hand on her children, saying that she was old and did not have long to live anyhow.

Mr. Marshall deplored the amount of newspaper publicity given to the exceptional cases.

"The big story," he said, "is that integration is being widely accepted in practically all the communities where it has been tried. The transition has been so smooth in Washington that the program of integration has been greatly accelerated.

"In Carthage, Mo., Negroes have been welcomed to the formerly all-white high school and two have been elected to class office. The trouble spots have unfortunately been magnified out of all proportion to their importance."

Mr. Marshall and his staff of lawyers are preparing to present the NAACP recommendations for the Supreme Court decrees at the hearing set for December 6. In ruling segregation unconstitutional on May 17, the Court called for further argument before handing down a decree on when and how to implement its decision against public school segregation.

West Virginia going on with desegregation acts

BECKLEY, W. Va. — In this community atop a 2,500 - foot mountain one can see miles of the beauty of the state. While here I also had a chance to see a clearer picture of what the West Virginians are doing about school integration.

Beckley is in Raleigh County which is a neighbor of Greenbrier County where the school officials retreated on integration plans in the face of mob threats. Of course Greenbrier got the headlines in the newspapers.

FROM THE REPORTS on the radio and elsewhere I expected to find West Virginia in complete confusion.

For many reasons this state has enjoyed a reputation of being progressive and it was disappointing to hear about Nazi-like activity among the school children.

All over the country we have seen pictures of children in Greenbrier county carrying signs that read, "No colored students wanted in this school."

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IT WAS a great relief to get a first - hand picture of the state as a whole. Twelve counties of West Virginia have completely eliminated segregation in their schools.

Out of the remaining 43, only Greenbrier has raised the flag of white supremacy. The other counties are either in the process of integrating their schools or making plans to do so. A few of the counties have no colored children.

According to T. G. Nutter, president of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, there are over 100 white students enrolled at West Virginia Institute which was formerly an all-colored state college.

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IN SITUATIONS like that which occurred in Greenbrier county, hindsight is always better than foresight. Everyone can think of ways in which the trouble could have been avoided.

Since there are a great many experts who have and will give opinions on what Greenbrier should or should not have done, I will not join them by expressing my pet theories.

It should be reported, however, that the parents of the colored children in Greenbrier County do not like segregation. They did not retreat from the scene in wild disorder when hoodlums threatened to remove their children from the schools by force.

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THE PARENTS in Greenbrier wanted to see the problem through in whatever way it could be solved. Some of them were willing to face the mobsters on terms that even they could understand.

Acting on the advice of their leaders, the colored parents of Greenbrier county are determined to settle the issue in the courts.

It is apparent that the overwhelming sentiment in the state is on their side and not on the side of trouble - makers who threatened violence as a means of keeping segregation.

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THE GREAT LESSON to be learned from this state is that segregation is really dead, even in the South. The rear - guard action that took place in Greenbrier is not a reflection of what the majority of the people want.

It is increasingly evident that most of the people prefer a land of law and order, where decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court are obeyed, instead of a land of local hoodlum rule where the U.S. Constitution is interpreted by street corner bums.

After all, the parents who really love their children know that in an atmosphere of violence, flying brickbats would not hit children solely on the basis of race.

Injunction Issued In W. Va. Picketing

By the United Press.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 29. —Pro-segregation mothers, who for two straight days refused to allow teachers to enter the Annabelle grade school at nearby Four States, obeyed a court order today and sent their children to classes with 13 Negroes.

Principal Lloyd Securro said about 95 percent of the normal enrollment of 171 attended.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 28 (AP).—An injunction was issued today prohibiting parents, who are protesting integration of white and Negro pupils, from picketing the Annabelle School in the nearby coal mining community of Four States.

Circuit Judge H. Harper Meredith termed the parents action "a rebellion against the Government."

The order, sought by the Marion County Board of Education, came after teachers at Annabelle were met by parents on their way to school this morning. The teachers were faced by another group of women pickets when they arrived at the school and decided to go home.

The school closed yesterday when Principal Lloyd M. Securro and five teachers were stopped by parents protesting the admission of 13 Negroes with 157 white pupils in the elementary school.

Today's injunction named 53 defendants, all of them women. None of the defendants were present in court.

No Objections To Negro Students

State Press Sec. 9-24-54

Little Rock, Arkansas P. 1

White high school students who last week staged a demonstration against Negro students assigned to their school in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., have withdrawn their objections, it was revealed this week through information received at the NAACP national office.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, said he had been informed of this fact by two West Virginia NAACP officials who, at the request of the national office, went to White Sulphur Springs to investigate the school situation there. They were T. G. Nutter, president of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and member of the association's national board of directors, and Willard Brown, president of the Charleston, West Virginia, branch.

Mr. White noted that he had been informed by Mr. Nutter and Mr. Brown that a news story in an edition of a Charleston, West Virgina daily newspaper also announced that the white high school students had ceased their objections to having Negro students attend their school.

Earlier last week the White Sulphur Springs school board reversed its decision to integrate local schools in line with the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public education after white students and white parents demonstrated against the entrance of Negro pupils into the formerly all-white high school.

White Parents Force Return To Segregated School System

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14.—Five days of intergation in Greenbrier County schools were ended today when school officers, confornted with angry parents and striking white students, ordered an immediate return of segregation.

The high school here was closed a half-day to allow 25 Negro students, under police protection, to secure their books and return to their own school.

Some 600 parents protesting integration had threatened at a mass meeting last night to remove bodily any Negroes who attempt to attend White Sulphur Springs High today.

In nearby Lewisburg, the county seat, the school board ordered an immediate return to separate schools for Negroes and whites. The segregation order came after an all-day meeting.

The demonstration yesterday against integration involved about 300 of the 440 students enrolled at the high school. They marched through the streets of this mountain resort town, just five miles from the Virginia line with placards reading, "No Negroes wanted in our school."

Another demonstration was staged at Rupert, about 3 miles northwest of here where some 100 students also milled through the streets, protesting 14 Negroes attending their school.

State Superintendent W. W. Trent recommended immediate integration but did not order it, leaving the decision with the individual county boards.

Greenbrier, Marion and Barbour Counties opened schools a week ago with Negroes attending classes with whites.

Schools are still integrated in the other two counties, both in northern West Virginia. The school board in Monongalia voted in July to end segregation immediately. There were no incidents there when school opened September 1.

W. Va. Student Strike

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 13 (AP).—About 275 of White Sulphur Springs High School's 430 students went on strike today in protest again integration of Negro students into the school. The boys and girls began parading through the streets of the town about 7:30 a. m.

Herald Tribune P. 1

The students were reportedly demanding that twenty-three Negro students at the school be returned to Benlng High School in Lewisburg, which they attended before schools were integrated under a state-wide order last week.

County School Supt. D. D. Harrah, not immediately available for comment, met with the Board of Education and with delegations of parents.

Mr. Harrah's office said about 200 persons were jammed into the board's meeting room.

School officials had reported earlier that the transition from segregated schools was expected to be "smooth and calm." But the county's first trouble came last week when the combined elementary and high school at Rupert was pickted.

State police were reported cruising around the city here today to preserev order.

Rapid pupil, teacher desegregation urged

BECKLEY, W. Va. — Public school desegregation "as soon as possible" and "not later than September 1955" was called for here by delegates to the 10th annual meeting of the West Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

A resolution on schools adopted by the assemblage further urged that teachers as well as pupils be included in integration action to comply with the Supreme Court decision which held segregated public schools unconstitutional.

Baltimore Afro 9-25-54

Commenting on the school strike in White Sulphur Springs, which resulted from school integration there, the delegates said in a statement:

Date 10-2-54

"WE DEPLORE the un-American conduct of the protesting group of parents and students against integration in Greenbrier County schools and commend colored parents for the manner in which they handled the difficult situation.

"Colored students were within their rights to register at 'white' high schools and it is unfortunate that the board of education rescinded its order."

Conference delegates heard J. W. Robinson, assistant supervisor of instruction in the state education department, report that full integration has taken place in 12 West Virginia counties and partial integration carried out in another 13 counties.

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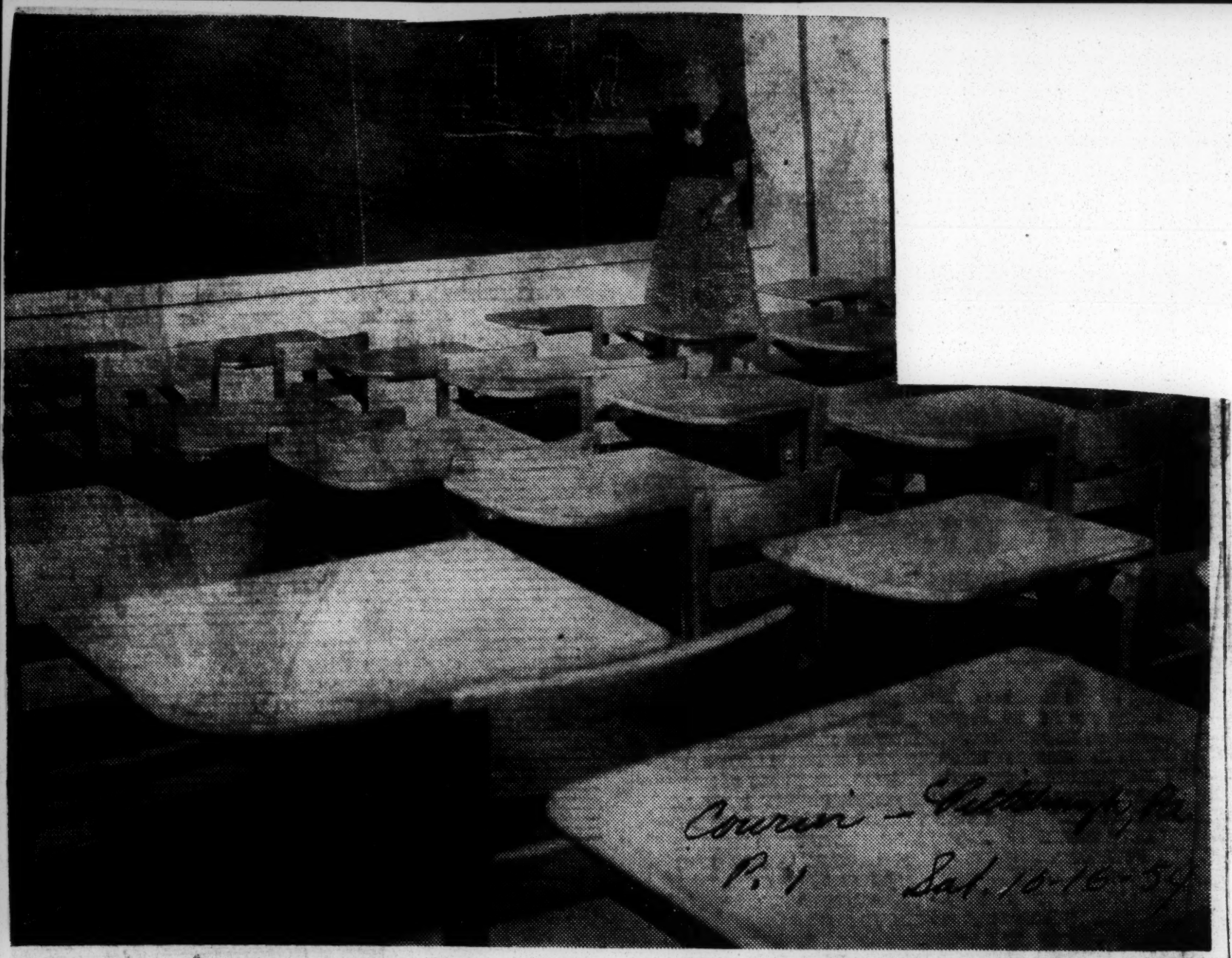
"THERE WERE no unusual incidents on opening day in the counties that have integrated or partially integrated," Mr. Robinson asserted.

Dr. William J. L. Wallace, president of West Virginia State College, delivered the keynote address at the two - day meeting, which closed Sept. 19 with an address by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau.

Charleston, chairman of the association's state legal redress committee and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond member of the national legal committee of the NAACP. Gloster B. Current, director of branches, served as moderator.

T. G. Nutter of East Charleston was re-elected president of the conference and the Rev. J. Mitchell and Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, both of Huntington, were re - elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Dunbar Kept Them— Students at the Dunbar High School in Fairmount, W. Va. charge that the principal told them that if they transferred to the white schools they would be put back a grade. Many transferred anyway—more plan to change next year.—Rivera Photo.



The Answer Is Zero— The transfer of Negro pupils from the Thorburn School near Monongah, W. Va., to nearby white schools left the two teachers without a single pupil to teach. Mrs. Eula F. Farrington, veteran teacher, shows the lesson on the blackboard of the ghost school. She comes and sits each day among the memories of a dead past.—Rivera Photo.

WHITE HOODLUMS TAKE OVER SCHOOL SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA TOWN

Two Football Players Beaten Up By Mob As Public Officials Surrender Authority

SCHOOL BOARD RE-ESTABLISHES SEGREGATION

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. — (ANP) — Desegregation ran out of gas here and came to a screeching, almost violent halt, as school authorities ordered Negro students to attend the same classes they have attended in the past after a one-week trial in white schools.

The move came after a series of incidents which indicated that a large number of the whites were going to school with the intention of making hell or high water.

Most of the trouble has been attributed to hoodlums, but others were said at fault too.

The lightening like series of events that led to the school's reversal of policy included:

1. The mobbing of two Negro football players, Ardolph "Jingles" Lockard and Langston Rose, both sophomores who transferred from formerly all-white White Sulphur Springs High and reported for football practice. The boys reportedly were mobbed by some "25 white boys" while walking home after a football game (estimated by others to have been 10) who beat and cursed them and told them not to start at the school.

2. The marching through the streets of the city by 300 white students and parents who bore placards reading "No Negroes wanted in our schools."

3. A meeting by 800 citizens on the high school football field to protest the integration of whites and Negroes in the high school. According to reports from men who attended, the group decided to "drag the Negro students out" if the school board didn't act.

The situation was further complicated after the school board gave in and ordered the Negro students back to their old schools, when the Negro parents, meeting in the Bethune colored grade school, took the position that their children would go to White Sulpure Springs high and White Sulphur Spring grade schools with white children or not attend school at all.

The 25 Negro students who, for a week, attended integrated classes, were ordered back to classrooms in the county-seat town of Lewisburg, 10 miles away. There is no high school for Negroes in White Sulphur Springs.

Parents of the students said they were opposed to sending them to Lewisburg because the high school was inadequate on three counts:

1. The curriculum is too limited, offering no commercial subjects or foreign languages required by colleges.

2. Bus transportation to the school is so slow it leaves students no time for work at home.

3. Shop classes teach only manual labor—how to break rocks and dig ditches.

One Negro student put it this way:

"We may have to stay out of school a couple of years, but it'll be worth it to win this fight."

Meanwhile, as a gigantic question mark hung suspended over the quiet town, so-called "solid citizens" blamed everything on hoodlums, particularly the attack on the two Negro football players.

The attackers were supposed to be "town hoodlums who had nothing to do with the school."

The hoodlums bragged about their "exploits" to high school students and thereby fanned resentment.

That they fanned it considerably was not an issue in doubt. Among the students carrying placards, were angry parents marching in the parade through downtown streets.

School officials issued the following statement.

"Recognizing the crowded conditions existing in several of the schools in Greenbrier county and further recognizing that the Bolling high school and other Negro schools as operated during the school term of 1953-54 are adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of Negro students during the school term of 1954-55, the board of education hereby directs all principles to transfer any tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling or to their closest Negro elementary school."

Racial relations in the town have been described as otherwise good.

A majority of the town's estimated 700 Negroes are employed at the Greenbrier, the fashionable resort hotel owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

Principal of White Sulphur Springs High, Robert J. Nickell, said the demonstrations could probably be attributed to some extent to the rashness of youth.

"Some students would strike against Christmas," he said, "if somebody suggested it."

The anti-Negro virus which hit white students at the high school, somehow failed to spread to the elementary school where two Negro pupils were enrolled along with 600 white children.

Integrate Hi School In W. Va.

MADISON, W. VA. (NNPA) — Integration of eighteen colored students into afternoon classes at Madison Scott High School "is working out fine," Principal E. C. Brown said Friday.

In classrooms, corridors and a special assembly, students Friday "talked out" criticism by a minority of partial integration at Scott, Brown explained.

Luther Jones, editor of the weekly Coal Valley News, published here, analyzed the United States Supreme Court decision of May 17 outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The student council at Scott Thursday afternoon unanimously endorsed the decision of the Boone County Board of Education to send colored students to Scott for courses they cannot get at Carver, the local colored high school.

Shop students at Scott voted for bringing in a colored teacher when faced with curtailed classes because of overloading.

Inspired by the student strike in Greenbrier County last week against integration, eleven Scott students had complained about integration to C. C. Tamplin, Boone County superintendent of schools.

To meet their complaint assembly and classroom discussions were held "to talk out" the question of integration.

"This is a very fine way to handle it," said Principal Brown. "If they would talk it out every place, difficulties could be ironed out easily."

"They (Scott students) must democracy work," he added.

W. Va. students reverse stand

Withdraw objections to mixing schools

NEW YORK — White high school students, who earlier this week staged a demonstration against colored students assigned to their school in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. have withdrawn their objections.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said he had been informed of this fact by two West Virginia NAACP officials who, at the request of the national office, went to White Sulphur Springs to investigate the school situation there.

They were T. G. Nutter, president of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches and members of the association's national board of directors, and Willard Brown, president of the Charleston, W. Va., branch.

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EARLIER IN the week, after the White Sulphur Springs School Board reversed its decision to integrate local schools in line with the Supreme Court decision, colored students stayed home rather than attend segregated Bolling High School there.

The students, 23 in number, were directed to return to Bolling at the direction of the school board. Only two of the students attended classes at Bolling Wednesday, while 21 remained at home. They said then that their absence would continue indefinitely.

White Students End Strike

White Sulphur Springs Parents Force Return to Segregated School System

WHITE SUPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14 (AP).—Five days of integration in Greenbrier County schools were ended today when school officials, confronted with angry parents and striking white students, ordered an immediate return of segregation.

The high school here was closed a half-day to allow 25 Negro students, under police protection, to secure their books and return to their own school.

Some 600 parents protesting integration had threatened at a mass meeting last night to remove bodily any Negroes who attempted to attend White Sulphur Springs high today.

In nearby Lewisburg, the county seat, the school board ordered an immediate return to separate schools for Negroes and whites. The segregation order came after an all-day meeting.

Yesterday's demonstration against integration involved about 300 of the 440 students enrolled at the high school. They marched through the streets of this mountian resort town, just five miles from the Virginia line, with placards reading, "No Negroes wanted in our school."

Another demonstration was staged at Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here where some 100 students also milled through the streets, protesting 14 Negroes attending their school.

State Superintendent W. W. Trent recommended immedi-

ate integration but did not order it, leaving the decision with the individual county boards.

Greenbrier, Marion and Barbour Counties opened schools a week ago with Negroes attending classes with whites.

Schools are still integrated in the other two counties, both in northern West Virginia. The school board in Monongalia voted in July to end segrega-

tion immediately. There were no incidents there when school opened September 1.

Md. Puts Segregation Time Up to Counties

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Maryland attorney general's office said today it will suggest that county officials themselves determine how soon the Supreme Court ruling on biracial education becomes effective.

W. Giles Parker, assistant attorney general, disclosed the state's official thinking on the subject in discussing a speech he plans to give Wednesday night before a group of parents protesting the integration of Negroes and whites in public education.

"We feel there should be a variation in local procedure," said Parker, "because of the variation of local circumstances."

Won't Force Mixed Schools, Says Folsom

Answers Charge By Abernethy

CULLMAN, Ala., Oct. 28 (U.P.)—Democratic Nominee James E. Folsom answered charges by his Republican opponent on segregation tonight saying, "I am not going to force Negroes to go to school with white people."

Folsom issued a statement from his Cullman home after repeated challenges by Republican Nominee Tom Abernethy. The GOP candidate had accused Folsom of failing to make a definite stand on the issue.

Without making any specific reference to Abernethy, Folsom said, "In every county in Alabama during the primary as well as in my campaigning in the past three months, I have made my position on segregation plain, simple and clear."

He added, "I will sponsor an adequate school program that will provide modern and up-to-date classroom facilities for all of Alabama's school children, both colored and white.

"I have told the good people of Alabama time and again that I am not going to force Negroes to go to school with white people."

Folsom said there are as many antiquated schools in Alabama for white students as there are for Negroes.

He disclosed that he and the Democratic nominee for state school superintendent, Dr. Austin Meadows of Huntsville, will attend the Southern Governor's Conference in Boca Raton, Fla., next month.

According to Folsom, one of the main purposes of their trip is "to develop plans for handling the school program in the light of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions" outlawing segregation.

EDUCATION 1954

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

Forced School Integration Must Wait, Brownell Says

From Wire Dispatches

Attorney General Brownell said yesterday he does not see how the Justice Department could do anything about enforcing racial integration in the public schools until the Supreme Court has determined the course to be followed.

The Attorney General made his statement at a news conference when a reporter asked if the Department intends to enforce integration.

"I do not see how we could until the Supreme Court Acts," Brownell replied.

The Court is to hear arguments on the question of procedure in December.

However, Brownell reiterated that the Department's civil-rights section is watching developments in areas where difficulties have developed in efforts to combine white and Negro pupils in the same classrooms.

He said the civil-rights section is charged with looking into situations which might involve violation of civil-rights statutes.

"If violations are found, Brownell said, "we will take prompt action. No such violations have been uncovered to date."

Washington school officials reported that a four-day student strike against integration has been broken despite support for the demonstrators from Representative James C. Davis (D., Ga.).

Students Reported Returning

Principal Eugene Griffith of Anacostia High School, focal point of the student strike, said "a flood of students has been returning to classes." Back-to-school movements were also reported at other senior and junior-high schools in the capital.

Robert Dean, 18-year-old chairman of the "striker's committee" at Anacostia, told reporters that Davis had advised him it would be best for the strikers to stay away from classes and continue their demonstration.

Statement Is Confirmed

Davis, reached at Atlanta, confirmed Dean's statement. He said he told the pupils that the schools would not be able to operate without them and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

The State of Delaware yesterday called on the National Association for the Advancement of White People to produce its financial records in court next Monday.

A spokesman for the State attorney general's office said subpoenas had been issued for the records to be produced by Mrs. Mildred Sharp, secretary-treasurer of the Delaware chapter, N.A.A.W.P., and Joseph M. Deanes, former national vice-president and now state president of the N.A.A.W.P.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, District Attorney Richardson Dilworth said he will order the arrest of Bryant Bowles, head of the organization, if Bowles "incites to riot at any meeting in Philadelphia."

"I have not banned any meetings by anyone," Dilworth said. "I merely said that if Bowles says some of the things here that I understand he said in Milford, Del., then I will issue an order for his arrest on charges of inciting to riot."

some violence earlier this week. School Superintendent John H. Fischer said it will take time to overcome some of the bitterness, but "I don't see why the adjustment won't come about." Mr. Fischer reported attendance normal in all Baltimore schools today.

Mr. Brownell told reporters the Justice Department has no investigation under way into the activities of Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Mr. Bowles has played an active part in demonstrations in Washington, Baltimore and Milford. Several organizations have requested an investigation into his activities.

Mr. Brownell said he will supply information on Mr. Bowles to any local law enforcement agency that requests it. Delaware has started proceedings to strip Mr. Bowles' organization of its charter and Philadelphia city attorney Richardson Dilworth has warned him to stay out of the city.

Meanwhile, fifteen pupils made a half-hearted gesture of picketing the Supreme Court again today. But they lost interest quickly and moved to a side street to watch a movie crew shooting scenes about the life of Peter Marshall, late Senate chaplain.

Advised by Davis

Robert Dean, eighteen-year-old chairman of the "strikers' committee" at Anacosita, told reporters that Rep. Davis had advised him it would be "best" for the strikers to stay away from classes and continue their demonstration.

Rep. Davis, reached at Atlanta, confirmed the advice. He said he told the pupils that the schools would not be able to operate without them and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

Rep. Davis, a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, said in Atlanta that the Supreme Court's ruling last spring outlawing racial segregation in public schools was "an outrageous attempt to force upon an unwilling people the personal and sociological views" of the nine justices.

He said the Washington pupils and their parents have "a perfect right" to picket the schools, the White House or Supreme Court. He said the pupils "certainly have a right to stay away if they see fit."

Brownell Ready for Action If Bias Strikes Break Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. today threatened "prompt action" against anyone who violates Federal law in student-parent strikes against integration of Negro and white school children.

Mr. Brownell made the statement as Washington school officials reported that a four-day student strike against integration is "busted" despite support for the demonstrators from Rep. James C. Davis, D., Ga.

Principal Eugene Griffith of Anacostia High School, focal point of the student strike, said "A flood of students has been returning to classes." Back-to-school movements also were reported at other senior and junior high schools in the capital.

Watching Developments

Mr. Brownell told a news conference that Federal agents so far have found no evidence of legal violations in anti-segregation demonstrations in Washington, Baltimore and Milford, Del. But he said the agents are "watching developments" closely.

Baltimore school officials said the situation there was well in hand after demonstrations and

Delaware Governor Wants Peaceful Race Integration

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 24 (AP)—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs today issued a call for citizens' cooperation in reopening Milford High School Monday to both Negro and white children, warning that "law and order will be preserved."

The governor spoke out in a taut situation in this southeastern Delaware community over the first admittance of Negro pupils to the town's only high school.

"I must insist that no disorders, threats or violence take place," Boggs said in a statement issued at the state capital in nearby Dover. "I call upon every citizen, regardless of his personal views, to see that law and order and calmness prevail."

School Board Acted

Boggs issued his statement following a decision by the state Board of Education to operate Milford schools, starting Monday, without racial segration. The state board acted after the Milford school directors resigned en masse last night. Both state and local boards favored compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling forbidding racial segregation in public schools.

"I must say frankly that law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way," Boggs said. "I know that the citizens of Milford and Delaware will have it no other way."

Guardsmen Alerted

As the governor made his appeal for cooperation there were reports that the Delaware National Guard in Milford might be alerted to stand by in case of trouble.

There also were reports that opponents of integration were planning a mass meeting to consider their next step.

An attempt by the local board to open the former all-white high school, in this town of 5,700 population, to both Negroes and white pupils was halted earlier this week after threats of violence were made.

Gov. Boggs asked all organizations in the school district and other districts sending pupils to the Milford school to call special meetings "so that I or other persons available may meet and discuss calmly and fully the situation."

"This is important in upholding law and order and the dignity of the state and its citizens," Gov. Boggs said.

Two Schools Opened

Milford's two schools — an all-Negro elementary school and the formerly all-white combination elementary and high school — opened Sept. 7 with 11 Negro pupils and 686 white pupils for the high school classes. A protest meeting which no one acknowledges having called, resulted in closing of both schools Monday. The local school board canceled a plan to reopen Tuesday after receiving threats there would be violence.

Prior to this semester Negro pupils desiring to attend high school paid the bus fare to all-Negro schools in nearby Georgetown and Dover. White pupils were transported free to the Milford school.

Negroes To Report

A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colord People said, today the Negro high school pupils will report for class Monday.

Some white residents said they plan to keep their children at home Monday if the Negro children show up at school.

Atty. Howard E. Lynch, speaking for the milford school board, told the Delaware Board of Education last night the local school officials were resigning because, "We feel we are too close to the situation to acept the responsibility of opening the schools Monday morning with Negro students."

In School Integration

Governor Acts To Halt Threats; Others 'Hedge'

WILMINGTON, Del.—Acting in a manner that should be an example for other state officials throughout the country, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs was hailed this week for his firm and straight-forward manner in handling the taut Milford High School situation . . . latest sore spot in the nation-wide reaction to the implementation of the school integration ruling.

Governor Boggs in issuing a call for citizens' cooperation in reopening the school to both Negro and white children, warned the town of Milford, which is not too far from the state capital of Dover in the southern section of the state, that "law and order will be preserved."

* * *

THE SCHOOLS were closed all last week by the Milford School Board when threats of violence were received because of the admission of eleven Negro students to the all-white high school.

The State Board of Education took over the operation of the Milford schools when the Milford school directors resigned en masse Friday night . . . both state and local boards favored compliance with the United States Supreme Court ruling on ending segregation in public schools, but differed on procedure.

It was indicated that the Milford National Guard would be alerted to stand by in case of trouble.

* * *

IN OTHER areas officials ran hot and cold on the matter of integration.

District of Columbia Schools are most successful in the implementation of the program of integration. Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools in the District, said that the initial integration of Negro and white teachers and students has been amazingly successful. President Eisenhower has commended the District School Board on the program, which is said to be the pattern that could be followed in other sections of the country.

* * *

GOVERNOR William C. Marland of West Virginia said last week that West Virginia will comply with the Supreme Court ruling and called for "cooperatively planned action, carefully carried out, with restraint on both sides."

Marland called the strikes and mass protests against racial integration in the state's school system as "particularly disturbing" . . . he referred to situations in Greenbrier and Boone counties where parents protested the admission of Negro students to all-white schools last week.

Marland said the situation would be met with "sober reflection, mutual understanding and careful action.

* * *

GOVERNOR James Byrnes of South Carolina in a speech at Dillon, S. C., pointed to the situations in West Virginia, Delaware and Ohio as indicative of the fact that serious disturbances will occur when racial integration is attempted in the schools of his state.

"Thoughful people should realize that if there is such feeling in the communities of the border states, and in a Northern state where the percentage of Negro population is relatively small, far more serious situations will arise in this state when an effort is made to mix races."

* * *

THE SITUATION in Ohio referred to by Governor Byrnes, a suit was filed in Federal Court at Cincinnati by officials of the state NAACP to enjoin the Hillsboro, Ohio, School Board from carrying out segregation policies.

Attempts to enroll Negro children in the white schools of the small community in southern Ohio were met with protests, and the school board attempted to meet the problem by rezoning the city so that all Negro children would be in one school zone.

The action taken on behalf of the Negro children has been termed the first in Northern courts since the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its decision banning segregation.

Alabama followed other deep Southern states when it was proposed that all constitutional requirements for public school system should be abolished thus clearing the way for the next Legislature to established a system of state supported private schools.

* * *

IN MOBILE, ALA., Negro students are being registered in Spring Hill Jesuit College, a Catholic institution, for the first time, it was announced this week. The Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, S. J., president, said that he did not know how many Negroes were admitted, "because we have never asked them if they were white or Negro. We are not making an issue of it."

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THE BOARD of Institutions of Higher Learning of Mississippi, acting under a revised policy designed to raise the barrier against Negro applicants for admission into state colleges, last week denied entrance of Medgar Evans, Mound Bayou Insurance man, into the University of Mississippi law school.

* * *

NAACP officials throughout Louisiana this week called on all eligible Negro citizens to register before Oct. 2, in order to be qualified to vote against Constitutional Amendment 16 on Nov. 2. The proposed amendment, which places the state's segregated public school system under police power, will be submitted to voters that date.

Official Positions

MARYLAND

Md. seeks gradual school integration

Afro-American 7.3
Sept. 11-27-54

Attorney General Rollins files brief with court

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The Attorney General of Maryland Monday urged the U.S. Supreme Court to so frame its final decree in the school segregation cases as to leave the determination of how and when its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools at the lowest possible level administratively, if possible, and judicially if necessary.

In a brief filed as a friend of the court, Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins of Maryland Baltimore, Md. argued that the court should not attempt to engage in the administration of any public school system. As soon as it decrees "an effective, gradual adjustment, the timetable and the methods to be used become a matter of school administration."

2. The courts should intervene only when it is shown that school administrators on the local level have failed to exercise good faith and reasonable diligence.

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1. THAT THE lower courts, upon remand of the cases, be guided by the following principles:

a. The courts should enforce the constitutional right of any child to attend the school of his choice within reasonable limits, without impairment because of color.

b. The courts should recognize that they are not school boards or administrative bodies at any level. Their function should be judicial and not administrative.

c. The courts should consider the possible effects of enforcing the rights of one citizen upon the rights of other citizens.

d. The courts should consider the good faith and intentions of those with a desire to accept the decree and charged with the difficult job of carrying it out at a level dealing with human beings and not abstract principles, however lofty, and administrators must not be hampered by unnecessary restrictions.

e. The courts should take into account the motives of those who, in the future, may bring actions to enforce the rights established by the decision.

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MR. ROLLINS urged the court to frame its decree so as to effect "an effective, gradual" changeover from segregated to unsegregated schools.

He also urged that the cases be sent back to the trial courts for them to issue detailed decrees in accordance with the general principles stated in the decision of May 17, and with specific instructions as to methods or time of compliance.

The timetable and the methods, he said, should be determined by the lower courts in the light of local conditions.

The Maryland Attorney General states that the opinions expressed in the brief are his own and do not preclude the legislature of people of Maryland from taking any action dealing with the segregation problem which may seem desirable to them.

His argument, he says, is based on the situation as it exists in Maryland. The State Constitution, he states, has provided for the education of both white and colored children since 1867, and Maryland has made considerable progress in the education of colored people.

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WITH A population of 2,350,000 Maryland has over 2,900 colored teachers for a colored population of 388,000, while New Jersey with a population of 4,835,000 has only 645 colored teachers for a colored population of 324,000. Connecticut with a population of over 2,000,000 has fewer than 100 colored teachers, he says.

Mr. Rollins pointed out that the public school system in Baltimore began to desegregate at the beginning of the fall term.

In the counties outside of Baltimore, he asserts, the situation is extremely varied. The percentage of colored population ranges from zero in Garrett County to almost 50 percent in Calvert County, he says.

The public mores, ways of life and established patterns of thinking, he adds, vary probably to a greater degree than the population figures.

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MARYLAND SCHOOL authorities, he asserts, favor peaceful implementation of the court's decree, whatever form it may take.

If left alone to devise in good faith a timetable for desegregation of every public school in Maryland, Mr. Rollins states, local authorities will best be able to solve the problem with the fewest possible ill effects.

"Unfortunately," he says, "all Maryland thinking is not along these lines." Undoubtedly, at the next session of the Maryland Legislature, he believes, there will be a "deluge" of bills, proposals, petitions and proposition, urging everything from abolition of the school system in its entirety "to the election of school teachers by popular vote."

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TWO OF the more serious attempts to evade the decision are the so-called "West River Proclamation," issued by a group of parents in a southern Maryland county, and the "Maryland Petition Committee," which has thousands of signatures, Mr. Rollins states.

"These two documents," he asserts, "Illustrate the point of view of what might be called the 'upper bracket' of anti-integration."

Other suggestions, he adds, go all the way down the line to "outright demand for blood and reactivation of the Ku Klux Klan."

EDUCATION 1954

OFFICIAL POSITION

DELAWARE

CASE PRAISES FOE OF SEGREGATION

Congratulates Gov. Boggs of Delaware for the Arrest of White Supremacy Leader

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT
Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Oct. 12—Clifford P. Case tonight hailed the arrest in Delaware of Bryant W. Bowles, "racial extremist," and telegraphed his congratulations to Gov. J. Caleb Boggs for his handling of the segregation problem in that state.

The Republican candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey deplored the attempt to block desegregation within the public schools of Delaware.

"The watchword of the Eisenhower Administration in matters of civil rights," he wired to Governor Boggs, "is accomplishment, not fruitless gestures designed to make votes."

The American people, said Mr. Case, will never descend "to the level of the brute." The laws of this nation must be vigorously observed and enforced. It matters not which extreme "in our political spectrum applies the smear brush to subvert those institutions which we have so long held dear."

The laws of Delaware, he told the Governor, "as well as the deep meaning of the Supreme Court decision on segregation have been resoundingly supported by your personal action in ordering the arrest of a bigoted troublemaker."

Mr. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, has made several public appearances in Delaware in recent weeks. He has appealed to white residents of Milford and other towns to defy legal attempts to institute desegregation in the schools.

Mr. Case and Mr. Boggs were formerly Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Earlier in the day, Representative Peter Frelinghuysen, Republican, who is seeking re-election in New Jersey's Fifth District, assailed Democratic contentions that everyone knows where Representative Charles R. Howell, Mr. Case's Democratic opponent, stands on campaign issues.

He accused Mr. Howell of always standing "about two feet behind Gov. Robert B. Meyner, peering desperately over his shoulder" and of seeking "to parrot his former boss, President Truman."

From 7:30 to 7:45 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Case and their 10-year-old son, Clifford P. Case Jr., appeared on WATV (Channel 13) to open and discuss campaign mail received by the candidate.

Mrs. Case read excerpts from some of the letters. In answer to these, Mr. Case declared that he had never been for socialized medicine and never would be. He advocated the extension of Social Security to doctors and lawyers if they requested. In addition, Mr. Case admitted that he had voted for the adoption of the Taft-Hartley Act but that it had not reduced the support extended to him by labor.

Later Mr. Case discussed campaign issues with Mr. Howell at a meeting in Lawrence Township sponsored by the League of Women Voters and at a candidates' forum arranged by local service clubs in Bound Brook

School Administrators Duck Stand on Plan

By JOHN PENNINGTON

Georgia's school administrators let the fur fly Saturday in a fiery discussion of Gov. Talmadge's so-called private school amendment, but ended a business session without coming out for or against it.

The Georgia Association of School Administrators tabled, by a vote of 62-54, a proposed resolution opposing the amendment.

And the officials likewise beat down, 59-44, a substitute resolution that they postpone action and meanwhile cooperate with the governor and General Assembly.

A LUKEWARM resolution hinting at opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment was adopted.

It put the association—composed of school principals and superintendents—on record as favoring "continued segregation of the races in the public schools of Georgia and the preservation of the public school system."

Even that resolution drew fire from proponents of the proposed constitutional amendment—which would authorize the Legislature to appropriate funds to private individuals for educational purposes to maintain segregation—until it was announced that a "more potent" resolution was upcoming.

THE "POTENT" resolution — the one that was tabled—said that, since a committee has been appointed to study means of preserving segregation, and that "there is now proposed . . . a constitutional amendment which could destroy our public school system.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this association go on record as opposing this constitutional amendment, to be voted on in the general election Nov. 2, and urge the members of the General Assembly of Georgia to adequately finance and preserve the public school system of this state."

They went around and around on that one, and when the officials go through talking and voting, it was tabled and there was no vote for or against the proposed amendment.

* * *

MEANTIME, from another corner some opposition to the school amendment popped up.

Roy Harris of Augusta declared in his personal newspaper, the Augusta Courier, that "the private school system is not the answer to our dilemma."

Mr. Harris said "the private school plans which have been devised by Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. White of Mississippi" will not work.

The remedy, he said, is in the hands of the people of Georgia. "The people of Georgia must keep their law as it is and shut down all schools in any county where they are mixed," he said.

"When the schools are shut down for 24 hours the white people of the community will rise up in a towering rage which will force the Negroes and the whites to maintain segregation."

* * *

ANOTHER TOPIC got almost as much action at the school administrators meeting as did the "private school" amendment.

A resolution smiling on the Georgia Accrediting Commission's requirement that high schools maintain an average daily attendance of 100 drew a quick fight.

That got right to the heart of a subject that small high school officials are almost ready to fight about—school consolidation.

Baker County School Supt. Bill Geer got up in a hurry and said if the requirements did not make provisions for counties with less than 100 white high school students, the resolution should be tabled.

He said his county, and others in the state affected, could not meet the required attendance for accreditation, but topped other requirements.

Private School Plan OK'd as Last Resort

Pending Education Commission Report Urges Sweeping Segregation Moves

By CHARLES POU

Sweeping legislation aimed at keeping Georgia's school segregation, including "private school" measures as last resort, is proposed in a pending report by the Georgia Education Commission.

The report, which is to be considered for adoption by the 21-member commission Tuesday, also:

* * *

1. URGES ratification of Gov. Talmadge's so-called "private school" amendment by citizens.

2. INSTRUCTS the commission's counsel and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook to prepare continuing-segregation bills, including private school measures, immediately upon ratification of the amendment.

School administrators duck stand on plan. Page 10A.

3. POINTS UP the possibility that federal courts may "force" the anti-segregation ruling on "an entire state in one lawsuit."

4. URGES continuing provisions of appropriation bills calling for shutting off state money where schools are mixed.

* * *

5. SAYS "existing separate public school systems should be continued in every county and local independent system in this state as long as it is possible to do so."

The report, which was signed by commission secretary Durwood Pye, makes no mention of "private schools." But in one section it says the General Assembly should pass laws making it possible to have "properly supervised, segregated schools," omitting the word "public."

It says this should be done in preparation for "if and when the existing school in any county or any independent school district are closed by federal court decree."

* * *

AND, URGING the adoption of the amendment, it says:

"When this amendment has been placed in the Georgia constitution, the General Assembly will have undoubted authority to pass laws as needed so that the people can educate their children in the schools of their choice.

"The federal courts will have no power over these schools and will be unable to interfere with them and the people will be able to maintain separate education for white and colored children as long as they desire to do so."

The report says laws protecting the teachers' retirement funds, equalization "and other salutary principles embodied in the Minimum Foundation Program" should be passed "in enacting laws to insure the continuation of segregated schools."

Along this line, it says "existing laws shall be retained and strengthened" on these school matters:

1. Assignment of pupils in public schools.
2. Laying out of public school district lines.
3. Authority of local school trustees.
4. The power of local school boards to contract for the education of children in adjoining school districts in which the public schools have been closed.

Gov. Talmadge is chairman of the 21-member commission. Its members include a number of other state officials and school leaders, some of whom have expressed opposition to the pending amendment.

forced to consolidate with out-of-county schools to meet accreditation standards, he maintained.

The resolution was tabled.

Talk on the school amendment began bright and early Saturday. Practically all of the morning business session—with the exception of an address by Mrs. Bernice McCullar of the State Department of Education—was devoted to a discussion of it.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the hints about the private school plan, the report touches on some of the other suggestions that have been made for continuing segregation.

Here's the Picture in Schools Since Segregation Ruling

Many Areas Have Begun Mixing Races

By the Associated Press

The U.S. Supreme Court will hear arguments Dec. 6 on means of putting into effect its ruling of last May 17 outlawing public school segregation.

Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Maryland, Kansas and Oklahoma will appeal for sufficient time and some degree of local option in working out the problem of complying with the ruling.

In response to the anti-segregation decision, integration already is underway peacefully in many of the 20 areas where segregation was required.

But it has proved painful in a few instances, and segregation flared as an issue in Ohio where racial separation long has been illegal.

Taking note of disturbances which accompanied integration in Delaware and West Virginia, and the Ohio incident, South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes said that such events in areas with small Negro populations are strong arguments in favor of the continuance of segregated schools.

* * *

IF THERE is such feeling in the border and northern states with their slight Negro populations, he said, far more serious situations will arise "in such counties as Clarendon in this state" where Negroes outnumber whites about 10 to 1.

Meanwhile, pressure for immediate steps to end segregation mounted as new demands for admission to previously all white schools came from Negroes in Alabama and Oklahoma.

And the incidents to which Gov. Byrnes referred brought quick and determined action by authorities.

L. Caleb Boggs | James Byrnes | Frank Lausche | Allen Shivers

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, personally took a hand.

* * *

BOGGS DEMANDED that the Milford High School, center of mounting tension after a racial flareup, be reopened Monday "without incident," to both white and Negro students. "I must say frankly," he declared, "that law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way."

Delaware has ordered integration of its schools, but the State School Board said Milford did not comply with a directive requiring state board approval of integration plans.

Students in several West Virginia high schools struck over admission of Negroes. West Virginia makes integration optional with local boards. Several counties have integrated with no trouble. Others are awaiting final Supreme Court action.

IN OHIO, Gov. Frank Lausche said there are some instances of segregation and added "every child is entitled to be treated on an equal basis in our schools," he commented after a suit was filed accusing Hillsboro of segregating Negro children by a new zoning order.

Most of the segregation states will not participate in the Dec. 6 arguments before the Supreme Court, a survey showed Saturday. But two of them, Arizona and New Mexico, which had partial segregation, have eliminated even that.

Kentucky will not appear, but officials have said the state would make every effort to comply with the court ruling when it is final.

Missouri is eliminating its few areas of segregation without incident and also will not appear. Kansas likewise is integrating, but will ask the court to recognize its program and afford time for completion.

* * *

OKLAHOMA is preparing to end segregation, but needs a constitutional amendment to change its complex tax structure and will ask the court to recognize its financial difficulties. Meanwhile, three El Reno Negroes have filed suit seeking admission to their hometown state junior college.

The suits on which the Supreme Court based its decision came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

South Carolina will not participate in the arguments, Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison holding that the suit was against Clarendon County School District and that the state is not a party by name.

Virginia will appear, but Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. would not disclose the nature of his remarks. He has said however that he believes no school child in Virginia will be compelled to attend school with another race. And Gov. Thomas B. Stanley has frequently declared he would use every legal means to preserve segregation.

* * *

SOMEWHAT IN the same situation is Texas. Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd will either file a brief or appear personally. But Gov. Allen Shivers, who recently won renomination, has pledged that no white and Negro children will attend school together so long as he is governor.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia also will boycott the hearing on the ground that to participate might morally bind the state to comply with the final decree.

North Carolina Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan said he was notified by Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey that such was not the case. He said Willey wrote that "I can assure you that neither the filing of a brief by you nor your participation in oral arguments will have the effect of making North Carolina a party to this litigation. Your role and that of the other states appearing will simply be that of an amicus curiae (friend of the court)."

* * *

ONE OF THE states which will ask for time, North Carolina has taken no steps to integrate public schools, but Catholic schools in Raleigh and Charlotte are admitting both races. But Gov. William B. Umstead has received a petition from Pender County, with a 51 per cent Negro school population, urging continuance of segregation.

Another state asking time is Arkansas, where segregation has been ended at least in two public schools. Atty. Gen. P. J. Gentry will ask the court to go slow in forcing integration at the request of groups in east Arkansas which has a large Negro population.

Florida has attempted no integration and presently has no plans to try to circumvent the court decision. But Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin will suggest that district federal courts be authorized to say whether local systems are complying with the antisegregation ruling in good faith, and will submit findings of a committee which studied Florida reaction to the decision.

* * *

TENNESSEE originally planned to participate in the arguments, suggesting integration be undertaken gradually beginning with the first grade. But Gov. Frank Clement has since decided the best course is to remain out of the case. Officials say reasoning behind the decision is that participation might antagonize some legislators and jeopardize school appropriations in the next legislature.

No integration has been attempted in Tennessee, but a small Catholic Negro school in Nashville was consolidated with a white school without incident. In the only official state action thus far, the Tennessee Education Board denied five Negroes admission to Memphis State College on the ground that state law still requires segregation.

* * *

GEORGIA and Mississippi will vote on constitutional amendments permitting the abolishing of public schools if necessary to preserve segregation and setting up a system of private schools. Georgia will vote Nov. 2 on the proposed amendment to permit grants to individual citizens. A heated fight over it is in prospect.

The Mississippi Legislature recently authorized a Dec. 21 vote on a similar proposal.

Something of that sort has been recommended by an Alabama legislative committee. But incoming Gov. James E. Folsom is reported by friends to be unfavorable to the so-called private school plan.

* * *

THEY SAY HE is convinced segregation can be preserved on a voluntary basis by cooperation rather than coercion. He is reported reluctant to take any action which would invite immediate extension of the Supreme Court ruling directly to Alabama.

But as Folsom "waits and hopes," Negroes in Fairfield, a Birmingham suburb, petitioned school authorities for immediate steps to end segregation. Similar petitions have been filed by Negroes in three other Alabama communities.

Negroes also have petitioned for integration in several school districts in Louisiana, where Gov. Robert Kennon sees "no compelling" reason for filing briefs with the Supreme Court. Sen. William Rainach of Summerfield, chairman of a legislative segregation committee, said Louisiana will boycott the court hearing because appearance would mean "acquiescence to the court's decision."

Hearing on segregation in Ohio schools slated

CINCINNATI (NNPA) — A hearing has been set for Wednesday on the petition of the NAACP for an injunction forbidding the Hillsboro (Ohio) School Board from segregating colored and white children in elementary schools there.

The NAACP asked for an immediate restraining order last Wednesday, but Federal District Judge John H. Druffel turned down the plea because the defendants had not been notified the suit would be filed. He gave them a week to answer the petition.

The suit is the first test brought in the Federal District Court for Northern Ohio involving segregation since the U.S. Supreme Court on May 17 ruled that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

—o0o—

THE PETITION asks that the Hillsboro board be enjoined "from enforcing a policy of segregation, and from requiring the plaintiffs and others similarly situated" to withdraw from Webster and Washington elementary schools "solely because of race or color."

The NAACP is supporting colored parents and elementary school children of Hillsboro in an effort to make the case a test suit for segregation in northern communities.

When colored children in elementary grades tried to enroll at two former all-white schools when school started two weeks ago, the officials denied segregation, but said they were faced with having too many pupils and too little room.

THE CITY was then rezoned for school purposes and some colored children were admitted to Webster and Washington, formerly all-white schools. The others were told to go back to Lincoln School, an all-colored school.

Integration case decision to await high court ruling

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29—(AP)—U. S. District Judge H. Druffel declined to act today in a school segregation case until the U. S. Supreme Court decides upon the manner in which its anti-segregation decision can be put into effect.

Judge Druffel continued a case involving Hillsboro, Ohio, elementray schools until two weeks after the final entry is made by the U. S. Supreme Court on how school officials shall put into effect the anti-segregation ban.

He made his decision after a hearing on a petition, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for an injunction to prevent the Hillsboro School Board from enforcing a school zoning resolution which would send most Negro children in that town of 5100 population to the all-Negro Lincoln School.

Judge Druffel told NAACP attorneys the Supreme Court is "setting the pace" for the policy to be followed by lesser courts in the matter of non-segregation.

It is the first case of its kind in the North since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled school segregation unconstitutional.

The National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People, force behind the petition, says it wants to make this a test case for Northern schools.

Ever since the Supreme Court ordered integration of white and Negro classes, anti-segregation forces have asked this question: "How can they make us do it"?

Druffel's decision involving the livestock producing city of 5100 in the Ohio lowlands could provide a hint to the answer.

FIRST, HOWEVER, the NAACP would have to prove segregation actually exists in Hillsboro. The school board there claims it doesn't.

These are some of the facts Druffel will have to consider:

Nearly four-fifths of the 5000-plus population is white; 67 of the 900 grade school children are Negro.

Both white and colored attend Hillsboro High School. At the beginning of this term Negro youngsters enrolled at the previously all-white Webster and Washington Elementary Schools as well as the previously all-Negro Lincoln School.

The city quickly rezoned the school districts, saying the Webster and Washington schools were becoming overcrowded.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS say the rezoning was along residential lines. Negro leaders say it was along racial lines.

Its effect was to permit about 11 Negro children to attend Webster and Washington schools and to channel the rest to Lincoln School.

School Supt. Paul Upp says the board planned, even before the Supreme Court ruling, to integrate all the children when two new buildings are completed in a year or so.

THE INJUNCTION suit, filed by Attys. Russell L. Carter and James McGee of Dayton, Ohio, and Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel to the National NAACP office, claim the zoning action was intended as segregation and was contrary to the Supreme Court order.

The lawyers, nominally representing five Negro mothers, last week asked Judge Druffel for an order to stop the "segregation" mediately. Druffel refused on a technical ground and set the hearing on temporary and permanent injunctions for today.

White warns some may try old ruse

CLEVELAND (ANP)—Lashing out at "gerrymandering" of school districts designed to maintain segregation, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said that this is the next big problem in the fight for racial equality.

Speaking at a membership and fund-raising meeting, Mr. White said that "gerrymandering" accomplishes, with the help of the ghetto pattern in which colored persons are forced to live, an effective kind of segregated schools."

Court Turns Down Petition Against Segregation in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio—(ANP)—A petition for a restraining order against the Hillsboro, Ohio, school board to stop what was called segregation in the public schools was denied in United States District Court here.

Representatives of several Negro mothers immediately filed petitions for temporary and permanent injunctions against the board after Judge John H. Druffol denied the restraining petition.

The board of education at Hillsboro, which has a total population of some 5,100, has denied segregation, pointing out that this year it opened two former all-white elementary schools to "a limited number of Negro school children."

EDUCATION 1954 Special Conditions

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA FACING SEGREGATION VOTE

Governor-Elect Gary Making Plans for Special Election to Amend Constitution

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 13—Revision of State laws to conform with the Supreme Court ruling ending segregation in public schools will be one of the major problems facing Oklahoma's next Legislature when it convenes in January, Governor-elect Raymond Gary believes.

Mr. Gary, the Democratic nominee, defeated his Republican opponent, Reuben Sparks, by more than 106,000 votes in the general election and will be sworn in Jan. 10.

He was elected by the biggest majority of any Governor since 1938. It will give him the prestige of strong public backing, and probably will help in getting his program adopted.

Oklahoma's Constitution and statutes must be revised when segregation ends, as separate Negro schools now are financed mainly by a separate ad valorem tax levy, which apparently will be invalid.

Mr. Gary said this week he would ask the Legislature to submit constitutional amendments dealing with school finances at a special election during the session.

Discusses Special Election

"If we get a mandate from the United States Supreme Court ending segregation in schools, we will be forced to hold a special election to recapture the 4 mills in tax revenue lost for separate schools," he said.

"The Legislature could submit the amendments early in the session and continue to work on other legislation in the interim before the election is held."

If the constitutional amendments are adopted, the Legislature will be called upon to vitalize them. The Legislative Council Education Committee has recommended several proposed constitutional amendments, including one for a 5-mill county levy to replace the existing levies for separate schools.

Mr. Gary's recommendations for school financing will include replacement of any tax millage lost but will not include any increase in taxes, in accordance with campaign promises.

The Governor-elect said he would submit a "belt-tightening" budget to the next Legislature, in a move to block any attempt to increase taxes. Tax collections this fiscal year have dropped slightly below the same period last year, and the next Legislature will have a smaller surplus than previous Legislatures have had to spend.

Since his election, Mr. Gary has called on State department heads to peg the number of employes to prevent payroll increases before the advent of his administration. He said he would be his own patronage dispenser, declaring: "The department heads and the Governor's office will handle the patronage."

Mr. Gary believes he will be able to have a $220,000,000 highway program for the four years of his administration. He estimated that increased revenues from road users' taxes now in effect, additional Federal aid and improved business conditions would make the $220,000,000 available.

Mr. Gary warned that the State would face a tight budget for the next two years, but said he believed increase in population and per capita income would help increase revenue. He is counting on a substantial increase in revenues to common schools from local levels because of property valuation increases.

He estimated the Legislature would have $170,000,000 to appropriate from the General Fund for the next biennium, $3,000,000 more than was appropriated by the last Legislature.

Mr. Gary plans to ask the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment preventing future diversion of road-user funds now going for highway construction and maintenance.

Mr. Gary served fourteen years in the State Senate, and was president pro tempore when he filed for Governor. He was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee for three sessions.

The Governor-elect, while lacking in color, was known as a serious student of government during his Senate terms. In addition to playing an important part in writing the state's financial program, he had an important role in writing school legislation.

He was born Jan. 21, 1908, on a farm in Marshall County in the same community in which he now lives on a 420-acre farm. He is a former school teacher and county superintendent. He operates a prosperous company distributing wholesale and retail petroleum products in southeastern Oklahoma and northern Texas.

Delay Urged on Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Oklahoma urged the Supreme Court today to consider its financial problems in setting the date for the end of racial segregation in schools.

Mac Q. Williamson, State Attorney General, said in a brief filed with the court that it would take time to make the change. He suggested the court make allowance for this in determining how and when its decision of last May outlawing public school segregation should be implemented.

The court has called for new arguments on this phase of its ruling. The deadline for briefs is next Monday.

"The problem of the State of Oklahoma in adjusting or changing the financial structure for maintaining public schools is a serious one, grounded in constitutional and statutory provisions of long standing—the uprooting of which in an effort to conform will take time to solve," Mr. Williamson declared.

He said the court "undoubtedly can and will consider the ability of states to endeavor to conform to the doctrine of only one system in public education." Thus, he argued, the court "should consider the financial problems of a state such as ours." Noting that laws of his state required segregation, the Attorney General said:

"And principally because of both constitutional and legislative restrictions as to the financing of separate educational facilities for white and Negro children, it is probably more concerned than some, if not all, of the other states having segregation * * * in whether this court directs that existing segregated systems be stopped immediately or adjusted gradually to a procedure not based on color distinction."

Mr. Williamson said Oklahoma's district schools, usually for white children, were financed by a school district tax levy. Separate schools, usually for Negro pupils, are financed by a county-wide levy. The taxes are administered by different officials.

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

OFFICIAL OPINION
GOV.-ELECT JAMES E. FOLSOM

Folsom Does Not Sign—

Dixie Governors Enter School Segregation Pact

Post-Herald Birmingham

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 15 (U.P.)—Eight of the governors who attended the Southern Governors Conference returned to their state capitals today pledged to "exercise every proper prerogative to preserve" continued racial segregation in public schools.

The eight joined in a policy pact that said forced mixing of the races in public schools "would be destructive to the American principle of self-government, as well as damaging to the public schools system in our states."

Governors Named

The governors who signed the statement were Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Gov.-Elect George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, Allan Shivers of Texas, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida and Johnston Murray of Oklahoma.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, a strong advocate of segregation had left the conference before the statement was issued on the closing day of the conference Saturday. Two other Deep South delegates, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee and Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom of Alabama, joined Govs. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky and William Marland of West Virginia in refusing to sign it.

Jud. 11-16-54

The pact was the result of refusal of the resolutions committee of the conference to pass on a proposed resolution that would have requested President Eisenhower to call an immediate session of Congress for adoption of pro-segregation legislation.

Johns, who drew up the defeated resolution, urged the special session of Congress to take necessary steps to write into the U. S. Constitution amendments that would allow continued school segregation in the South.

Legislative group says—

State can legally bypass deseqreqation

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

The U. S. Supreme Court decision ruling out segregation in the classroom can be met in Alabama legally to prevent compulsory mixing of races by changing the State Constitution to:

"1. Give the Legislature flexibility and freedom of action in dealing with the problem.

"2. Give school officials protection by making them judicial officers and furnishing them with legal counsel from the attorney general's office.

"Then general purposes can be accomplished without any radical change in the public school system in the state," says the Boutwell Committee in its official report released today.

As previously disclosed, this report by a six-man legislative investigating committee, aided by a group from the State Bar Assn., would give white and Negro parents freedom of choice to send their children to:

All-white schools.
All-Negro schools.
Or to mixed schools.

THIS IS AN ENTIRELY different approach to the problem than those projected in other Southern states, notably in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

It is one that Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell, committee chairman, calls "workable."

But, as revealed in earlier reports of the Boutwell Committee recommendations, the plan would permit abolition of the present compulsory public school system.

The committee emphasized that its plan for constitutional changes would not mean abandonment of public operation of schools by state authority "except in areas where the belligerence of agitation might force consideration of this procedure, after every reasonable exercise of discretion and authority to avoid it."

SAID THE REPORT:

"The basic objective of the proposed amendments is to give the authority to the Legislature to assure the reconciliation by our school authorities of the right of white people, as a group, and Negro people, to elect to attend schools of their own race."

And "to make possible the application of tests and standards which must be met before mixed schools can be operated at all for those wishing to attend them."

"But," continued the report, "these changes will make plain the determination that the schools for children of Alabama will not be made the instruments of compulsory racial integration or misconceived social reforms.

"Rather than to allow any such tragic distortion of the function of public education, that function should be abandoned to the extent necessary to protect it in any locality."

THIS, UNDER THE PLAN, would lead to establishment of private schools, the report saying:

"The power should be delegated by the Legislature to the local school authorities as a final resort to discontinue public schools and, instead, grant public aid, such as tuition and transportation, directly to the pupils, white or Negro, and enable them to attend private schools where, of course, there would be no compulsory commingling."

The committee emphasized "this could be done without impairment of teachers' tenure, pensions or other rights."

Chairman Boutwell and his colleagues added "this procedure would be a last resort."

It was pointed out that:

"There is no right under the Constitution of the U. S. to an education at public expense.

"Alabama should also disclaim any such compulsion, making plain the desire of its citizens to promote the education of its children, but not at the expense of tension, disorder, the violation of ingrained traditions and the clear risk of psychological damage to children of both races."

IT IS PROPOSED that Section 256 of the state Constitution be amended "so as to eliminate the express prohibition against the operation of mixed schools, attended by both races, but at the same time make clear that the state will not undertake to coerce anyone to attend mixed schools against his will, and will not be obligated to operate any such mixed schools at all."

The suggested amendment, which would have to be submitted by the Legislature and approved by the state's voters, thus would "eliminate the mandate that the Legislature must provide public schools for everybody between the ages of 7 and 21."

Also proposed were amendments to Sections 137 and 139 of the constitution "to give the Legislature broader authority to assure consistency of policy in conserving order and harmony, and in asserting the paramount police power of the state by providing for participation by the attorney general in any litigation involving any public school or any state or local school board or official."

It would give such school boards judicial authority in school matters "such as the eligibility, admission and allocation of pupils, including the power to refuse admission to individuals or groups whose deficiencies in scholastic aptitude would compel undue lowering of school standards. . . ."

THE REPORT DECLARED that "the notion that white parents in Alabama could be prosecuted, as now proposed by the governor of Delaware, for not compelling attendance of their children in a mixed school would be intolerable and impossible here."

And the committee expressed its fear of disorder and tension arising in Alabama, warning:

"As regrettable as they would be, recent outbreaks of violence in border states would be pale reflections of the result of forced mixing in this state. It is imperative that action be taken."

Forced integregation, the committee asserted, "would not only generate but would perpetuate hostility and resentment between the races with shocking consequences."

"Although the entire social order would suffer, the Negro people would be by far the greater sufferers from the tension which would result from any attempt to compel integration. One of the unfortunate results would be the certainty of decisive economic disadvantage to the Negro."

IN CONCLUSION, the committee declared "we express our conviction that the public support and furtherance of education can and should be maintained in a manner acceptable to the vast majority of citizens who, in the end, make it possible; and it can be maintained without permitting the function of education of children in Alabama to be converted into a mechanism for compulsory and violent social reform."

Serving with Sen. Boutwell on the committee were State Sens. J. Miller Bonner, Wilcox, and Herbert Byars, Hale; Reps. Ira Pruitt, Sumter; Bob Kendall, Conecuh, and Jack Gallalee, Mobile.

The committee acknowledged "constructive contributions" to its study by the bar group headed by Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, and Attys. J. Kirkman Jackson, Birmingham; Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile, and Norman Harris, Decatur.

Copies of the report were sent to Gov. Gordon Persons, Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in the Nov. 2 general election, members of the outgoing and incoming Legislature, Sen. Secretary Earl Speight and House Clerk Bob Goodwyn.

GOV. BOGGS ACTS IN SCHOOL DISPUTE

Delaware Official Insists Law Will Be Preserved in Racial Controversy

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 24—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs called upon all persons to permit the Milford public schools to reopen on Monday without any incident or demonstration.

The reopening of the two schools, closed this week because of threats of violence over the admission of eleven Negro pupils to the previously all-white senior high school, was ordered last midnight by the State Board of Education.

In a statement, released here through Mayor Edward C. Evans, Governor coupled his request for cooperation in the area's present integration controversy with a warning that "law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way."

The Governor also requested church, civic and fraternal organizations in the Milford school district to call "appropriate meetings of their membership so that I or other persons available may meet and discuss calmly and coolly the situation with a view to developing understanding, appreciation of the facts and preserving the rights and privileges of all concerned.

Order Is Demanded

"I further respectfully request, urge and appeal, and I must insist," Governor Boggs added, "that law and order prevail; that no disorders, threats or violence take place."

In ordering the reopening of the schools, the State Board of Education also directed that the Negro pupils, six boys and five girls, should remain in the tenth grade of the Lakeview Avenue school until "their legal rights are determined by proper judicial authority."

Because the state board did not unequivocally endorse their action in admitting the Negroes, the members of the Milford school board of Education resigned in a body. Howard E. Lynch, counsel for the district board, explained that the members of the Milford board felt that they were "too close to the situation to accept the responsibility of reopening the schools with Negroes attending without the full backing of the state board."

J. Ohrum Small, president of the state board, said the schools here would remain under the control of the state board until Governor Boggs and H. Albert Young, Attorney General of Delaware, found a means of creating a new board in the Milford district.

A spokesman in the Negro section here said that the eleven children "definitely will go to school on Monday." He said that the Negro pupils and their parents were declining requests for comment because they had been advised against "talking."

Will Abide by Decision

The Rev. Randolph Fisher, Milford area representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said "we shall abide by the decision of the State Board of Education."

A check of sentiment among white residents disclosed that some parents might keep their children out of the Lakeview school while Negroes are in attendance. However, there were others, including avowed anti-integrationists, who said their children would return to class on Monday because "the Governor's advice should be followed by everyone."

Mayor Evans and Chief of Police Samuel G. Pawell reported that there had been no incidents nor threats of violence because of the state board's ruling. Mayor Evans said he had received unconfirmed reports that pro-segregationists were planning to hold a meeting over the week-end to decide on a course of action.

Anti-integration leaders were either unavailable or declined to comment today.

Del. Governor Ready to Act On Schools

AFL News-Reporter

Georgetown, Del.—The attorney general of Delaware pledged in court that Gov. Caleb Boggs and the state's two U. S. Senators, John Williams (R.) and Allen Frear (D.), were prepared to lead 10 Negro children by the hand into the Milford High School if the court ordered the school board to readmit the pupils.

Washington Star

Attorney General Albert Young declared that the full authority of the state would be brought to bear to preserve law and order if integration returned to the Milford school. He declared "mob rule" had taken over in Milford under a "leader peddling hypocrisy and prejudice."

Dec. 10-15-54

His reference was to Bryant Bowles, founder of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Bowles' organization led the fight that resulted in the return of segregation to the Milford school last month. Bowles was arrested and charged with conspiring to violate the state's education law by leading the boycott that led to segregation. He was freed on $6,000 bail.

The hearing in chancery court, where Young appeared, involved a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of parents of the Negro children. The parents demanded a temporary injunction to upset the Milford school board's segregation action.

EDUCATION 1954

OFFICIAL OPINION
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Ike Is Expecting Flexible Ruling On Segregation

Constitution p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Issued. 11-24-54

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Eisenhower, in a surprise comment on what the Supreme Court might do, said today he believes it will not be arbitrary in its final ruling on how to end racial segregation in public schools.

He also told his news conference he understands the court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process to handle the problem. He said he believes the emotional and practical problems involved will be given weight by the court.

There was no indication of what was the basis of Eisenhower's belief and understanding. Traditionally, court justices never talk to anybody about a pending case, and Presidents refrain from comment on possible future court decisions.

SEEMS A HINT

On the surface, Eisenhower seemed to be hinting that the court may listen sympathetically to the argument of Southern states that much time will be needed in making any shift from segregated schools to nonsegregated.

Attorneys for Negro parents in the school segregation cases told

More news from President's news conference, Page 2.

the court Nov. 15 they would be willing to postpone desegregation until next September, but no longer.

When the court ruled last May 17 that public school segregation is unconstitutional, it decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out.

SOME RACE FRICTION

Some border communities didn't wait for final orders but started the process this fall. There were instances of racial friction in some of them, in others the white and Negro children were brought together without incident.

Eisenhower's mention of the possibility of the court settling on a decentralized program could mean handing the problem over to regional authorities, perhaps U.S. District Courts.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Issued. 11-24-54

In briefs filed Nov. 15, suggestions that the district courts handle it were made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S.C., and attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion. The Negroes' attorneys asked the Supreme Court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate."

Some of the state briefs said there was no constitutional bar to the court using its discretion to permit gradual desegregation. On the other hand, the attorneys for the Negroes protested against any idea of postponement "because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

It is indefinite when the court will hear the arguments preliminary to a final ruling. It had called for these arguments to start Dec. 6 but has now postponed them, until it has a full membership of nine justices.

There is one vacancy on the court and President Eisenhower appointed John Marshall Harlan to fill it. However, the Senate has put off considering the nomination until the new session starting in January. Hearings were postponed after Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said he and other senators wanted more time to study the appointment.

EDUCATION 1954

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

OFFICIAL OPINION

Southern Governors Conference

Segregation Amendment Urged

Hunt Observer

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—The explosive school segregation issue was touched off at the very outset of the Southern Governors Conference today when acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida proposed a constitutional amendment to allow the states to maintain separate but equal public schools.

Richmond, Va.

Urging this proposal in a welcome address to the governors and the governors-elect of 13 Southern states, Johns announced he would press for an immediate vote on the resolution tomorrow.

Out of Order

Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, the conference chairman, told newsmen he would have to rule any such attempt for an immediate vote out of order and refer the resolution to the resolutions committee which reports Saturday.

Johns apparently caught his fellow governors by surprise when he proposed that President Eisenhower be asked to call a special session of Congress immediately to submit a constitutional amendment which would allow the states to maintain their separate but equal public schools.

He said that in the alternative the Southern governors should call special sessions of their legislatures to petition for enactment of such a constitutional change.

Most governors interviewed here prior to the conference opening said they thought each state should decide for itself what course it should pursue in meeting the U. S. Supreme Court edict of May 17 that segregated public schools must go.

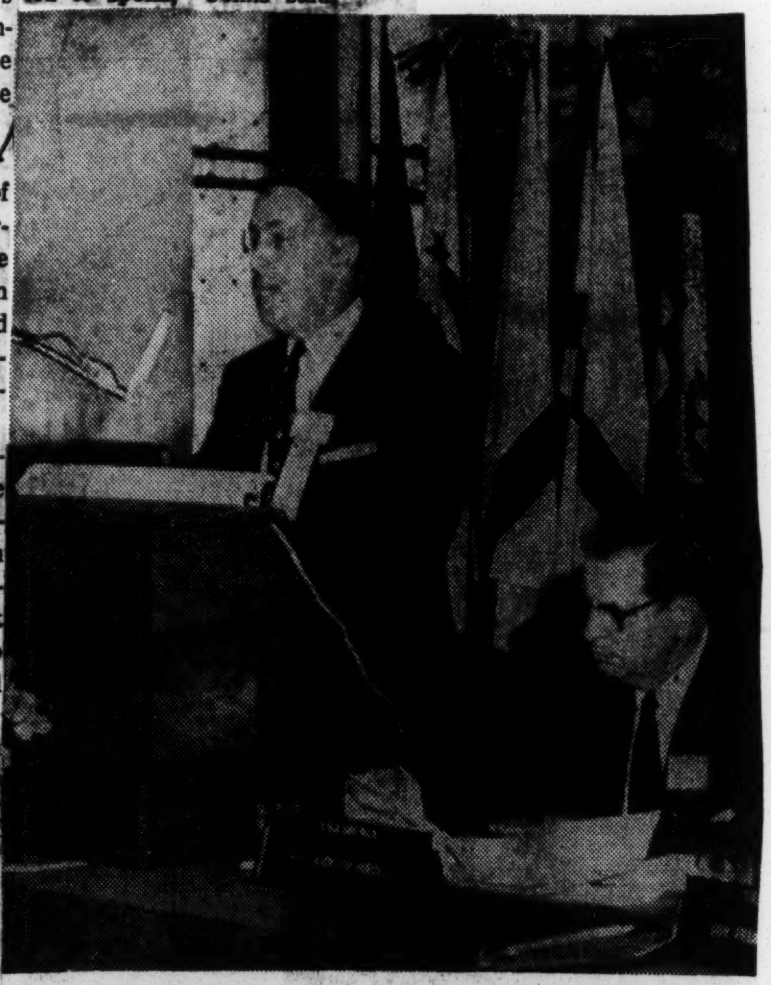
Not On Agenda.

The subject wasn't on the conference agenda and many of the governors expressed hope privately that the touchy issue wouldn't be brought up.

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas was appointed to head up the resolutions committee which would normally consider such a proposal.

Johns told the governors the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools has created turmoil and confusion not only in the Southland but also from Maine to California.

"The question of whether or not our schools shall be segregated is by far too great an issue to rest upon a judicial opinion of only nine men, particularly when there is a constitutional method by which the people themselves can be permitted to speak," Johns said.



ASKS SEGREGATION AMENDMENT—Florida's acting Governor Charley E. Johns (standing) is shown speaking before the Southern Governors' Conference where he called yesterday for a constitutional amendment allowing separate but equal rights for Negro and white races in schools. At right is Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, who is presiding. (AP Wirephoto.)

GOVERNORS ARE TOLD TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Commercial Appeal

Judge Prods Dixie Leaders, Hits Centralized Power—Racial Issue Weighed

Sat. 11-13-54

By International News Service

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 12.—A Federal jurist who upheld the principle of separate schools for white and Negro pupils urged Southern governors forward Friday night in their demands for states' rights.

P. 1

Judge John J. Parker, of the United States Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., declared centralized power in Washington is "fraught with the utmost danger to local self-government and to the freedom of the individual."

Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Parker was one of three appellate jurists whose collective opinion in the Clarendon County, S. C., school segregation case was reversed by the United States Supreme Court opinion banning racial segregation.

He spoke before the governors at Boca Raton while they considered a proposal to let the nation's voters decide the fate of Dixie's traditional segregation.

The governors will decide Saturday what to do with a hotly debated resolution asking for a United States constitutional amendment legalizing racial segregation.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina branded the move as impractical. He predicted if any such resolution is approved by the governors, it will serve merely as a "vehicle of protest" at best.

Florida Governor's Plan

The resolution, introduced by Gov. Charley Johns of Florida, would request President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to ratify the proposed amendment and submit it to a national referendum. Objective of Governor Johns' plan is to temporarily set aside and possibly nullify the Supreme Court's recent ban against public school segregation.

Segregation Move Fails to Win Byrnes

Post-Tribune Herald

By John R. Henry

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 12 (INS).—The hotly-debated resolution before the Southern Governors Conference to demand a constitutional amendment legalizing segregation was branded as impractical today by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

One of the staunchest defenders of Dixie's traditional separation of the races, Governor Byrnes cautioned that the resolution is likely to be merely a "vehicle of protest" if, indeed, it wins approval Saturday.

Washington, D.C.

Special session

The resolution, introduced today by Gov. Charley Johns of Florida, would request President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to ratify the proposed amendment and submit it to a national referendum.

Sat. 11-13-54

Governor Johns' plan is to set aside temporarily and possibly to nullify the United States Supreme Court's recent ban against public school segregation.

P. 2

Governor Byrnes told newsmen he doubts that Mr. Eisenhower would call Congress into any special session because of an already jammed calendar. Byrnes broke with the Democratic Party to support the Eisenhower candidacy in 1952.

The South Carolinian, one-time Supreme Court justice, commented:

"I would favor amending the constitution to legalize segregation but I am not confident that such a move would meet with success."

"I feel that Governor Johns would be satisfied here with an on-the-record protest by the Southern Governors."

Roll Call Asked

Johns earlier asked for a roll-call vote of the Governors' Resolutions Committee. The chairman, Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, said he has no objection to such a procedure if the committee approves.

A two-thirds majority vote is technically necessary for the passage of a resolution by the Governors, but they never have indorsed a resolution without unanimous consent.

The second day of their Boca Raton meeting was devoted to discussion of toll highway construction and prevention of traffic accidents, along with a panel talk on water conservation.

Byrnes voiced objection to heavy Federal contributions to road-building programs.

Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana, chairman of the National Governors' Conference, advocated the Southern executives go along with the multi-billion-dollar plan for construction of a national interstate highway system. Congress has the proposal under consideration.

Shivers Explains

Mitchell Shift Called Fortunate

Post-Tribune Herald

P. 2

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 12 (INS).—Governor Allan Shivers of Texas declared today that "it is fortunate" that Stephen Mitchell is resigning next month as national chairman of the Democratic Party.

Nov. 11-13-54

The only three-time Governor in Texas history spiked reports that he has ambitions to become the Democratic 1956 vice presidential nominee. But he said:

"It is my desire to build a strong Democratic Party controlled by moderate hands."

Shivers said he will not attend the December Party rally in New Orleans when a new chairman is scheduled to be named, adding he hopes the position will go to Sen. Earl Clements of Kentucky.

Washington, D.C.

Northern and eastern radicals and liberals such as the ADA (American for Democratic

Action) group are a liability for the Democrats," according to Shivers, who said selection of the next chairman largely would determine the future course of the party.

The Governor interpreted recent general election trends as an expression of independence by the American individual voter. He cited the election of former Governor J. Strom Thurmond as South Carolina's new Senator as a prime example.

M'Keldin Links Victory To Big Roads Program

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 12. Maryland's Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin today attributed his recent relection largely to the state's 12-year highway construction program.

"The people want good roads," McKeldin said in a speech prepared for delivery at a round table at the Southern Governors' Conference here, "and they're willing to pay for them."

He said passage of the 568-million - dollar program by the 1953 General Assembly was the first test of that statement and his reelection November 2 over Democratic rival H. C. Byrd was the "second test."

He said he featured the roads program in his campaign and that it was the only one of his administration's accomplishments that his opponents attacked.

"I am convinced that the people of Maryland are not looking for a bargain basement, marked down system of roads," McKeldin said.

He said 3000 of the state's 4736 miles of highways were obsolete when the roads program went to the Legislature and that 300 additional miles of road were needed.

GOVERNORS END THEIR SESSIONS

Adjourn Conference Without Formal Action On Segregation Question

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Southern governors conference adjourned today without taking formal action on the explosive school segregation issue, but seven governors and one governor-elect issued a joint statement later registering a protest against efforts to force mixing of the races in public schools.

The statement said the signers would attempt by constitutional methods "to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

First Since Ruling.

It was the first meeting of Southern governors since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The governors signing the statement said experience had proved the wisdom of separate but equal school facilities for the races and it would be damaging to the public school system if schools in the South were desegregated.

Those signing were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Charley E. Johns, Florida, and Johnston Murray, Oklahoma.

Gov.-elect George Bell Timmerman Jr., of South Carolina, also signed the statement.

This group said Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left Boca Raton before the statement was drafted.

Five other governors and one governor-elect attending the conference did not sign the statement. They were Govs. Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland; Lawrence W. Wetherby, Kentucky; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; Francis Cherry, Arkansas, and William C. Marland, West Virginia, and Gov.-elect James E. Folsom of Alabama.

McKeldin issued a statement of his own in which he said that in his opinion it was the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme Court decree regardless of how he felt about the matter.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of law and order," McKeldin said.

Only Republicans.

The Maryland governor, the only Republican governor attending the conference, said the proper procedure would be for the states to file briefs with the U.S. Supreme Court and to make oral arguments at a hearing set for Dec. 6 on ways and means of putting the May 17 ruling into effect.

North Carolina and Delaware, other members of the conference, didn't have their governors here and Gov. Gordon Persons of Alabama didn't attend.

A resolution by acting Gov. Johns of Florida which would have put the conference on record as favoring the Constitutional amendment to maintain separate but equal school facilities did not get a conference vote since it was rejected by the resolutions committee.

Several members of the committee said they didn't consider this a practical approach to the situation. Johns said he regarded the joint statement on the matter "a moral victory for my stand."

The conference elected Wetherby chairman, succeeding Murray.

Folsom invited the conference to hold its 1955 meeting in Mobile, Ala. A decision on a site will be made in about two weeks.

Resolutions adopted included:

Asking the Southern Regional Education Board to organize a regional council on mental health training and research to help the states with mental health work. The council would be financed by contributions of $8,000 a year by participating states.

Calling on Congress to exempt production, gathering and handling of natural gas from regulations by the Federal Power Commission. This resolution was introduced by Govs. Shivers, Kennon and Murray.

At a round table on industrial developments an industrial research organization reported the South had an opportunity for even greater industrial expansion in the next 20 years if it gets alert and aggressive leadership.

The report was made by the Southern Assn. of Science and Industry, Inc., Atlanta, which was charged by the conference last year to make estimates of opportunities for future industrial development.

Dr. Frank Soday, president of the association, said that despite its rapid strides industrially, the South still lags somewhat in manufacturing plants. He said the South now had 19 per cent of the nation's total plants and that this percentage should be about 10 per cent higher.

Some fields for which the association saw prospects for substantial increase were textile products, farm products, steel plants, forestry products and industrial chemicals.

Talmadge, 7 Other Governors Join in Pact on Segregation

Want Doctrine of Equal Schools, Group's Policy Statement Declares

By CHARLES POU
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 16—Gov. Herman Talmadge Saturday joined seven other Southern governors in a segregation policy statement declaring they want to keep the "separate but equal doctrine" in public schools.

The statement, a plea for leaving school administration up to the states, came after the resolutions committee of the Southern Governors Conference rejected a proposal by Florida Gov. Charlie E. Johns that Pres. Eisenhower call an immediate session of Congress for prosegregation legislation.

GOV. JOHNS, one of the signers of the statement, said he was "completely satisfied" with the policy declaration and considers it a "moral victory for my insistence that Southern governors take some action on segregation."

The statement said forced mixing of the races in public schools "would be destructive to the American principle of self-government, as well as damaging to the public school system in our states."

The governors pledged to "exercise every proper prerogative to preserve the basic principles of our constitutional government, and as applied to education, to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interests of all people."

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SIGNERS WERE: Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Gov-elect George Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Talmadge, Johns and Johnston Murray of Oklahoma.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi had left the conference before the statement was issued.

Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, the lone Republican among the regional governors, declined to sign the statement and instead strongly urged that the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling be accepted.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundation of law and order," he said. "For, when the writ of the Supreme Court is defied, there is no security for property, for liberty, or even for life itself.

* * *

"WE ARE GOING to work this thing out in Maryland."

Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, the new chairman of the conference, also refused to endorse the policy statement. He told newsmen he was likewise against the Johns proposal.

Also not signing the statement were Governors Frank Clement of Tennessee and William Marland of West Virginia and Gov.-elect James Folsom of Alabama. They were not immediately available for comment.

Acting Gov. Johns had hurled his blast at segregation, an unscheduled topic in a routine welcoming address the first day of the conference. His proposal demanded that Congress amend the Constitution and add to it the "separate but equal facilities" doctrine.

But he declared he had no "pride in authorship" of that proposal, and was willing to go along instead with the policy.

"I simply felt we should take a stand and not leave here without doing it," he asserted.

However, Carter Lowrance, an aide to Gov. Stanley, told newsmen the policy statement should not be interpreted as an official action of the conference.

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THE GOVERNORS concluded their meeting here Saturday afternoon and were invited to hold the next session in Mobile, Ala. At the conference, they agreed to pool resources of the various states in an effort to tackle the problem of mental health in the region.

A resolution approved Saturday calls for establishment of a regional council on mental health training and research. Each state was asked to contribute $8,000 a year to its cost.

Gov. Talmadge, leading a discussion on industrial development in the South, cited the section's gains in new industry during recent years. He said per capita income in Dixie, only one-third of the national average 20 years ago, now stands at two-thirds of that average.

But he said it isn't true, as some New England political figures have charged, that the region has under way "a gigantic conspiracy" to lure Northern industry to the South.

He said new industries are coming to the region on their own, attracted by the South's natural resources and labor market.

Gov. Talmadge said he opposes seeking new industries by offering tax exemptions.

"I don't believe a citizen who moves into our state because of tax exemptions would in the long run prove a very desirable one," he said.

Earlier, a Southern industrialist predicted the region would add 3,000 major manufacturing plants in the next 10 years.

And by 1975, said Dr. Frank J. Soday, president of the Southern Assn. of Science and Industry, the South can expect these percentage increases in its manufacturing industries:

Steel, up 55 per cent; synthetic rubber, 150 per cent; aluminum, 350 per cent; plastics, 550 per cent, and synthetic fibers, 1,100 per cent.

Seeking co-operation between SASI and the Governors Conference, Soday said the region is deficient in two commodities—industrial research and engineering and technological graduates.

Before adjourning the governors also approved a resolution calling upon Congress to amend "without delay the Natural Gas Act."

Consider Funds Angle, Oklahoma Asks Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Oklahoma urged the Supreme Court Saturday to consider its financial problems in setting the date for the end of segregation in schools. Oklahoma Atty. Gen. Mac Williamson said in a brief filed with the court that it will take time to make a changeover.

He suggested the court make allowance for this in determining how and when its decision of last May outlawing public school segregation should be implemented.

The court has called for new arguments on this phase of its historic ruling. The deadline for submitting briefs is next Monday.

"The problem of the State of Oklahoma in adjusting or changing the financial structure for maintaining public schools is a serious one, grounded in constitutional and statutory provisions of long standing—the uprooting of which in an effort to conform will take time to solve," Williamson declared.

He said the court "undoubtedly can and will consider the ability of states to endeavor to conform to the doctrine of only one system (without distinction as to color) in public education." Thus he argued, the court "should consider the financial problems of a state such as ours."

DIXIE GOVERNORS TRY BOWLING WITH COCONUTS AT BOCA RATON
L-R: Cherry, Arkansas; Clement, Tennessee; Wetherby, Kentucky; Johns, Florida
Associated Press Wirephoto

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Associated Press Wirephoto

EDUCATION 1954

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

CONFERENCE AIRS TROUBLES

Antisegregation Edict, Need for More Money Plague Dixie Governors

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13—A need for more money to improve their states and an answer to the school segregation problem are the two most troublesome questions plaguing the governors of the Southern States.

The need for additional millions of dollars to provide better education, highways, health, welfare and jobs even exceeds the problem of segregation, governors of the South told The Journal-Constitution in interviews here today.

All the states have the financial problem. As for segregation, it varies with the states. Some have plans to try to preserve segregation. Some don't have a serious problem of segregation. And others shut their eyes and say like Scarlett O'Hara, "We'll think about that tomorrow."

As one governor put it, "We don't have any problems that more money wouldn't solve."

Education Major Problem

The provision of an adequate education for their people is troubling some governors as much or more than the task of trying to solve the segregation problem, despite the fact that the United States Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools has created a critical situation in many states, Northern as well as Southern.

Topmost, undoubtedly, is the state of Alabama in its school needs and projections. Gov.-elect Jim Folsom reports that the Alabama state school superintendent is seeking $150,000,000 in additional revenue.

"I have endorsed this," Folsom said, "however, I think most of the money will have to come from the local level."

The need for additional roads is another major problem facing Folsom as he returns to the governor's office. He said a bond issue is to be floated, contemplates the spending of millions on rural roads. Alabama also plans to revise its constitution.

Must Care for Jobless

A leader of the Southern Governors Conference, Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, reports that caring for the jobless is going to be his hardest job for the next year. Coal mines are laying off workers. The state has increased unemployment compensation to where a jobless person now can draw $24 a week for 26 weeks. Two billion dollars' worth of new industries have been added within the past five years, and Gov. Wetherby said the state is pulling for more industries to give jobs to its people. Roads and schools are other problems.

Tennessee, says Gov. Frank Clement, will need an additional $10,000,000 to carry on the present program next year without expansion.

Georgia's present program will cost an additional $15,000,000 to carry on without expansion, Gov. Herman Talmadge said. That does not include any provision for an adequate education program being mapped by educators.

Texas in Need of Water

Water is a major concern of the big state of Texas, Gov. Alan Shivers asserted. More water, more education and more roads. As a matter of fact, Shivers gave the comment that Texas had no problem that more money would not solve.

The manner of spending its money is a problem Oklahoma is going to have to straighten out, Gov. Johnston Murray stated. Two-thirds of the state's revenues are earmarked for specific purposes, leaving the administration tied too tightly to make expansion, he said.

Falling revenues will hurt the next administration in Arkansas, outgoing Gov. Francis Cherry commented. The revenue of that state, like the revenue of Georgia, is based on sales and income taxes. In Arkansas, the income tax is sending the total revenues downward. Cherry said the schools are asking a $12,000,000 increase for the new year.

James E. Folsom

Herman Talmadge

Frank Clement

G. B. Timmerman

In the deep South states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, segregation is the top problem.

S. C. Maps School Plan

The United States Supreme Court already has made a decision in the case involving South Carolina and it is prepared to implement that decision.

Gov.-elect George Timmerman, who will succeed Gov. James Byrnes, has authority from the people to try a system of schools which would give the people a right to choose what type of school they wish to attend. There would be a system of all-white schools, a system of all-colored schools and a system of mixed schools. Timmerman does not see much of a financial problem here, because he doubted that many South Carolinians will request the mixed schools.

Mississippians will go to the polls Nov. 21 to decide whether they want to authorize abolition of their public school system. Gov. Hugh White, a native of Georgia, said he had no plan for educating the people of Mississippi if the educational amendment is adopted. The problem will be dropped into the lap of the Legislature to try to work out something. he said.

Georgia has just ratified an amendment which will permit its Legislature to make educational grants to citizens in lieu of operating a public school system. This contemplates shifting from public to private schools as a "last resort" to preserve segregation. Gov. Talmadge has listed the preservation of segregation as the toughest problem of the new administration which will be headed by Gov.-elect Marvin Griffin.

OFFICIAL OPINION

Views on Segregation

Segregation is no problem in Oklahoma, where there are few Negroes. It is a problem in some sections of Arkansas, which are heavily populated by Negroes. Gov. Folsom does not regard it as a problem in Alabama, because, as he told political audiences this summer: "I don't intend to try to force the good Negroes to go to school with us white folks."

Tennessee's Gov. Clement sees segregation and mental health as top problems facing governors of the South as a whole.

"Segregation is a problem that nothing is being done about," Clement said, in comparing the two. "Mental health is a problem that is being attacked by the united efforts of the Southern states."

EDUCATION 1954

ATTY.GENERAL EUGENE COOK
GEORGIA

OFFICIAL OPINION

SCHOOL LEASE TO PRIVATE OWNERS OK'D

Cook Says Systems Would be Liable For Rent in Default

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Saturday issued an official opinion that Georgia's local public school systems can sublease their authority-financed school buildings to private owners.

At the same time, however, the opinion says that the school systems would continue to be responsible to the State School Building Authority for rent payments, if the private operators default.

The opinion is the latest in a series from the attorney general favoring the private school amendment to preserve segregation.

It does not go into the question of whether the subleasing arrangement of local systems would not be state action, and subject to the Supreme Court ban on segregation.

* * *

THE OPINION also says that the Building Authority, which finances school buildings and rents them to public systems, can itself do no such leasing.

It also declares that the state can take no action which would violate the authority's contracts with either bondholders or school systems, while arguing that nothing in the private school plan violates the contracts.

The opinion came in answer to a letter from State School Supt. M. D. Collins, arch foe of the private school plan.

The amendment was passed by voters in the general election, and thereby written into the state constitution. It is generally considered enabling legislation for the Talmadge plan to set up private schools as an answer to the Supreme Court ban on segregation in public ones.

* * *

DR. COLLINS fired a series of questions about the amendment at Mr. Cook during heated campaigning over the amendment. The one on which Saturday's opinion was based came too late for an answer before the election.

The question was whether Authority contracts did not "specifically say that (its) buildings shall be occupied or used . . . for public schools."

Not so, said the Cook opinion.

The opinion quoted sections of the contracts with bondholders which state that the Authority cannot dispose of any of its buildings as long as bonds are outstanding.

* * *

BUT THIS limits only "the right of the Authority to alienate or encumber its revisionary interest," and does not "in any wise restrict or prohibit . . . the local school system from subletting its lease," the opinion continues.

EDUCATION 1954 MISSISSIPPI OFFICIAL OPINION

WRIGHT STANDS FAST ON SCHOOL ABOLITION

Commercial Appeal

Mississippian Denies Stating Foes Want Integration

Special To The Commercial Appeal

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Nov. 15.—Former Gov. Fielding L. Wright in an address to the Rotary Club here Monday emphasized that he had never said that those who voted against the school abolition amendment to the state constitution on Dec. 21 were voting in favor of integration.

Every citizen has the right to his own conviction, he said, and "I know plenty of people who are opposed to the amendment and are as strongly for segregation as I . . ."

"What I did say," he continued, "is that if this amendment fails to carry it will be heralded to the world by radical national magazines, newspapers and organizations that Mississippi is willing to accept integration."

"That will be false," he said. "I will know it is false, and so will you, but will the world know it?"

The former governor was introduced by James T. Crawley who said Mr. Wright was invited to speak on the amendment "because we want our people to fully realize its importance and every citizen to discharge his responsibility by voting on Dec. 21."

Hodges, N.C. Political Enigma, Faces Grief in Governorship

Umstead Successor's Problems: Desegregation, Fading Revenues

By JAY JENKINS
Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 13—Suave, softspoken Lt. Gov. Luther Hartwell Hodges this week inherited the governorship of North Carolina and with its problems as perplexing as any that have been posed to the state's chief executive since Reconstruction days.

Complicating the difficult assignment is the time element. Less than 60 days from the time he was sworn in to complete the 28 months remaining in the term of the late William B. Umstead, Gov. Hodges will be host to the General Assembly.

And the 1955 General Assembly will be looking to the governor for guidance in meeting the tough twin problems of dealing with school segregation and dropping state revenues. Unless state services are cut sharply—an unlikely prospect—a tax increase is inevitable.

Fortunately, Gov. Hodges is well versed both in school and revenue matters. By virtue of his office as lieutenant governor, he served as chairman of the State Board of Education, which has been exploring possible methods of conforming to the desegregation decision and at the same time retaining the public school system.

While the new governor may owe his knowledge of school affairs to the office he held, he obtained his grounding in revenue know-how on his own initiative. During the 1953 General Assembly, he listened and learned. He sat through tiresome sessions of the commission which makes recommendations on appropriations.

Worked at His Job

In brief, he became a Tar Heel political freak: a working lieutenant governor. Then, just as North Carolinians were getting oriented to the unorthodox spectacle, Luther Hodges was catapulted into the top office.

If history does repeat itself, Gov. Hodges will continue to confound orthodox politicians while pleasing the voters. Two years after he retired at 52 as a vice president of Marshall Field and Co., he had the effrontery as a political unknown to contest a veteran state senator for the post of lieutenant governor. And he had the unmitigated gall to win.

As presiding officer of the 1953 State Senate, he departed from custom and made no committments on committee assignments, and gave no hint of who would get what before he announced his choices. Furthermore, he reduced the number of committees from 39 to 26, pruning patronage plums in the form of clerkships and stenographic help.

Before he became governor, veteran politicians had quit writing off Luther Hodges as a political accident. Now they are hard at the task of trying to catalog him. Be he liberal, conservative or a middle-of-the-roader? He is a fast friend of conservative Robert H. Hanes, the Winston-Salem banker. He is a fast friend of liberal W. Kerr Scott, former governor and now United States senator. About the only trait these politicians have written down as certain is that Gov. Hodges is an independent cuss.

Overtones for Future

The nine-minute ceremony that made the 56-year-old Hodges governor last Tuesday had other overtones for the future. Under the state constitution, a governor cannot succeed himself. But a lieutenant governor who fills an unexpired term is eligible to run for the next full term of four years.

Lt. Gov. Hodges was considered a certain candidate for governor in 1956. Nothing has happened to alter that prospect. Meanwhile, the man on the inside looking out will have a chance to solidify his position.

Prospective gubernatorial opponents of Hodges in 1956 can only hope the 1955 General Assembly will break instead of make him. After all, they reason, the emotionally charged issue of segregation, plus the unpopularity of a tax increase may be his undoing. But they are uneasy.

Lt. Gov. Hodges often reverted to Businessman Hodges. ("My name's Luther Hodges,"

NORTH CAROLINA

he told voters in his campaign. "I'm a businessman, not a politician.") A governor who tempered a tax increase with economies in government might appeal to a John Doe who never quite trusted "that Raleigh crowd," anyway.

So they are watching Gov. Hodges, this fellow who was born in Virginia, just across the state line from Leaksville, as the son of a tenant farmer. He waited on tables and tended furnaces to pay his way through the University of North Carolina. From a clerical job with Marshall Field in 1919, he rose to a vice presidency in 1943.

Personally, Luther Hodges is an affable, quiet man with a pleasing voice. Of average height, he weighs about 180 pounds. He has steady blue eyes under bushy eyebrows, and a ready laugh. He's fond of hunting and fishing.

Moving into the gingerbread-type governor's mansion with him will be Mrs. Hodges and their 18-year-old son, Luther Jr., a student at the University of North Carolina. The Hodges also have two married daughters, Mrs. D. M. Bernard Jr. of Ana Cortes, Wash., and Mrs. John C. Finlay of Delhi, India.

Replacing the now-vacant office of lieutenant governor in the line of succession will be that of president of the state senate, a position which is expected to go to Sen. Luther Barnhardt of Concord on the first day of the next General Assembly session.

Until now, Gov. Hodges' career may have been marked by unorthodoxy, but his direction has been an orthodox, straight line upward.

7 of 14 governors in South ready to start school mixing

BOCA RATON, Fla.— Maryland's Governor Theodore R. McKeldin said here Saturday that his state will work out the problem of integrating the public schools with "measured footsteps," not with "reckless haste."

Mr. McKeldin was one of seven governors of Southern States who oppose a resolution predicting that the Supreme Court's historic May 17 decision would cause dissension between colored and white.

The resolution was offered by seven of the 14 governors at the Southern Governos Conference here.

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GOVERNOR McKELDIN told the Resolutions Committee, in which the resolution was killed, that Maryland would successfully work out the problem. He warned, however, against any sudden and violent changes in the "way of life" which has supported separate school facilities.

In Maryland, only Baltimore City has integrated its schools since the Supreme Court decision. In the state's 23 counties, separate schools still are being operated.

In a brief filed Monday with the Supreme Court by Mr. McKeldin's attorney general, the state asked that the state be allowed to work out their integration problems separately.

Only last week a special committee of the State Board of Education, composed of five, urged a gradual end to segregation in county schools.

This report was called "childish and ridiculous" by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president - emeritus of Morgan State College and the only colored member of the State Board of Education.

Folsom Seeks Solution To Race Problem

School Segregation To Be Studied

CULLMAN, Nov. 9 (U.P.)—Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom left tonight for Boca Raton, Fla., where he will work with other Southern governors in seeking a solution to the school segregation problem.

Folsom said one of the main objectives of his appearance at the Southern Governors Conference will be to work for a harmonious answer to the issue, "in the light of recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court" outlawing segregation in the schools.

Folsom said, "I am going to avail myself to meet with the other Governors, where the best legal minds of the South will be planning for the next four years on the segregation problem. I expect to follow their leadership in this matter."

The convention will open Thursday and run through Sunday. Accompanying Folsom will be Dr. Austin R. Meadows of Huntsville, state school superintendent-elect. Meadows will work with the Governor on Alabama's approach to the school segregation problem.

Also in the party will be Mrs. Meadows, State Insurance Commissioner-Designate and Mrs. L. L. Gwaltney of Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jennings of Montgomery, friends of the governor, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hammond of Arab. Hammond is Folsom's press secretary.

At Montgomery, Gov. Gordon Persons said he would not be able to attend the Governor's conference. The Governor said Mrs. Persons was slightly ill and her condition made it necessary for him to miss the conference.

Shivers Stresses Insurance Plan

Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala

Investment At Home Called Economic Key

Pilley 11-17-54

BY EDWARD PILLEY

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas held out the dazzling economic development of the Lone Star State here yesterday and asserted it could be Alabama's, too.

Not oil . . . or cattle, but insurance companies are the key, said Gov. Shivers, here to address the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce tonight.

He referred to Texas legislation that requires all insuring groups within the state to invest a given percentage of premium income in Texas securities.

"That has been one of the finest factors in the state's economic and industrial development," said the recently re-elected Texas chief executive.

"Billions of dollars each year are available as investment capital as a result and that has caused a tremendous increase in the growth of Texas companies," he said.

Alabama's Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom has put state insurance groups on notice that he will seek similar legislation.

Folsom has pointed out, in similar vein, that insurance-investment legislation has made Texas what it is today.

Governor Shivers pointed out that the insurance regulations first were passed in Texas in 1912 and have been in force since, being revised four years ago to increase the percentage the companies must put back into local securities.

He said that when first passed, the law forced several of the large out-of-state companies to withdraw from the state, rather than obey the law.

"They all came back, later," he added, "and it's made for a healthy situation."

Texas has one of the nation's finest business-success records, he said, because of the large volume of investment capital insured by the legislation.

Governor Shivers was considerably less vocal on the subject of desegration of schools in Texas.

"We are studying that now," said the Governor, "We've got the public school agency, the attorney general's office and the Legislative Council working on it.

"But we won't come to any conclusions until the Supreme Court rules in December," he said.

He said he hoped that the ruling would leave the matter of segregation or the implementing of desegregation up to the local governments.

"There's nothing more local than the schools," the tall Texan observed.

'NOT OIL, INSURANCE'
—Gov. Allan Shivers.

Shivers Stresses Insurance Plan

Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala.

Investment At Home Called Economic Key

Pilled. 11-17-54
Birmingham Ala.

Gov. Shivers spent the day touring the industrial fortresses of the city, via railroad car.

Accompanied by Thomas D. Russell, president of the State Chamber, Gov. Shivers was guided by Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the TCI division of U. S. Steel Corp.

Shivers will speak at the annual banquet of the State Chamber at the Tutwiler tonight.

EDUCATION 1954

TEXAS

OFFICIAL OPINION

Shivers' Son Is "Out" Of Mixed High School

Informer Houston, Texas
Sat. 11-20-54

AUSTIN — In a telephone conversation with an Informer representative here Thursday morning, officials at the interracial St. Edwards University High school confirmed the report that Little John Shivers, son of Governor Allen Shivers, was no longer enrolled in the school. John has been attending classes with Negroes for sometime and the subject became an issue during the Texas gubernatorial race last summer.

Governor Shivers made an issue out of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in our schools for its political value among the more backward people of the State. At the very moment of his attack, his small son John, was enrolled in classes with Negroes daily. When this became generally known, it proved to be most embarrassing to the Governor. Friends close to the Governor said that other members of his family did not share his views at all and wanted to keep the boy at the school.

One incident that could have given the Governor a chance to get off the hook on this issue was the fact that his son failed to make the HONOR ROLL. Unconfirmed reports are that the Governor called up officials at the school and inquired as to why that little colored boy made the honor roll and his John did not. In checking the honor roll at the school under date of October 15, it was learned that the name of Russell Lombard, Jr.'s, name did appear, but not John Shivers.

John Shivers is now registered in the University Junior High school, an all-white elementary school.

Politically this could foreshadow what Negroes may expect on the issue of segregation when the State Legislature convenes here in January. Reports at present would seem to indicate that we can look for some disgusting bills to be put both for the purpose of arousing and inflaming public opinion. With little John in an all - wihte school it relieves the Governor of a most embarrassing situation. It is extremely difficult for a father to explain his position on an issue, when his son is engaged in the same thing that the father is denouncing.

Governor discusses final school decree

RICHMOND

Attorneys who fought the NAACP suit in the Prince Edward County school segregation case last week met with Virginia's Governor Stanley to discuss plans for a hearing on the nature of the final Supreme Court decree banning public school segregation.

The Prince Edward County case was one of the five suits upon which the historic Supreme Court ruling was based.

FOLLOWING THE hour-long conference, Governor Stanley stated only that the meeting was satisfactory. No statement was given by either Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., or T. Austin Moore Sr., Richmond attorney.

A few days prior to the three-man conference, the governor named a 32-man legislative commission to plan and recommend a course of action for the state to follow after the final high court decree is entered.

ARKANSAS WILL SEEK GRADUAL INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal

Will Ask That Decision Be Carried Out By Lower Courts

Sun. 11-14-54

By KENNETH JOHNSON

Memphis Sun.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 13.—Ar- ...kansas will ask the United States ...preme Court to allow integra- ...n of races in public schools to ...ke gradual process and to per- ...mit courts to implement ...integration decision.

Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry's office ...s preparing Saturday to mail ...formal intervention in the de- ...segregation cases, with major points ...of the Arkansas brief.

Gentry To Appear

Gentry, assistant attorney ...general, received printed copies ...of the brief Saturday afternoon ...and said the high court should ...receive them Monday. He said ...he probably will go to ...Washington to argue the state's ...case before the Supreme Court ...in the near future."

A group of East Arkansas ...school districts in September ...asked the attorney general to file ...a "friend of the court" brief ask- ...ing that the high tribunal refrain ...from ordering immediate integra- ...tion in the wake of its ruling is- ...sued in May.

Wants Clarification

The Supreme Court invited ...states to file briefs on how they ...thought the decision should best ...be carried out. R. B. McCulloch ...of Forest City attorney, was ...retained by the East Arkansas ...districts to prepare material for ...the brief, and Mr. Sloan put the ...finishing touches on it.

The Arkansas brief emphasized ...that it does not question "the ...correctness" of the court's rul- ...ing, but that one of its main ...purposes is to "solicit most earn-

ARKANSAS WILL SEEK GRADUAL INTEGRATION

Wants School Ruling Handled By Lower Courts

BRIEF GOING TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One)

estly from the court such words of clarification and advice as to the course to be pursued by the people in carrying out the final mandate of the court."

When Mr. Gentry agreed in September to file a brief, he did so reluctantly. At that time, he stated there was no point in questioning the decision and that the only thing which Arkansas might do would be to point out possible methods which the court might adopt as procedure in effecting its decision.

The Arkansas brief asks for three broad provisions that the Supreme Court (1) not order "forthwith integration," (2) that it enter a decree to permit "gradual adjustments" to be worked out by lower courts in the various states, and (3) to leave the problem of integration of the races in public schools to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Would Avoid Hostility

The attorney general's office argued that immediate integration would produce much hostility among whites in Arkansas, who carry most of the tax burden for the public schools, and that such feeling in turn might lead to "reactions" which would hurt both white and Negro pupils.

The brief argues that immediate integration is not required by the Constitution, and that in Arkansas' view, the Supreme Court should give lower courts "the widest range of discretion in bringing about integration."

The varying problems in different sections of the state were pointed out, including the fact that most of the Negro enrollment is centered in East Arkansas, whereas 14 counties in Northwest and Southwest Arkansas, and Clay and Greene Counties in the northeast section of the state, have no Negro enrollment at all.

Heavy Concentration

It was also called to the high court's attention that six counties in Arkansas have heavier Negro enrollment than white. These are Lee, St. Francis, Crittenden, Chicot, Phillips and Lincoln Counties. On a state basis, Negro enrollment is 23 per cent of the total.

"A wide variety of remedies and plans are needed," the Arkansas brief suggested.

Arkansas says Congress should act on integration

Afro-American

P. 8

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) —In its brief filed recently in the five school segregation cases pending before the United States Supreme Court, Arkansas suggests that the court should leave the problem of integration to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Baltimore

Aside from such a move contravening the doctrine of states' rights, about which southern states are continually harping, submission to Congress would result in endless debate, breaking the all - time record for filibusters.

Sat 12-11-54

Arkansas also suggests that the court should not order immediate integration but should enter a decree permitting gradual adjustments. The Arkansas brief was filed in response to an invitation to states affected by the decision outlawing racial segregaion in public schools.

THE DECREE OF the Supreme Court, Arkansas says, should give the lower courts the "very widest range of discretion in bringing about integration in a manner which will promote, rather than retard the ultimate solution of the whole problem."

Arkansas urges the court to issue a supplemental opinion pointing out that the integration problem is one that should be solved by Congress under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Section 5 of the Amendment gives Congress the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. In deciding the school segregation cases, the court construed the Fourteenth Amendment as forbidding racial segregation in public education.

EDUCATION 1954

BROWNELL B R I E F

Brief By Brownell In Cases

Backs NAACP Attack On Segregation In Interstate Travel

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) The Eisenhower Administration Tuesday urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to end racial discrimination and segregation in interstate travel.

The Justice Department filed a brief for the United States as a friend of the court in the case of the NAACP and seventeen individual complainants — sixteen colored and white — against twelve railroads, which is pending before the commission.

Hearings were held in July and the complainants and defendant railroads were allowed time to file briefs before the examiner writes his report and submits his recommendations to the commission.

The Justice Depatment brief, quoting from the dissenting opinion in the case of Elmer Henderson, tells the commission that it is the view of the United States that the race of a passenger may not legally constitute a basis for any differentiation or segregation in the course of interstate travel upon a carrier subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act."

In the Henderson case, the United States Supreme Court overruled the commission and held that racial segregation in railroad dining cars violated the Interstate Commerce Act.

The Justice Department brief is signed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, and Charles H. Weston and Lawrence Gochberg, special assistants to the Attorney General.

"As the Supreme Court has so recently ruled, enforced separation of the white from the colored is generally interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the latter," the brief declares, adding:

"Just as our 'Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens,' so too is the Interstate Commerce Act.

"The time has come for this Commission, in administering that Act, to declare unequivocally that a Negro passenger is free to travel the length and breadth of this country in the same manner as any other passenger."

The Justice Department states that the United States, through its Attorney General, considered it appropriate to file a brief as a friend of the court "because of the national importance of the questions of federal law raised' in the complaint filed by the NAACP.

These questions, the brief explains, deal with the right of colored Americans to travel on trains in interstate commerce free from "the restraints now placed on such movement.

"These rights," the brief continues, "consist of nothing more and nothing less than those now enjoyed by all other interstate rail passengers, citizen or non-citizen."

The complaint filed by the NAACP charges the twelve railroads linking the South to the rest of the Nation with requiring racial segregation of colored passengers in interstate travel.

Representatives of the NAACP and individual complainants appeared before the ICC at the hearings and testified as to specific instances of segregation to which they were subjected.

The railroads generally deny any violation of the Interstate Commerce Act and of provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Evidence was heard by a commission examiner to determine the nature of the practices of five railroads. Seven carriers — the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio, the Kansas City Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, the St. Louis-San Francisco, and the Southern, stipulated the facts, the brief states. The stipulated facts are:

1. Each carrier, as to certain or all of its trains operating in interstate and intrastate commerce, designates, assigns and sets aside specific coaches or portions of coaches for exclusive occupancy by colored passengers.

2. The coaches or portions of coaches designated for occupancy by colored passengers are "substantially equal" to those designated for occupancy by other than colored passengers.

3. The rates and fares charged colored passengers are the same as those charged all other passengers.

4. The railroad's practice of segregation colored passengers has existed continuously for not more than fifty years, pursuant to the public opinion, customs and usages of some or all of the states through which the railroad operates.

Since the interest of the United States "is in the broad question of the legality of segregation rather than in whether any specific defendant practices segregation," the Justice Department brief deals with the legal issues arising from the stipulated facts.

The Government argues that the railroads regulations and practices requiring racial segregation of interstate passengers violate the Interstate Commerce Act.

Where it is stipulated that the physical characteristics of the Jim Crow coaches are "substantially equal to those designed exclusively for white passengers," the brief states, "the issue is presented whether enforced separation of the races is of itself a prohibited discrimination."

The "separate but equal" doctrine "no longer retains vitality or authority in the field of public transportation."

By the same token that segregation in schools, under the command of a state, is a denial of the "equal" protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the brief asserts, segregation in interstate travel is a denial of the "equality of treatment" required by the Interstate Commerce Act.

The Government also argues:

1. That no prior Supreme Court decision is controlling on the question of the validity under the Interstate Commerce Act of the railroads' segregation rules and practices.

2. That the segregation regulations violate the due process requirements of the Fifth Amendment and, therefore, violate the Interstate Commerce Act.

3. That the railroads' practices in imposing segregation constitute a forbidden interference with interstate commerce.

D.C. school brief

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The District brief on the Supreme Court school decision will not reflect the opinion of any individual board of education member, Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton Korman declared Tuesday.

Baltimore Sun

"We didn't ask—we told them what we're going to present," Mr. Korman stated in explaining his closed session with board members Monday.

Sat. 11-20-54

MR. KORMAN as legal counsel for the District government which includes the Board of Education, will present the D.C. school case before the Supreme Court in December.

P. 22

He made the above comment when queried about reports that school board members Robert S. Faulkner and Mrs. Arcadia S. Phillips had requested that some anti-desegregation sentiment be included in the presentation.

Mr. Korman said that he invited all the school board members to his office Monday, to hear what he will present to the high court in December. He stated that he did so "to prevent any ruckus being raised like it was the last time."

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"AND NOW the situation is just reversed," Mr. Korman went on, "The people who didn't want to be heard before want to give advice now."

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher and three board members who refused to attend Monday's session, said they didn't see any need for it.

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"I VOWED I wouldn't go," said Dr. Butcher who severely criticized the corporation counsel's office last year for not seeking board members' advice in the original arguments before the high court.

"We had already indicated what we wanted," Mr. Williams said, referring to the desegregation plan adopted by the board, "I didn't see any need to attend," he continued.

Asked if the counsel was just going to present the board of education plan as it stands—Mr. Korman said, "actually there isn't much to argue about."

BUT he refused to state what position his office will take in the Supreme Court session.

"It's not ethical for a lawyer to discuss his client's case, and if you hear anything about what went on at this session, you can be sure it didn't come from our office," he emphasized.

D. C. Sees Segregation End in '55

Court Gets Opposing Views on Integration

Post and Times Herald

By Frank R. Kent, Jr.
Staff Reporter

The District and counsel for a group of Negro children in Washington clashed head-on yesterday in briefs filed in the Supreme Court on how and when segregation in the city's public schools should end.

The District brief, filed by Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West and his assistants, told the high tribunal no further court action is necessary in the city because the school system will be completely integrated when the fall school term begins next September.

James M. Nabrit, Jr. and George E. C. Hayes, attorneys for student Spottswood Thomas Bolling, urged that the Supreme Court direct the School Board "forthwith" to admit children to the schools of their choice.

Their brief attacked the so-called "Corning Plan" and charged that its "gradualist element" caused not only the denial of "present constitutional rights" of Negro children in the District, but had been the genesis of many administrative difficulties in the past and presaged more for the future.

Yesterday was the deadline set by the high court for the filing of briefs on how and when its historic decision banning segregation in public schools as unconstitutional should be carried out.

Post

The ruling was based on cases originating in the District and four states, Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina.

Times Herald

The participants in these cases were asked to file briefs on the methods of carrying out the ruling. Other interested states also were invited to file as friends of the Court.

In addition to the briefs filed by the District and counsel for Bolling by closing time yesterday, a consolidated brief had been filed in behalf of the Negro plaintiffs in the four states immediately affected by the court's ruling. Each of the four state groups concerned also had filed briefs.

Courage Praised

Florida Makes Plea For Time in Brief

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1 Sat. 10-16-54

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

Negro leaders throughout the state of Florida were praising the courage of Attorney General Richard W. Ervin in presenting his brief on desegregation to the United States Supreme Court last week.

The Attorney General, with the help of Assistant Attorney General Ralph E. Odum, filed a brief in behalf of the state of Florida, asking the Supreme Court to give the state time to implement the program. Oral arguments will be heard by the Supreme Court on Dec. 8.

Although not agreeing with the Attorney General in principle, a consensus of the responsible leadership agreed that the Attorney General's brief was a sincere attempt on the part of the state's leadership to work out a positive approach to a most serious problem.

* * *

PERSONS PREPARED to pass hasty opinion on the plea for gradualism in dealing with school integration in Florida were asked to read the entire brief and study it carefully.

Ervin was praised by several Negro leaders for his courage in filing the brief, in face of tremendous pressure, to follow the lead of other states which have refused to answer the Supreme Court.

One outstanding educator revealed that Attorney Genera Ervin had weighed carefully the advice and information given him by responsible Negro leadership throughout the state. It was the consensus of several persons interviewed by the Courier that Attorney General Ervin's filing of the brief was the first positive step toward confronting the problem of desegregation in the state.

In summarizing his brief, Attorney General Ervin said:

"The problem involves, among other things, the collective conscience or mores of our white citizens regarding segregation.

"The conscience, simply stated, although of varying degrees of intensity, is that our people are not ready for desegregation.

"That was demonstrated conclusively by the survey which we made in Florida. This conscience is ingrained because it was nurtured and cherished throughout many geenrations as a way of life, and as an aspect of individual freedom reserved by the people of each state from the specific grants of power made by them to the Federal Government.

"It is deep-seated and its roots rest in fears of intermarriage of the races, racial differences, superstitions, history, traditions and customs.

"This community conscience, until the May 19 ruling, had long years of legal sanction.

"Elimination of this legal sanction by no means eradicates the underlying collective conscience of the people in this field. This attribute of the problem simply cannot be successfully solved overnight," the brief contended.

* * *

THE BRIEF pointed out several factors that would have to be contended with if the U. S. Supreme Court ordered implementation of the desegregation ruling. Major problem would be the change in the state constitution and laws. There would also be the problem of change over for buses.

Several of the problems referred to in the brief left room for a great deal of discussion. One was the matter of Florida's teacher scholarships.

Questioned about the statement that Negro teachers would suffer from implementation of the desegregation ruling, a leading Florida educator indicated that this was true, but in the long run a desegregated school system would improve the lot of all concerned after the initial problems of revamping the school systems was completed.

The Courier is now studying the brief and will make a full report on its analysis within the next two weeks.

Desegregation Brief Filed By Fla. Atty

Informer Houston, Texas Sat. 10-9-54

WASHINGTON — The attorney general of Florida filed the first brief on behalf of the state in the desegregation cases here Friday, asking the court for "gradual and discretionary adjustment of its school system to conform to the decision outlawing segregation."

Then the brief warned the court that violence would probably flare up if immediate and complete integration were attempted.

The attorney general's brief also said that his office had spent $10,000 checking opinions to find that three-fourths of the whites are against the Supreme Court's decsion outlawing segregation; the majority of the Negroes are in favor of it; that only the minorities of each race are in favor of immediate desegregation; the attorney general further argued that segregation had existed in Florida schools since 1885, and the people had thought "separate but equal" was constitutional; that the state had built a system where it spends annually $138 million and affects the welfare of 650,000 children. He further said he did not believe this system could be wiped out overnight.

Nowhere does the attorney general point out any right that Florida or the whites have to continue to abuse the rights of the Negro minority by segregation, which the Supreme Court has already held is void and contrary to the Constitution. All of his argument is to the effect that "we have been doing this so long, we should be permitted to do it longer."

Florida files brief for school hearing

Afro American Sat. 10/6/54 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Florida, through its Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin, Monday, filed its brief as friend of the court for the Dec. 6 hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court of the elimination of segregation in the nation's public schools.

The court ruled on May 17 that segregation in the schools was unconstitutional, but it ordered the cases restored to the docket for further argument on whether it should order immediate or gradual integration of pupils or whether it should issue a detailed decree, refer the cases to a special master or remand them to the trial courts.

Florida is the first of the seven states which asked permission to file amicus curiae briefs for the hearing that has done so. The deadline for briefs to be filed is Nov. 15.

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OTHER STATES which are to file such briefs are Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Texas.

The four states involved in the cases—Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina and Virginia—and the District of Columbia did not have to request permission to file briefs inasmuch as they were parties to the litigation.

Ervin argues in the 243-page Florida brief that "a decree of immediate desegregation or even a decree of a period of short delay which does not permit a large degree of local determination" will threaten the very existence of the public school system in the state.

He specifically urged the Supreme Court to permit a gradual changeover from segregated to integrated schools and remand the cases to the trial courts for them to enter detailed decrees.

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THE BRIEF presents a "vicious circle" argument in an effort to have the United States Supreme Court delay putting into effect its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

One of the arguments is that integration should be delayed because of the wide difference in the achievement levels of colored and white 12th grade pupils who seek to qualify for state scholarships for teacher training.

What Ervin overlooks is the well-established fact that the difference is due not to any inherent inferiority of colored people but to educational opportunities afforded colored students which are inferior to those afforded white students in the same community.

In fact, the argument of the Florida attorney general supports the position of the NAACP that integration should be ordered at the beginning of the next school year.

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KANSAS ALSO filed with the Supreme Court a supplemental brief. It took the same position it did in its original brief that the court should remand the cases to the trial courts for the issuance of final decrees.

The NAACP, which prosecuted the school segregation cases, it is believed, will adhere to its original position that colored children are entitled to immediate admission to public schools without distinction as to race or color and that there is no equitable basis for delaying enforcement of the rights of colored children in the states affected by the Supreme Court ruling.

The NAACP also is expected to adhere to its declination to suggest terms for a decree which would permit an effective grandual changeover from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

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REASONS FOR seeking delay of the effect of the decrees in the five cases must come from the school officials and state officers involved in the five cases, the NAACP maintains.

In the absence of any such reasons, the school officials against whom the suits were originally filed should be required to discharge their obligations as state officers without drawing distinctions based on race and color, the NAACP maintains.

The Department of Justice also is expected to adhere to its original position that the Supreme Court should remand the cases to the lower courts with directions to carry out the court's decision "as expediently as the particular circumstances permit."

The court is no longer faced with the problem of gradual integration in three of the five cases. These involve the cases of Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

FLORIDA FILES BRIEF ON SCHOOL SEGREGATION

WASHINGTON — The brief of the State of Florida in the five school segregation cases was on its way to the clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court as the court began its 1954 term Monday. It was the first of the briefs to be filed as friends of the court.

Florida First To File Brief in School Cases

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA—As the United States Supreme Court began its 1954 term Monday the brief of the state of Florida in the five school segregation cases was on its way to the clerk of the court.

The Florida brief was the first to be filed under the invitation of the court to states requiring or permitting segregation in public education to participate in the further argument of the cases as friends of the court.

The court ruled May 17 that segregation in public education is unconstitutional. But it ordered the cases restored to the docket for further argument of two questions.

These questions are whether the court should order immediate or gradual integration of colored and white children in schools which have been previously run on a segregated basis, and whether it should issue a detailed decree, refer the cases to a special master for his recommendations of terms of the final decree, or send the cases back to the trial courts with directions to enter decrees.

At the same time, the court again invited the Attorney General of the United States to participate and gave the Attorneys General of states requiring or permitting segregation to appear upon request to do so, submit printed briefs and take part in the oral argument.

Seven states filed motions for leave to file briefs as friends of the court. They are Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Texas. Only three of them, however, indicated that they intended to participate in the oral arguments.

On the other hand, only three states have definitely indicated that they had no intention of participating in the cases in any way. They are Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

As the cases before the court are from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia, the Attorneys General of those states and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia did not have to request permission to participate.

The briefs of the parties in the five cases as well as of the Attorneys General who will participate as friends of the court are due to be filed by November 15. The oral argument before the court will begin December 6.

In its brief, mailed from Tallahassee, Florida, asks the court for time to work out the problems of desegregation. Unless it is granted, Attodney General Richard W. Ervin of Florida states, "we frankly doubt whether we can save our public school system.

Ervin argues in the 243-page brief that " a decree of immediate desegregation or even a decree of a period of short delay which does not permit a large degree of local determination" will threaten the very existence of the public school system in Florida.

"Many think that our democracy is now face to face with the toughest job in practical government it has ever had to tackle without going to war," Ervin said. "Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority.

"We think the only answer is time and the patient efforts of those who value democracy more than their personal longings and private prejudices. We hope that this court will accept this answer."

Ervin specifically urged the Supreme Court to permit a gradual changeover from segregated to integrated schools and remand the cases to the trial courts for them to enter detailed decrees.

Florida has maintained a segregated school system since 1885 on the theory that "separate but equal" schools complied with the Constitution, Ervin said. The dual system costs Florida $138,895,123 a year for educating 650,285 children.

"We do not believe," Ervin said, "that the system, which took over half a century to develop, can be transformed overnight."

Ervin said the Florida legislature would have to revise the state's laws compelling race segregation in the public schools since all administrative procedures were based on a segregated system. Repeal of the Jim Crow statutes, he added, would only create a vacuum.

"The consequent immediate inrush of turbulent ideas into this vacuum without legal guidance or administrative regulation might well cause a tornado which would devastate the entire school system," Ervin argued.

A survey, conducted by him at a cost of $10,000, Ervin said, disclosed that—

1. Three-fourths of the white leaders of the state who were polled disagreed with the Supreme Court's decision.

2. A large majority of the colored people praised the ruling as being right.

3. Only a small minority of both white and colored leaders advocated complete and immediate integration.

4. A majority of both white and colored leaders expect serious violence and doubt the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order, especially in Dade County (Miami), if immediate and complete integration is ordered.

5. Colored teachers might face difficulty in getting employment in integrated schools, resulting in economic hardship, and colored pupils also "would find themselves set apart, not only by color but by quality of their work," due to differences in economic and cultural background.

Ervin urged the Supreme Court to instruct the courts to which the cases would be returned with specific references to rules governing the transfer of pupils to mixed schools.

One of the suggested rules would require application to be made well in advance of the school term and the applicant to reside in the school district to which he sought admission.

Kansas also filed with the Supreme Court a supplemental brief. It took the same position it did in its original brief that the court should remand the cases to the trial courts for the issuance of final decrees.

The NAACP, which prosecuted the four state school segregation cases, it is believed, will adhere to its original position that colored children are entitled to immediate admission to public schools without distinction as to race or color and that there is no equitable basis for delaying enforcement of the rights of colored children in the states affected by the Supreme Court ruling.

The NAACP also is expected to adhere to its declination to suggest terms for a decree which would permit an effective gradual changeover from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

7 states file briefs in 5 cases

Dixiecrat states to shun hearing on integration

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Seven southern states have asked the Supreme Court for permission to file briefs as friends of the court in the five school segregation cases.

In ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, May 17, the court restored the cases to the docket and requested counsel to present further arguments on how and when it should order the change-over from segregated to non-segregated schools.

The attorneys general of Florida, Maryland and Arkansas definitely informed Harold B. Willey, clerk of the Supreme Court, that they wished to file written briefs and participated in the oral argument.

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THE OTHER four states — Tennessee, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas — did not state whether they wished to take part in the oral argument. At the Supreme Court it was presumed that they would or otherwise they would not have sought permission by Sept. 15, the court's deadline for requests, to appear. There briefs are due by Oct. 1.

Mr. Willey is writing to find out from the attorneys general of the latter group of states what they wish to do.

The attorneys general of Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas did not have to request permission to participate in the cases since four of the cases before the court are from their states.

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THE OTHER CASE involves the District of Columbia; and the corporation counsel will represent the District in the additional argument.

A spokesman for the Tennessee state administration said at Nashville, Wednesday, that it had filed its notice merely to protect the state's right to participate if it finally decided to do so.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia said in Atlanta that three other southern states, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, were joining Georgia in boycotting the hearings.

ATTY. GEN. T. J. GENTRY of Arkansas, Monday, agreed to a request from the State Board of Educattion to file a brief as a friend of the court in the five school segregation cases.

The attorney-general told the board that the only question now before the Supreme Cout is: "How do you want the Supreme Court to order you to integrate white and colored students?"

The decision to file the brief was brought to a head by the recent petitions for immediate desegregation filed with 13 school boards by the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches.

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THAD D. WILLIAMS of Little Rock issued the following statement in reply to the board:

"On May 17, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibited the separation of white and colored children in public schools.

"This ruling was an interpretation of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which was adopted on July 28, 1868, by 30 of the then United States; therefore segregation in public schools is not only illegal now but has been since July 28, 1868.

"Still more, the Arkansas statute providing for segregation in public schools is likewise unconstitutional now and has been since July 28, 1868."

—o O o—

ELEVEN COLORED students at Charleston, Ark., have been attending school with white children there since Aug. 23, the president of the school board disclosed Monday.

H. M. Osborn said the move was made as an economy measure.

Osborn, who previously had refused to say whether Charleston would desegregate its schools this fall, said the district would save about $4,000 this year in tuition and transportation costs in sending Charleston's colored pupils to Fort Smith schools.

Charleston is the first school in Arkansas to end segregation—a distinction previously given to Fayetteville High School when five colored girls enrolled there.

—o O o—

SEVERAL HUNDRED persons in Fort Smith, Ark., both white and colored, met Monday night at the junior high school there in an open discussion on the question of desegregating the public schools.

Jack Shropshire, a Little Rock attorney, representing the NAACP at the meeting, asked that Fort Smith schools be integrated at once.

2 Ask to File In Carolina School Case

Post Times Herald Sat. 11-13-54

Two Georgia attorneys yesterday asked permission of the Supreme Court to file a brief as friends of the court in response to the high tribunal's request for further arguments on how and when public school segregation should end. P-4

Louis L. Brown, of Fort Valley, Ga., and Robert W. Wesley, of Macon, asked leave to file as amici curiae in the South Carolina case. In their request, the lawyers said Wesley's wife was principal of the Paul Stephens Elementary School in Bibb County, Ga.

The manner and circumstances under which the Board of Education of Bibb County was granted its charter by the Georgia Legislature is relevant to the questions before the high tribunal, the attorneys said.

So far, only Florida and Kansas have filed briefs for the new hearings on December 6. The deadline for filing briefs has been set for Monday.

School segregation ending in Topeka

Afro-American Sat. 10-16-54

U.S.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The Topeka (Kan.) Board of Education, Saturday, reported to the U.S. Supreme Court that it is ending racial segregation in its elementary schools.

It said that it was doing so "as rapidly as practicable" with full co-operation and acceptance by both white and colored pupils, teachers and parents.

The Topeka school board is a party to one of the five cases in which the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public education is unconstitutional, but restored the cases to the docket for further argument on how and when it should order its decision carried into effect.

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IN ITS BRIEF filed Saturday, the Topeka board adheres to the position it took in its supplemental brief, filed Nov. 27.

It was that if segregation was held unconstitutional, the case should be remanded to the Federal District Court with instructions to reverse its judgment and enter a decree ordering segregation ended "as rapidly as practicable."

It repeated its suggestion that by such a decree, the lower court could retain jurisdiction to enforce the decree and, if a more specific decree became necessary, it would have the power to amplify its decree.

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THE TOPEKA board passed a resolution Sept. 3, 1953, to end segregation in the elementary schools "as rapidly as practicable." Five days later it passed a motion to end segregation in the Southwest and Randolph schools.

Baltimore, Md.

Since then, the brief states, the board has taken its "second far-reaching step or stride" toward ending segregation by approving and adopting the recommendations of the superintendent of schools last Jan. 20.

These recommendations called for ending segregation in certain other school districts.

It provided that colored children affected by the desegregation be not furnished transportation but be given the privilege of attending the nearest colored school if his parents wanted him to do so.

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AS A RESULT of these recommendations, effective at the opening of school this fall, 12 schools are integrated, two are partially integrated, five continue as all-white schools, and four continue as all-colored schools.

The brief states that the Topeka board has requested the superintendent to recommend the third step to end segregation early in 1955. Administrative problems are being satisfactorily solved, the brief also states.

EDUCATION 1954

KANSAS

NO-BRIEF

Kansas Agrees With South On Gradual School De-Segregation

Call p. 1 Fri. 11-26-54

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The state of Kansas is in accord with southern states in arguing that the United States Supreme Court should permit a gradual changeover from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

Although it is not a party to the litigation, Kansas has filed a brief on the questions of how and when the court should order its decision against segregation in the public schools carried out.

The state of Kansas entered the case after it had been appealed to the Supreme Court until late in 1952. The suit was brought against the Topeka board of education.

The state intervened in the district court and defended a state law which permits cities of the first-class to maintain segregated elementary schools. The district court upheld the statute.

Fail To File Brief

After the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, the state of Kansas and the Topeka board of education neither entered an appearance nor filed a brief until after the court on November 24, 1952 requested the attorney general to "advise whether the state's default shall be construed as a concession of invalidity."

The Topeka board of education had informed the court that it did not propose to appear in oral argument or file a brief.

The Supreme Court requested the state to appear "because of the national importance of the issue presented and because of its importance to the state of Kansas."

Later a brief on behalf of the state of Kansas and the Topeka board of education and Paul E. Wilson, assistant attorney general of Kansas participated in the oral argument.

The Topeka board of education filed a brief several weeks ago on the questions of how and when the court should order its decision carried out.

Segregation Going Rapidly

The brief, filed by Peter F. Caldwell, counsel for the Topeka school board, pointed out that segregation is being ended in Topeka elementary schools "as rapidly as practicable" and asserted that there is no need for the court to enter a decree directing the particular steps to be taken to terminate segregation in the Topeka schools.

The state, in a brief filed Tuesday, November 16, says the court should enter a decree seeking to reconcile the personal and present interests of the colored citizens, whose constitutional rights have been violated, with the public interest in safeguarding the integrity of the public schools.

It expresses doubts that a judicial plan for the desegregation of schools is legal, practical, or feasible. It says the court cannot tell the Topeka board of education what nonsegregated system will be substituted for the former segregated system, nor can it prescribe the course to be followed, in effecting the substitution.

Want Maximum Latitude

These are determinations which must be made with reference to ocal conditions and by local officials, who are familiar with conditions and responsible for local educational policy and the administration of the school system, the brief asserts.

Kansas urges that local officials be given "the maximum latitude consistent with the rights of appellants (colored children and their parents who sued the Topeka board of education)."

"We believe that the only order necessary in the Kansas case," says the state's brief, "is one reversing the district court and remanding the case to that court with directions to enter a proper decree."

The state suggests that the district court be directed to retain jurisdiction until such time as segregation in the Topeka schools is finally ended.

"We accept without reservation or equivocation" the court's decision," Kansas declares.

The state also assures the court that the resources of the state government will be employed to carry out the decision in Kansas public schools.

It says the Kansas case may be the least complex of the five pending cases. Segregation in public education has never been widespread in Kansas communities, the brief states.

"Traditionally, Kansans abhor inequality," the brief declares.

Except in the case of elementary schools in cities of the first class, the brief states, Kansas law prohibits school authorities from making racial distinctions.

Aside from the supreme court decision, and through the normal exercise of local autonomy, the brief states, "accelerated adjustment" from existing segregated systems to a nonsegregated system has been in progress throughout the State.

Not A Moot Question

"Indeed, it might well be argued that the instant case is moot by reason of the action of the Topeka board of education," the brief says.

Segregation has never existed in Kansas as a matter of state policy, the brief states, and the termination of segregation in Kansas will not be the occasion for any policy adjustment at the state level.

Kansas points out that no provision of its constitution is affected by the decision, and there is no need for state legislation to provide for or implement the alteration of any policy established by the State Department of Public Instruction or any other state administrative agency.

Desegregation "will produce no cultural problem, nor will it disrupt an established way of life," the brief states.

The brief adds that there has been no significant amount of protest by any group of Kansas citizens to the elimination of segregated schools. "The prevailing attitude has been one of approval," says the brief.

Time For Adjustment

The problems incident to desegregation will be encountered on the local level only, the brief states. "At the same time," the brief adds, "they are problems that cannot be resolved forthwith by resolutions of boards of education or even by decrees of the court.

"Time will be required for deliberation, for decision and for adjustment."

Progress made toward abolishing segregated schools in Kansas, reported in the brief follows:

Since Sept. 6, 1953, Topeka has integrated 12 of its schools, partially integrated two, and still has five all-white and four all-colored schools. A total of 123 colored students are now attending mixed elementary schools.

Hutchinson Always Open

Of the 12 cities authorized by Kansas law to maintain segregated schools, one of them, Hutchinson, never maintained such schools.

Wichita and Pittsburg abandoned segregated schools in 1952. Six other cities in the past year have begun or completed the process of desegregating their public schools.

In Atchison, 13,000 population, 10 percent colored, on the Kansas-Missouri border, 25 percent of the colored school population are attending mixed schools. Desegregation is due to be completed by Sept. 1, 1955.

One colored person has been employed in Atchison as a classroom teacher teaching predominantly white sixth grade classes. School administrators anticipate that all colored teachers presently employed will be assimilated into the integrated system.

Teacher In Lawrence

Lawrence, seat of the State university, population 24,000, 7 percent colored. The board of education after the decision of May 17 ordered segregation ended in all of its public schools.

A colored teacher was employed to teach special classes in the junior high schools and physical education in the elementary schools. All of her classes are attended by predominantly white students.

Lawrence had been in the process of assimilating colored students into white schools since 1916.

Leavenworth, population of more than 20,000, 10 percent colored, at present has two elementary schools for colored children and nine for whites only.

The first step toward complying with the decision of May 17 was to admit, during the school year 1954-55, kindergarten and first-grade pupils to the schools nearest their homes regardless of race.

The school board intends to extend this policy next year to the second or higher grades.

In Kansas City

Kansas City, population 130,000, 20.5 percent colored, prior to the present school year had seven elementary schools, one junior high and one high school for 1,600 colored pupils, while 22 schools were attended by 23,000 white students.

The plan adopted by the Kansas board of education permitted colored pupils in kindergarten and grades 1, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 to enter the school of their choice within normal geographical limitations.

Because the bulk of the colored population is concentrated in one section of the city, the end of compulsory segregation will not eliminate schools attended exclusively by colored students.

A total of 233 colored students are now attending mixed schools and about 1,000 more live in areas where integration is now in process.

Parsons, population about 15,000 less than 10 percent colored, prior to the current year, had four white elementary schools and one colored. Segregation was eliminated in three of four ward elementary school areas at the beginning of the 1954-55 school year.

N.C. to File Segregation Brief Relating to 'Compliance' Angle

Total Freedom of Action in Future Objective of Tar Heel State Move

By JAY JENKINS
Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Raleigh, N.C., Sept. 12—Although not a party to any of the school segregation suits, North Carolina will file a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court next month, Gov. William B. Umstead and Attorney General Harry McMullan have decided.

The decision came following a conference between the governor, McMullan and three attorneys on a special segregation committee which is helping draft the state policy on the issue.

Gov. Umstead and McMullan said that, in their opinion, the filing of the brief will not make North Carolina "a party to the pending cases." This had been the question that worried McMullan worried: Would entering the case with a brief make the state subject to any further decree made by the court?

Objective of Brief

The Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, in a report to the governor, strongly urged that a brief be filed in October on grounds that no other state could adequately present North Carolina's case. Also, the institute pointed out:

"[The state] need commit itself to nothing. It need only explore the possibilities for action, examine the possible general principles relating to the law of compliance,' and ask the court to sanction those principles which may appear to the state to be both feasible and legal. Such a step would leave open a course for total freedom of action in the future."

It is expected that North Carolina's brief, instead of proposing a concrete plan for enforcing the segregation decision, will plead for more time.

There was another segregation development in the town of Stanley, Gaston County, on the first day of school. Last year, the county board of education closed the Negro school in Stanley and

NORTH CAROLINA

transferred the students to Dallas, six miles away.

When the school buses rolled into Stanley to pick up the children and transport them to Dallas, 75 children were along the road. They smiled and waved to the bus drivers, but the buses drove away empty.

Reason Behind Boycott

Parents said the boycott of the buses was a protest over the failure of the county to build a new Negro school in Stanley. Gaston School Supt. Hunter Huss, noting that the Dallas school had been expanded to care for Stanley pupils, said: "We can't build a $250,000 school plant for just 75 students and eight teachers."

Huss said he believed there was another reason for the boycott. It appears, he said, Negro parents in Stanley are asking that their school be integrated with the white school there. "I'll let things ride for awhile," he added.

Meanwhile, an order has gone out to Catholic hospitals and schools in North Carolina to admit Negroes. It was dispatched by the Most Rev. Vincent S. Waters, bishop of the Diocese of Raleigh, which includes all of the state except Gaston County.

To the hospital superintendents, Bishop Waters wrote:

"Open all facilities of our Catholic hospitals to Catholic Negroes as far as extra room may permit. Permit qualified Negro physicians and surgeons to take care of these patients whenever possible, especially by offering opportunities for work to Negroes to help solve their problems."

Integration of Catholics

School superintendents were told:

"Beginning with the fall semester of 1954 our Catholic parochial high schools of the Diocese of Raleigh will register and accept for classwork all Catholic high school students no matter to what race they belong, provided that they are Catholics and qualified for high school work . . . The students of the different races accepted under this regulation are to be limited to Catholics only."

At a meeting in Durham, a Methodist Youth Fellowship group, made up of young people from Eastern North Carolina, passed a resolution which said "the youth of this conference feels that segregation is un-Christian" and urged support of the segregation decision. The vote was 191 to 89 in favor of it.

A minority group dissented. "We believe a person can be a Christian and support segregation as a social pattern," said this group, "and we believe that a segregated pattern offers both races the best means of racial development."

State to File Segregation Brief With Supreme Court In October

An official statement that North Carolina will file a brief with the U. S. Supreme Court when that tribunal hears arguments on how to put into effect its decision declaring public school segregation to be unconstitutional came yesterday from Governor Umstead and Atty.-Gen. Harry McMullan.

The announcement followed conferences with Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, chairman of the Governor's Special Advisory Committee, and the three lawyers on that committee—Judge L. R. Varser of Lumberton, William T. Joyner of Raleigh and Fred B. Helms of Charlotte.

Although the group was not unanimous in its thoughts on the best procedure, the announcement, issued by the Governor's office, said that "after thorough consideration of all the facts and problems involved, the Governor and the Attorney General reached the conclusion that a brief should be filed."

In arriving at that decision, they adopted the advice contained in a report prepared for the Governor by the Institute of Government, which acted in response to his request. The Institute suggested in the report that North Carolina participate in the hearings on procedure for implementing the decision because "it is at least questionable that North Carolina's interests would be adequately represented by other parties to the litigation."

Whether North Carolina will participate in the oral arguments in the segregation cases and whether the Attorney General will have assistance—perhaps from the lawyer members of the advisory committee—in preparing the brief were not answered in the Umstead-McMullan announcement. The Governor said it would be up to McMullan to decide whether to take part in the oral arguments, and McMullan could not be contacted last night.

The states actually involved in the segregation cases before the Supreme Court are South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and Delaware, plus the District of Columbia. However, when it handed down its unanimous decision that segregation is unconstitutional the court said that other states which enforce segregation in their public schools would be permitted to appear in the cases as friends of the court. The court will hear arguments in October on the question of how to enforce the segregation ruling, and attorneys general of the various states have until October 1 to file their briefs and until September 15 to apply for permission to do so.

N. Carolina Asks Slow School Order

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—The State of North Carolina today asked the U. S. Supreme Court to put its forthcoming decree on how to end separation of whites and Negroes in public schools into effect slowly. The state said in a brief that an order ending segregation immediately would threaten racial violence.

In effect, the state asked the high court not to frame one all-encompassing decree to take care of all problems raised in all localities.

Rather, asked the state, let Federal District Courts frame standards to fit local conditions.

The state referred to the late Justice Jackson's suggestion that to send the cases back to lower courts without standards for guidance in further proceedings would mean a generation of litigation.

"If so," said the brief, "such a result is far preferable to a generation of strife outside the courts and of chaos inside the schoolroom."

HIGH COURT URGED TO GO SLOW ON BIAS

North Carolina's Brief Cites Threat of Violence in Fast Ending to Segregation

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—The State of North Carolina today asked the United States Supreme Court to put its forthcoming decree on how to end segregation in public schools into effect slowly.

The state said in a brief that an order ending it immediately would increase the danger of racial violence. In effect, the high court was requested not to frame one all-encompassing decree to take care of all problems raised in all localities.

Rather, North Carolina asked, let Federal district courts frame standards to fit local conditions.

The state referred to the late Justice Robert H. Jackson's suggestion that to send the cases back to lower courts without standards for guidance in further proceedings would mean a generation of litigation.

"If so," the brief said, "such a result is far preferable to a generation of strife outside the courts and of chaos inside the schoolroom.

"It must be frankly stated at the outset that this brief is not intended to present any solution to the extremely delicate and dangerous problem which has arisen by reason of the Supreme Court's decision."

The Supreme Court ruled last May 17 that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. It will hear arguments beginning Dec. 6 on what kind of a decree it should issue putting its ruling into effect.

The North Carolina brief contained 188 pages, including 141 of exhibits. It was signed by Harry McMullan, Attorney General, and T. Wade Bruton, Ralph Moody, Claude L. Love and I. Beverly Lake, assistant attorney general.

Although North Carolina was not party to the original cases in which segregation was ruled unconstitutional, it had until tomorrow to file a brief, as a friend of the court, on how desegregation should become effective.

Violence Is Feared

A major part of the state's exhibits were concerned with answers to questionnaires sent to county and city school superintendents and police officials.

In essence the questions were: Would immediate desegregation work and would it work without violence?

An overwhelming majority of answers were that it would not work in North Carolina and that it would lead to violence, the brief said. It added:

A decree that may be workable under conditions prevailing elsewhere may have grave and far reaching consequences if applied in this state.

The brief pointed to the diversity between North Carolina and other states. This included:

¶The number of Negroes in proportion to whites.

¶The inter-mixture of White and Negro homes throughout rural areas.

¶The number of Negro teachers employed.

Brief Is No Solution

Professor at UNC

CHAPEL HILL, Nov. 18 (AP) — A professor of North Carolina anat-
[illegible] segregation "in the
[illegible] of protecting both races
[illegible] association."

The professor, Dr. W. C. George,
[illegible] that he did not wish "to
[illegible] this
[illegible] the other side
[illegible] I come out of se-
[illegible] to promote it."

The petition, which was started
[illegible], eventually will be hand-
[illegible] Luther Hodges and the
[illegible] General Assembly.
[illegible] been circulated only
[illegible] Orange County. George
[illegible] "small number" of copies
[illegible] been distributed.

[illegible] presents "a biologi-
[illegible] not social problem," George
[illegible]. He deplored "the ef-
[illegible] of some people to identify
[illegible] of integration of the
[illegible] with Christianity. . .

"There are vital reasons why de-
[illegible] of the white and colored
[illegible] should not be promoted. It
[illegible] inevitable that we should pas-
[illegible] among such an outcome by
[illegible]

The petition urges the governor
[illegible] Legislature "to do every-
[illegible] in your power to maintain
[illegible] schools for white and Ne-
[illegible]." The U.S. Supreme
[illegible] has ruled that racial segre-
[illegible] in public schools is uncon-
[illegible].

"No cattle breeder would want
[illegible] up his productive stock
[illegible] with an unproven rec-
[illegible]," George said in an interview.
[illegible] to all in our power to
[illegible] the Negroes') capacities
[illegible] theory ours. . .When you
[illegible] different breeds of ani-
[illegible] mating man, you spoil the
[illegible].

"I believe," he continued, "for
[illegible] who seem to make their own
[illegible] to civilization with
[illegible] developing their capacities by
[illegible]. What I have in mind is
[illegible] the Negro race has not yet
[illegible] the capacity to develop a
[illegible] civilization. All great civilizations
[illegible] ancient and modern times are
[illegible] from branch of the Cauca-
[illegible] or Semitic races."

[illegible] whether he thought the
[illegible] had the capacity to improve,
[illegible] said, "I am willing to ad-
[illegible] the possibility. . .but it re-
mains to be proved. I don't think it is possible to anticipate what the race can contribute to civilization when it has never developed one. And to base a social policy on what may develop is a very, very serious matter."

George said he "wished to avoid becoming known as an enemy of the Negro race, for I am not an enemy."

The University of North Carolina recently has admitted Negro graduate students. Two are enrolled there now.

"I have taught Negroes in my classes," George noted. "There's been only two. . .and they have both done acceptable work. . .I treat them just like anybody else."

George said the petition was drawn up by a group, rather than being his exclusively. He did not name the others involved, explaining, "I think the petition should go on its own merits and not on the basis of personality."

The petition states that "A spirit of good will and helpfulness has been increasingly present in recent years where agitators have not interfered. . .

"The members of the two races signing this petition wish to live on terms of peace and good will and helpfulness with one another under a program of separateness in social life."

W. P. Jordan, a Chapel Hill real estate dealer, reported today his copy of the petition now has about 30 signatures. Both he and George said they knew of no Negroes signing the petitions, but they said they believe several will sign if given an opportunity.

George is a native of Yadkin County. He received his AB degree at the University of North Carolina in 1911 and becama zoology professor there in 1912. He joined the university medical school staff as a professor in 1924 and was head of the anatomy department from 1940 to 1949.

Let 'Local' Judges Implement Desegregation, N.C. Suggests

Journal & Constitution Sun. 11-21-54
Atlanta, Ga. P. 4 E

U.S. District Jurists Best Qualified To Work Out Problem, Brief Contends

By JAY JENKINS
Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 20—North Carolina's brief to the U.S. Supreme Court this week asked the court to go slow in putting its desegregation decree into effect, and urged that federal district judges be given authority to supervise it.

District judges who know local conditions, the brief said, should be given authority to implement the decree in the light of those conditions. The alternative to gradual desegregation, it added, could be destruction of the public school system and violence.

No specific plan was advanced by the brief, which contained 188 pages, including 141 pages of exhibits. It was signed by Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan and four assistants.

In Nature of Report

Except for a few statistical tables, the exhibits consisted of answers to questionnaires sent to city and county school superintendents and police officials. In substance, an overwhelming number of the answers said immediate desegregation would not work in the state and would lead to violence.

A blanket decree covering all states would be impractical, the brief argued, because conditions in North Carolina differ from those in other states and vary within the state itself.

"If the public schools and the public peace are to be preserved," the brief said, "the decrees to be entered in the South Carolina and Virginia cases must be framed to fit the conditions in the actual communities. Only a court conversant with local conditions and granted wide discretion can tailor the decree to fit the local variations."

As an example of the differences, the brief noted that recent demonstrations against integration occurred in Delaware, where there are 13 Negroes to every 87 white people. In North Carolina, the proportion of Negroes is one of four.

Cite Varied Conditions

"Even if every other condition were precisely the same, the intermixture of one Negro child with 99 white children in North Dakota is obviously a far different problem for a school administrator from the problem of commingling 71 Negro children with 29 white children in Northampton County, North Carolina, or 45 Negro children

NORTH CAROLINA

with 55 white children in Mississippi," said the brief.

Besides the proportions of Negroes to whites in the state, the brief said there were three other "major differences" that distinguish North Carolina from most of the states outside the South. These were listed as "the intermixture of white and Negro homes throughout rural areas, the general reaction to this court's present interpretation of the 14th Amendment, and the number of Negro teachers employed."

Northern cities with the largest Negro populations have the Negroes confined almost entirely to the cities and to certain areas in the cities, said the brief. "As a result, school district lines can be drawn so that there are relatively few Negro children in certain schools and relatively few white children in other schools." In such areas, the brief said, the questions presented are "largely academic."

Questionnaires sent to school superintendents showed that 128 out of 131 "believe they would find it impracticable to use Negro teachers," said the brief.

Give List of 'Dangers'

If immediate integration is ordered, said the brief, "at least the following dangers will result in North Carolina . . .

"(1) Public schools may be abolished; (2) If the public schools are not abolished, the presence in the same classroom of white children and Negro children may well bring about daily confusion, physical conflicts, ridicule of one group by another, and other conditions which will make it difficult . . .

"(3) If public schools are not abolished, parents financially able to do so may send their children to private schools, and public schools will come to be regarded as a dole to paupers, repulsive to everyone, black or white, having that pride and self-respect essential to good citizenship in a democracy;

"(4) Conflict in the schoolroom, on the playground, and between parents and teachers may lead to racial bitterness in a community and bring to North Carolina the bloody race riots which have disgraced cities and states where jutifiable racial pride among both Negroes and white people has been ignored."

Oklahoma Asks Gradual Future Integration Delay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Oklahoma told the Supreme Court today that the state's tax structure will have to be revised before it can integrate the races in its school system.

State Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, in a "friend of the court" brief, asked the justices to bear this in mind when they issue orders as to how and when the Supreme Court's decision of last May must be carried out by the states. Arguments on this question are scheduled to start Dec. 6.

Mr. Williamson said Oklahoma's system of tax gathering for school purposes is "unique and different from most other 'segregation' states."

Funds for "majority" schools, usually for white children, are raised by ad valorem tax levies with each school district considered as a tax unit. On the other hand, so-called "separate schools," usually for Negroes, are financed by county-wide ad valorem tax levies.

Mr. Williamson pointed out that funds now being collected for the Negro schools would be unavailable for integrated schools, if a single system were ordered into effect immediately, because the state constitution forbids diversion of tax money from the original purposes of the levy.

Oklahoma Files Brief On Segregation, Cites Financial Problems

Financial problems to be faced in ending racial segregation in public schools were called to the attention of the Supreme Court yesterday in a brief filed by Oklahoma Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson.

Tomorrow is the deadline for filing briefs requested by the Court in preparation for oral arguments starting December 6 on methods of putting into effect the May 17 decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

Six States, including Virginia and the District of Columbia have not yet filed their briefs. District officials announced last week they will formally submit a report tomorrow that an integration program already is in operation here. Kansas and Florida submitted briefs last month.

Attorney General Tom Gentry of Arkansas said the brief he will file asks that Congress be given a chance to adopt appropriate legislation on integration. He also urges "gradual adjustments."

Fiscal Factors Cited.

The Oklahoma brief requested the Court to consider the State's financial problems as an important factor in setting a date for the end of segregation in public schools. It expressed confidence that the Court will make due allowance for State fiscal conditions.

"The problem of the State of Oklahoma in adjusting or changing the financial structure for maintaining public schools is a serious one, grounded on constitutional and statutory provisions of long standing, the uprooting of which in an effort to conform, will take time," Mr Williamson declared.

Noting that the laws of Oklahoma require segregation, he wrote:

"And principally because of both constitutional and legislative restrictions as to the financing of separate educational facilities for white and Negro children, it is probably more concerned than some, if not all, of the other States having segregation. . . . in whether this Court directs that existing segregated systems be stopped immediately or adjusted gradually to a procedure not based on color distinction."

Tax Structure Explained.

One of the financial problems in Oklahoma, he explained, was that district schools, usually for white children, are financed by a school district tax levy. Schools maintained mainly for Negro pupils are financed by a county-wide levy. The taxes are administered by different officials.

Mr. Williamson estimated that necessary fiscal legislation probably will be enacted before next June by the State legislature. He noted, however, that future financing of an integrated school system will require State constitutional amendments.

To file 'small' school brief

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP) — "Feeling that voluminous briefs would be too bulky for the Supreme Court's purpose," South Carolina will file a smaller and more current brief before the tribunal, boiling down and reiterating positions which have been stated before in the school segregation disputes.

Filed on behalf of Clarendon County, the brief is not expected to add anything new in the way of allegations. In fact, Robert McFigg Jr., attorney has said that the brief will contain no new material."

Clarendon County's school District 1 was the defendant in the original suit brought three and a half years ago to compel abandonment of racial separation in public schools.

S.C. School District Brands U.S. Edict Violation of Rights

Journal & Constitution Sun. 11-21-54
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1-E

Supreme Tribunal Urged to Permit Lower Court to Reopen Proceedings

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Nov. 20—As expected, the state of South Carolina, on its own behalf, did not accept the United States Supreme Court's invitation to file a brief in the segregation case, but the school district in Clarendon County, from which the suit arose, responded briefly, answering two of the questions asked by the highest tribunal.

Attorneys for the school district took the position that effective solution of the problems arising from he court's new doctrine "lies fundamentally in the legislative and administrative fields of governmental responsibility."

The court was urged to remand the case to the Federal District Court for further proceedings rather than to formulate a decree itself.

The State of South Carolina did not file a return because it has refrained from the start from becoming a party to the suit so as not to make a decree applicable immediately to all districts. As it stands, each district will have to be dealt with separately.

Question of 'Equity'

The two questions Clarendon School District attorneys answered had to do with equity powers of the court and whether or not the Supreme Court itself should formulate the decree.

In their conclusion the attorneys argued that "a decent respect for the sovereignty of the states affected, and a proper regard for the division of functions and responsibilities inherent in our system of government, warrant the judiciary in assuming that the legislative and administrative branches of the state government are capable of undertaking the solution of the problems confronting them under the 14th Amendment as now construed by the court, and should have the opportunity of so doing."

Said the school district attorneys, Robert McC. Figg Jr. and S. E. Rogers:

"The courts cannot compel the enactment of legislation or the adoption of administrative regulations; they cannot compel the levy of taxes or the making of appropriations. The courts act negatively in the decrees which they enter in such cases. They may annul, but they cannot create; they may prohibit, but they cannot devise affirmative solutions and command their adoption."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Comment on 'Invasion'

"There are those," they submitted, "who would like to see the Court invade the legislative and administrative fields by devising 'criteria of desegregation' to be included in its decrees in the pending cases, as conditions for the exercise of the equitable discretion of the lower courts, and hence in reality conditions for the exercise of the legislative and executive powers of the state governments."

The Clarendon District used the words of McGranery, attorney general under Truman, and of Brownell, the present attorney general, as arguments that the Supreme Court's new non-segregation doctrine should not be followed with a decree ending segregation immediately and that, exercising equity powers, it may permit an effective gradual adjustment.

Attorney General McGranery, who presented the original Department of Justice briefs in the case, had argued, it was pointed out, that "the fact that a system or practice is determined to be unlawful does not of itself require the court to order that it be abandoned forthwith."

Brownell Is Quoted

Attorney General Brownell, in his previous brief, had said: "it is one thing to direct immediate relief where a single individual seeks vindication of his constitutional rights in the relatively narrow area of professional and graduate school education, and an entirely different matter to follow the same course in the broad area of public school education affecting thousands of children, teachers and schools."

The present attorney general also was quoted as saying that, while the court has broad powers in granting judicial remedies, "the court has expressed a reluctance to enter decrees which would involve the judiciary in the administration of complete and detailed matters."

In the meantime the committee, named by legislative authority to suggest ways and means of meeting an adverse decree, resumed meetings this week to hear from special committees working since last July on certain phases of the problem.

EDUCATION 1954

Official Position

BRIEFS
GENERAL

States' school briefs ask for gradual adjustment'

Afro-American p. 21

Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 21-54

WASHINGTON

The general pattern of the school integration briefs, filed by states in the Supreme Court last week, was an appeal to the court for time for a "gradual adjustment" in the implementation of the May 17 decision ordering desegregation.

Only one brief, that from Virginia, hinted at resistance to the high court's decision. In capsuled form, the briefs were as follows:

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA — South Carolina asked the court to remand the five school cases back to the lower courts forts from which they came for issuance of detailed decrees.

The brief states that the Supreme Court should issue no instructions to the lower courts on remanding the cases. "The lower courts are clearly in a better position to inquire into local conditions affecting the exercise of such powers than is this court," the brief states.

The Clarendon County case, the brief says, is a proper one for the Federal District Court to hold further proceedings on, to give school authorities an opportunity to present their problems fully and to appeal to the "equitable discretion" of that tribunal.

* * *

VIRGINIA — Virginia, urging the court to allow time for "gradual adjustment to new conditions," says in its brief, the decision has raised over the state "the spectre of impending educational chaos," which, if immediate "amalgamation of races" is ordered, will become a reality.

Hinting that schools may be closed if they are mixed racially, the brief says that if reasonable time is allowed, "without the heat of the emotion created by unreasonable haste,' the children of Prince Edward County may still go to school.

The people in many sections of the state have stated they will not consent to compulsory integration, the brief says. "Neither court decrees nor executive orders can force in those sections a result so basically opposed by a united majority."

* * *

OKLAHOMA — Oklahoma followed the other states in their appeal to the court for "reasonable time" and a "gradual adjustment" to the court's decision.

The brief also made mention of the financial problems that would allegedly be broght on by the compulsory changing of its segregated school system.

* * *

FLORIDA — The brief filed by Florida contained basically the apparent overall appeal in all the others. It urged the court to allow the states a "reasonable time" to make the changeover.

* * *

MARYLAND—Maryland urged "gradual adjustment,' with responsibility resting at the "lowest possible local level.

"Under no circumstances," the Maryland brief states, "should little children of any race be used as guinea pigs in experiments to support or destroy any one's social theories."

* * *

TEXAS— Texas agreed with other states that the Supreme Court should permit an effective "gradual adjustment" toward integration, because of the "complexities of the problems."

Such complexities, the brief states, include the unwillingness of Texans immediately to abide by the decision, the varying degrees in which different areas of the state would be affected and the results such a decision would have on the state's public school system.

"Any decree that affects Texas," the brief says, "must leave this administration (of the schools) in the local school districts unhampered."

U.S. BRIEF PROPOSES REASONABLE TIME TO END SCHOOL BIAS

Supreme Court Is Urged to Leave Specific Decrees to Lower Jurisdictions

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The Eisenhower Administration told the Supreme Court today that it should give states and local communities a reasonable time to end racial segregation in the public schools.

The Government further said that specific decrees for ending the segregation should be left to the lower courts under general rules to be laid down by the high court.

In a brief filed today the Justice Department also said that the court should not fix a deadline that the areas affected by its segregation ruling would be required to observe.

However, "popular hostility" to desegregation is not a legal justification for failure to end it, the department said, adding:

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community.

"There can be no 'local option' on that question, which has now been finally settled by the tribunal empowered under the Constitution to decide it."

States' Position Supported

The Justice Department's brief supported the position taken by ten states and the District of Columbia that a period of gradual adjustment to integrated schools should be permitted. The states and the District already have filed briefs in response to the court's invitation.

The tribunal unanimously ruled last May 17 that public-school segregation was unconstitutional. It set for argument during the present term the question of the nature and extent of the decrees it should formulate to implement that decision.

The arguments had been scheduled for Dec. 6, but the court announced postponement last Monday because the Senate has not confirmed President Eisenhower's nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson. The court said, in effect, that the issue should be settled by a full bench.

Since the Senate has postponed action on the Harlan nomination until the new Congress convenes in January, the arguments are not expected to be heard in the high court until well into the new year.

These are the "ground rules" the Justice Department told the court it should establish to guide the lower tribunals in formulating specific decrees:

¶That the lower courts shall enter orders directing the authorities in public schools subject to their jurisdiction to submit within ninety days a plan for ending segregation as soon as feasible.

¶That, unless a satisfactory plan is submitted and approved by the lower courts, "appropriate orders" shall be issued directing the end of segregation at the beginning of the next school term.

¶That on submission of a plan, the lower courts shall hold hearings promptly to determine whether the plan provides for transition to a non segregated school system as expeditiously as circumstances permit. In approving any proposed program, the court shall modify it as may be required and fix the earliest practicable date for completion of the program.

¶That the lower courts should require progress reports during the period permitted to end segregation in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program.

¶That the Supreme Court retain jurisdiction for the purpose of making such further orders necessary for carrying out its mandate and to this end periodic reports should be required from the lower courts on actions taken to enforce compliance with the high court's ruling.

Press Conference Cited

This program would appear to conform to the ideas indicated by President Eisenhower at his news conference yesterday when he expressed the belief that the Supreme Court did not intend to be arbitararv in the procedures it would order for ending segregation.

It was indicated in informed quarters that the President had been apprised of the main provisions of the Justice Department's brief. The President's news conference comments were said to have been based on knowledg of the contents of the brief, rather than foreknowledge of what the Supreme Court would do.

The Justice Department had intended to withhold the filing of its brief for several days in view of the postponenment of the arguments. It became known that the decision to file late today stemmed from the President's statements yesterday.

The brief was signed by Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General; Simon E. Sokeloff, Solicitor General; J. Lee Rankin, Assistant Attorney General, and Philip Elman and Alan S. Rosenthal, special assistants to the Attorney General.

The document was filed in five cases pending in the court from specific school districts in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The court's rulings, however, were generally recognized as applying to seventeen states in which segregated schools are mandatory by state law and several other states in which segregation is legally permissive.

The Justice Department borrowed language from the Supreme Court's opinion to state that "the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity." It outlined many of the complexities.

Among them was the fact that many states would have to revise "state laws and regulations which were tailored to fit the needs of a segregated school system." Boundaries of school districts will have to be adjusted in many areas, school bus systems changed, and in some states new tax methods devised.

CITY LIMITS

• • • By JOE AZBELL • • •

Climate of Opinion Column

IN THE HEART of the Black Belt, Selma is facing up to the problem of school needs for whites and Negroes as few other towns of its size in the state is doing. Profoundly aware of many school problems, the Selma Board of Education has buckled down to the task of studying, meeting and solving some of them.

Joe Azbell

On Sept. 22, Selma's residents voted, is soldierly fashion, to add taxation that will help to provide these new facilities. In the face of two elections in Montgomery when additional taxation was curtly voted down by residents, the success of the Selma election showed the community's characterful responsibility.

And with the ruling of the Supreme Court abolishing segregation in the schools hanging heavy above all Black Belt counties, Selma is the first Black Belt community to make its own active survey of all needs and facilities from every viewpoint.

Unlike Montgomery, Selma operates its local schools under a city school board. The county schools are operated in an entirely different fashion by the Dallas Board of Education.

In the Selma board survey, which was published this year in an 87-page book, the entire picture of Selma's schools and their needs are focused by a "Committee of Selma Citizens." The book includes everything from history to peculiarities of the community and even some sharp comments which cut the quick of longtime Selmians.

The Old Social Order Changeth

IN A CHAPTER on the socio-economic background of the community, the book says: "These interviewed leaders feel there are in general three definite social strata. They feel that it is difficult to move from one stratum or layer to a higher one; nevertheless it can be accomplished through either the accumulation of wealth or through a willingness to patricipate in community activities. To the committee this tends to show the community is growing away from the Old South idea of family background, location of residence, length of residence, nationality or education. The people are very hospitable to newcomers and quickly accept them into the higher strata of society. They are much slower to accept into a higher social stratum those people who have been long-time residents of the area."

Negro Schools Admittedly Poor

ON NEGRO EDUCATION, the committee stated: "Negro school facilities and economic opportunities have been steadily bettered in the past few years. It is generally thought that the relationship between the two races is exceptionally friendly although this area has traditionally been one of the last strongholds of the Old South."

The authors minced no words either about the conditions of the schools or the curriculum. There are many recommendations for improvements in white schools, ranging from training for principals and teachers and overcrowded classrooms to the need for more educational aids.

But quite different from what outsiders might expect of a community that admits being a part of the Old South, the citizens committee tears into the conditions of Negro schools with gusto.

It lists 20 findings which include: no elementary supervisor of instruction coordinates the instructional program of schools; principals are often part-time teachers; no clerical personnel is employed in elementary schools; teachers are assigned duties for which they are poorly prepared; no specialist is employed to work with exceptional students; there is little planning for in-service training; classrooms are overcrowded; teachers cannot apply research findings in curriculum because of limited facilities; inadequate supply of all types of instructional materials in every classroom; only one school has tables and chairs to provide a homelike atmosphere for small children; there is a lack of library facilities and of library books; there is not enough playground equipment; there is an inadequate number of free textbooks; the health and nutrition program in the school falls short of average; Bible is not taught in the schools; the teaching of phonetics is not stressed; the three R's do not receive enough emphasis; public school music and art are not emphasized; cumulative records are not being kept for pupils; and there is no unity between the elementary and high schools.

Selma Meets The Challenge

THE SLEMA COMMITTEE goes into detail in this outstanding book on every phase of Selma's school life from needs to teacher personnel and the school buildings.

In discussing both white and Negro schools, it presents some new light for the entire community on every phase of the school system.

Faced with these facts concerning the needs in both white and Negro schools, the taxpayers of the city of Selma answered them in approving the referendum on a 5-mill ad valorem tax on Sept. 21.

In the election, 914 ballots were cast in favor of the five mill ad valorem tax levy against 680 opposed it. On the issue of a $700,000 school bond program, it was passed in a vote of 953 to 642.

Rex Morthland, Selma banker and president of the Selma School Board, said plans will proceed immediately for erecting the first of new schools. The first building will be a grammar school for whites. But tentative plans call for the construction of five other schools, one at a time, from now until 1960. These buildings will include three grammar and two junior high schools.

"We recognize there are many problems in the Selma school system. That was why this election was called. We want to do everything in our power to erase any problems we can and to work with the entire community to iron out the kinks so that we can point with pride to our schools as among the finest anywhere," Morthland said.

New Wine In An Old Bottle

ALREADY, SELMA HAS spent a half-million dollars on new Negro school improvements. The old Payne school was purchased — it had been used on a rental basis — and a cafeteria installed and the huge, modern Hudson Negro High School was erected.

"Our plans for the future construction of schools in Selma include facilities for both Negroes and whites," he said.

One of the strong points in the successful referendum was the helping hand received from educational organizations such as teacher groups and P-TA chapters throughout the city. Civic groups also joined in support of the additional taxation.

"I think that it shows real citizenship on the part of Selmians to vote for passage of additional taxation when the trend throughout the country is to oppose vigorously any mention of more taxes. I talked to one man who voted for the additional taxes who said it would cost him and his family $20,000 for the next 20 years. It did the same to many others who supported it," Morthland added.

Between 1947 and 1953, the white enrollments increased from 2,121 pupils to 2,531 pupils and by 1959 an estimated total of students will be 3,160. In enrollment of Negroes, the increase was from 2,283 in 1947 to 2,628 in 1953 and an estimated 3,300 will be enrolled by 1959.

He said at least 16 additional classrooms will be needed by 1959 in white schools and 39 additional ones in Negro schools.

All the main elementary and junior high school buildings are at least 30 years old and some buildings will have to be replaced.

There is a belief in Selma that the community can solve any of its problems by itself. In this way, the Old South town is reflecting a progressive New South viewpoint.

Up In De Nawth

ANGRY, rebellious citizens in several yankee and border states are keeping their children at home, picketing schools, turning away Negro students who apply for admission. This enables Deep South anti-integrationists to say "I told you so" and to again call attention to the Gulf of Pharisee lying between lip service to "equality" and its practical application in areas to the north of us.

Reports of revolt against integration have come from Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio. Little Delaware has been most in the limelight. A big majority of students were kept away from Milford High School until school authorities rescinded an order permitting Negro children to attend. Delaware segregation advocates hailed this as the first triumph in their goal of preserving school segregation throughout the state.

Delaware is normally one of the most inconspicuous states in the Union. It is a state that you do not hear much about, one way or the other. It is the second smallest in area, only Rhode Island being smaller. With its 2,057 square miles, Delaware is only about 25% bigger than Alabama's Baldwin County. Population is 329,000.

Delaware is not a state that you think of offhand as a border state, or a state of divided sympathies in the Civil War, like Maryland or Kentucky or Missouri. There actually was not as much pro-Southern sentiment as in the other states mentioned.

★

YET Delaware was a slave state, and in that sense at least is, or was, a Southern state. The traditional boundary between North and South, between slave states and free states, in the eastern United States, was of course the Mason & Dixon Line, surveyed between 1763 and 1767. The famous line was the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. A glance at the map will show that an eastward extension of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary would put all but the northern tip of Delaware south of the line.

Delaware is described as a state with "many Confederate sympathizers," especially in its southern part where Milford is located. But friends of the Rebels took it out mostly in sympathy—there is nothing recorded in the nature of an attempt to have Delaware secede, as was the case with Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. On the contrary, the legislature promptly responded to President Lincoln's call for troops. Out of a population of only 112,000 in 1860 the state furnished 13,000 to 14,000 troops to the Union Army.

But Delaware retained school segregation, and in parts of it at least white parents are rebelling at integration in a way that smacks of Deep South attitudes.

Delaware is unique among the states in at least one respect. It was the only part of North America to be colonized by the Swedes—under the Swedish flag and as a colony of Sweden.

★

MARYLAND, with a much more "pro-Southern" overall record, has had some trouble with integration, but not as much, yet, as Delaware. This may be due to the fact that in Maryland integration has so far been undertaken only in the city of Baltimore, and not in smaller towns or rural areas.

★

WEST VIRGINIA, another scene of trouble, is sometimes listed as a Southern state. This classification is likely to infuriate the unreconstructed Secessionist, who regards West Virginians as deserters and renegades, since West Virgiina seceded from Virginia when Virginia seceded from the Union.

★

OHIO, where Negro students have been denied integrated registration, is of course an out and out yankee state. Ohio, however, had a fair share of pro-Southern "copperheads" in Civil War days.

It also has today its fair share of yankee hypocrites who preach one way and practice another. The state does not have school segregation, officially; they just turn away Negro students who try to register.

★

SEEING these things happen, you think again and again of the nine sociologists sitting upon the U.S. Supreme Court . . . and of what Andrew Jackson once roared: "John Marshall has made his decision—now let him enforce it!"

Integration Seen As Red Inspired

Supreme Court 'Artfully Duped,' Says Memphian

To The Commercial Appeal:

Statements made by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, as quoted in the October 1 issue of The Commercial Appeal, compel comment.

The doctor has voiced opinions which increase the opinion of the writer that the matter of integration of the white and Negro races is communistically inspired.

When the doctor states that in his opinion "the South now stands in a position, in all probability, to determine whether the United States or Russia will become the leader of the world," he probably spoke the truth.

His statements that a large number of colored people are wavering between Russia and the United States and that he believed the South to be currently strong enough to bring about a decisive and constructive turn in the world situation are also probably true. However, it is not easily understandable how any native born citizen of the United States, white or colored, could be wavering in his allegiance to the United States where Russia or any other country may be concerned.

The writer does not accuse the doctor or anyone of being a communist, but it is not only regrettable but tragic that a peculiarly composite segment of our people, including our highest tribunal, have been so artfully and skillfully duped.

Our state and national leaders, for the greater part, seem to be blind to what is taking place and helpless to take any constructive action to forestall it.

Probably the most frequently heard cry of those promoting integration is "discrimination." The dictionary indicates there are two definitions of the word "discrimination."

One definition is "to separate (like things) one from another by discerning the minute differences; the other is "to make a difference in treatment or favor." Since the South and the nation as a whole are, and have been endeavoring for quite some time to improve the civil and educational status of Negroes it would seem that the first definition given above should be applicable.

It appears, instead, that it is the second definition of the word that is being stressed, which of course brings in the matter of social relationships. It should be borne in mind discrimination is an innate power that cannot be destroyed or controlled by legislation.

It was tried once before, in the case of prohibition, to legislate regulatory control over our personal habits and it failed miserably.

It is now being attempted to legislate regulatory impositions with respect to our social relationships, which will not work either.

For some 165 years we have lived under a constitution paramount in permitting free people to live together in harmony. That harmony was broken only once during all those years. Are we now going to be duped into a communistically-inspired plan to divide us and at the opportune time be taken over by the communist forces of the world? We wonder.

MILLARD W. BAYSINGER
5447 Park Road

Keeping Schools Local

Schools have long been the chief activity of local government. A bigger part of local taxes goes to school boards than to any other branch of city and county government.

The parent-taxpayers want it that way, and they insist, properly, on having school boards responsive to local ideas.

This local power over schools is slipping away. More of the school money is now coming from state capitals, and with it is coming the control that money commands.

The change is being made rapidly. Local taxes paid 64 per cent of Tennessee school expenses as recently as 1940. By 1951 the local money paid only 34 per cent of the bills. In these same years, Arkansas' local school money slid from 53 per cent to 37 per cent and Mississippi's from 60 per cent to 41.

The same sort of revision is going on all over the nation, though at a slower pace.

Meantime, Federal money, and still more distant control, is rising. Tennessee's schools got 10.4 per cent of their money from Federal taxes in 1951. Only South Carolina got more (10.8 per cent) that year.

The Tax Foundation, Inc., (30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20) has issued a special report on this change in public school financing. The hope is that citizens, seeing the figures and understanding the trend, will act before it is too late.

The action may be taken reluctantly. One of the Tax Foundation's principal proposals is that property be assessed at nearer its real value instead of 50 per cent or less.

But local control of the schools has been such fundamental of our form of government that we doubt if the public is going to accept distant control at this late date.

Washington's School Example

The change-over from segregation to integration in the District of Columbia public schools is progressing with admirable calm. Some 98,000 children returned to classes this week without the slightest instance of disorder.

While the Washington plan does not envisage complete integration until September, 1955, a very substantial beginning has been made. All new pupils were assigned without regard to race; most of the national capital's 165 schools already have some classes with both Negro and white students. The details of the program are rather complex. This is understandable, for the minority race constitutes a 57 per cent majority of the school register. But the objective is simple and direct—to eliminate segregation from education in adherence to the constitutional principle stated by the Supreme Court.

President Eisenhower followed up the court's historic decision by instructing that the Federal District serve as a model for the rest of the country. What has resulted is a working example, the proof that desegregation can be accomplished with comparative swiftness even when the circumstances are admittedly difficult. The first requisite is determination, and here the District of Columbia obviously begins with a big advantage over, say, Mississippi. But the Washington plan also calls for careful planning that avoids confusion. This has been skillfully worked out by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

The fact that the program has gone into gear so easily demonstrates the value of intelligent preparation. When the Supreme Court begins next month to consider a practical timetable for ending educational segregation, it can point to the Washington example as evidence of success in operation.

The Mississippi Amendment

Despite encouraging progress toward ending racial segregation in Southern public schools this semester, the pro-segregation forces are still hard at work in many states. The Legislature of Mississippi, where the proportion of Negro to white children is largest of any state, has now approved an amendment to the state constitution designed to avoid racial integration by the drastic step of authorizing complete abolition of public schools. Under the amendment this could be done by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. A majority vote could then set up a plan whereby individual counties and school districts, at local option, could abolish their schools and transfer state school property to private parties.

Fortunately, a number of factors make this development less immediately alarming than it looks. The amendment is to be submitted to Mississippi's voters at a special referendum scheduled for Dec. 21, and there is a strong undercurrent of opposition. It alarms local educators as an attack on a fundamental American principle. It controverts even the doctrine—specifically repudiated by the May Supreme Court decision—of "separate but equal public schools" supported by the Democratic gubernatorial aspirants in next year's campaign. Even if the voters do ratify it, no detailed plan for private schools has been officially advanced, and the actual transfer of public school properties would entail legal and economic obstacles that might well be prohibitive.

By the time the referendum's results are known, the Supreme Court hearings on actual implementation of de-segregation probably will have clarified the situation throughout the South, including Mississippi. Racial equality is what the majority of the American people want. Whether it comes slowly or swiftly, it will eventually be accepted in all the states.

PTA Statement

The Executive Board of the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers yesterday issued the following statement on the school situation:

Because of the recent incidents occurring in the area of some of our schools, we, the members of the Executive Committee of the D. C. Congress of Parent and Teachers, wish to reaffirm our confidence in the support of the Board of Education and Dr. Corning in

carrying out the ruling handed down by the Supreme Court in May, 1954.

We commend wholeheartedly the preliminary training program instituted by the Superintendent which has enabled administrators and faculty members to meet the present situation with understanding and good will.

We recognize the fine influence of parents as they try to solve problems in an orderly fashion within the framework of the laws of our land. While we deplore incidents in defiance of properly constituted authority, we are proud of the fact that the majority of students remained in school pursuing their educational responsibilities.

We commend Police Superintendent Murray and members of the Police Department for their forsight in setting up procedures to be used in case of need.

We urge all adults to furnish an example of responsible citizenship by cooperating with the school administration during this time of change.

Lest we forget, the President of the United States has asked that we set the pattrn for th Naion by an ordrly transition period in our public schools.

Regaining a Proper Perspective

The student demonstrations seem to be wearing themselves out as the authorities representing law and order move in and firmly take over. For the record and proper focus, it should be understood that only 2 per cent or less of the District's public school population of 103.334 took any part in the demonstrations or "strikes," and such demonstrations were confined to eight or nine out of 169 public schools, including those demonstrations, quickly ended, that reflected uncertainty more than deliberate intent of defiance by the children. There were, of course, many parents who kept their children at home, as a sensible precaution against involvement in disorder. The estimate of 2 per cent, mentioned above, is therefore probably excessive.

The police and the school supervisors, especially the principals and teachers at the stricken schools, have conducted themselves admirably. All of the schools remained open, and that fact calls for a special tribute of some sort to the children who remained in school and refused to be intimidated or bullied by their jeering schoolmates. It required a particular sort of courage and self-discipline to answer the school bell in all of the excitement, and these children who stayed in school, constituting an overwhelming majority, are more representative of the common sense of the community than the childish group which caused the trouble.

Superintendent of Schools Corning has put on notice the children, and their parents, who continue to defy the laws by unexcused absence from school. From now on the small groups parading the streets in search of further excitement will find that the police are abandoning the attitude of paternal tolerance shown during the first few days. Anybody can understand and forgive the impulses of children, in search of a lark and a day out of classes, that motivated many of the young demonstrators. But anybody can also understand, and insist upon, the important necessity of enforcing the laws and refusing to tolerate any suggestion of mob rule. Some of the children feel they have legitimate complaints. These should be carefully heard and investigated by the school authorities, and the proper procedure in this respect has been exemplified at McKinley. By that process the facts can be sifted from the dangerous fiction, spread in the form of rumor and whispered hearsay, that has been the source of much of the trouble.

Letters to the Editor

Virginia and the Court

Several years ago a prominent Virginia public education official was appearing as a witness for the defendant (the Arlington County School Board) in a school segregation suit proceeding. The witness was asked by the attorney for the plaintiff: "In your opinion, as an authority on public education, are the public school systems of northern Virginia prepared for the integration of races?"

Without the slightest evasive reluctance or hesitation, the official responded: "I believe that the northern Virginia public schools are ready for integration if no other schools are in the state!"

So it is, that even in an atmosphere of varied reaction to the Supreme Court's ruling in Virginia and throughout the South, that northern Virginians have continued to demonstrate that they will adhere to the decision of the highest court in the land.

There have been many recent demonstrations to this effect. The Alexandria P-TA Council opened its meetings to both races for the first time and recommended a state-wide study of the integration problem by a "bi-racial commission of the Virginia P-TA Congress."

The Arlington Education Association has launched a study of the subject of admitting Negroes to schools and to its own organization.

Northern Virginians are giving every indication that they will do everything within their power to preserve our system of free public education—a position purely opposite to the views of Governor Stanley of Virginia.

Needless to say, the so-called 32-man Commission on Public Education, connived by Governor Stanley and his crowd, and the opinions of the Governor himself, do not represent the "American feeling" of the people of the northern Virginia community. Both races are seemingly getting together and planning as people should.

Northern Virginia, in the acceptance of this democratic social change, will be exemplary for Virginia and the entire South in the end.

LEONARD BROWN, JR.
Alexandria.

Temporary Victory for Intolerance in Milford

The decision of the Delaware Supreme Court refusing to order readmission of 10 Negro pupils to the Milford High School will be widely construed as a temporary victory for the forces of intolerance and mob rule in a case which has attracted national attention.

That interpretation of the court decision will not necessarily be correct. Since the State of Delaware had not adopted any policy on ending segregation in the public schools, the decision to let the Milford situation stand as it is until after the U. S. Supreme Court announces a procedure for integrating white and Negro children may be sound in law and defensible as to judgment.

But the fact remains that segregation was once ended in Milford, and now it has been resumed for an indefinite period. And it is also entirely likely that the legal proceedings before the Delaware court might not have been necessary if Milford's experiment in tolerance had not been disrupted by outside agitators and preachers of hate.

At the beginning of the school year, Milford decided to go along with the anti-segregation decision of the U. S. high court without waiting for specific orders. Ten Negro pupils began attending a previously all-white school—and there was no trouble, until outsiders came in to stir up feelings of intolerance.

That was when the rest of the country was treated to the ugly spectacle of small children picketing the schools bearing signs: "Hate Thy Neighbor." That was when the old school board was replaced by a new one, which promptly ordered the high school put back on its old segregated basis. And that was just what the outside merchants of intolerance wanted.

By the decision of the Delaware court, chances of ending segregation in Milford this term appear to have vanished. Perhaps nothing will be done about it until next fall. Meanwhile, the 10 Negro students, their schooling already interrupted, will have to travel some miles to attend school.

In a few years, segregation in the schools will be a thing of the past in Milford and many other places. By then, we suspect, the people of Milford will regret that the process of ending discrimination in the schools was delayed by a sequence of events touched off by agitators appealing to the spirit of the mob.

The School Take-Out Plan: An Estimate Of Its Legality

The state-supported "private school" plan, which was contemplated by the Boutwell Committee as a possible means of evading the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools, is treated to an exhaustive examination in a booklet by James C. N. Paul, published by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina. The report was prepared at the request of the governor of North Carolina.

Many Southern states have either decided to go ahead with the private school plan or are toying with the idea. In Georgia, for example, voters in the Nov. 2 election ratified a referendum which would authorize the state to proceed with such a plan.

In general the proposals involve one of two basic approaches.

First, the state could play an active role in the creation, financial support and supervision of the private schools.

Or, the state could do nothing except provide grants to pay for the tuition of all children who qualify for admittance to a private school.

ONE of the many propositions dealt with in the booklet is the probable legality of the private school plans: that is, how the Supreme Court might be expected to rule on the various evasion schemes. Paul has no positive predictions, of course. But he examines the private school proposals in the light of three important groups of cases which the Supreme Court has already ruled on:

¶ The racial restrictive covenant cases;

¶ The white primary election cases; and,

¶ The collective bargaining cases involving Negroes in predominantly white unions.

True, none of these involves public education. But they all turn on the question of "state action." Because in all three it was contended that no constitutional question was involved since the actions, agreements, or contracts—while admittedly discriminatory in some cases—were private actions, not state actions. This is all-important because the 14th Amendment, under which the Supreme Court held school segregation illegal, says that *"no state"* can deny "equal protection of the laws."

The 14th Amendment says nothing about private individuals or private corporations denying "equal protection."

Thus it is obvious that what the Supreme Court has already said as to what constitutes state action would tend to indicate what it will say about the same question if asked to rule on the legality of private schools.

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FIRST, Paul considers the restrictive covenant cases, instances of contracts entered into by private individuals designed to achieve the same result as the private school plan—"The exclusion of persons of another race from the occupancy of specified property."

Although these covenants were the product of private, not state action, the Supreme Court held that when the parties resorted to the courts to enforce the covenants, state action was involved, within the meaning of the 14th Amendment. The state had exerted governmental power to enforce exclusion of Negroes.

Paul observes:

> In the free private school plan . . . the state would exert power to assist in the creation of the private schools by providing special enabling legislation and by leasing real property to the schools; it would also exert power to maintain the schools by supplying them with the financial wherewithal to operate; it would also, under the proposad plan, exert power to assure the usefulness of the schools by supervising teacher salaries and instructional standards.

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SECOND, the primary election cases.

As a result of the decisions which said that no political party organized under state law and which conducts primary elections under state law can exclude voters because of race, the legislature of South Carolina repealed all laws relating to the management of primaries. Purpose of the move was to treat each political party as a "private club," and to leave these clubs free to decide who would participate in their affairs. Thus, the South Carolina Democratic Party passed a rule excluding Negro voters.

This was held to involve state action and was hence illegal. The Supreme Court followed this same rule in the case of the "Jaybird Democratic Association" in Texas which had been authorized by the state to conduct its own all-white pre-primary.

Although the election was conducted exactly like a regular election, the Association claimed it was merely a straw ballot to pick the probable winner in the regular primary. Candidates, however, abided by the results of the Jaybird primary and the loser did not enter the regular primary. This, the Supreme Court said, involved state action—that of administering a governmental function.

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THIRD, the union cases. In one case which the Supreme Court has ruled on, union members had bargained with their employes—under rights of collective bargaining delegated by state law—for dismissal of some employes because of their race. The unions admitted discrimination, but claimed to be a private organization.

The court held that because of the extraordinary rights granted the union by state law, state action was involved.

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AND so on. It seems clear to even the layman that the Supreme Court will knock down the private school plan as it has the above shams and others.

What Other Newspapers Say

Milford Crime Wave

(From The New York Post)

The clearest thing about the sordid and disgraceful outbreak of violence in Milford, Delaware, is that the kids didn't start it. Up till now they have been bewildered bystanders in a wretched drama staged by self-styled adults.

At the opening of the school term, white and Negro children went peaceably to school together in Milford, as they have done in so many other Jim Crow citadels in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation verdict. There were no reports of classroom frictions; Negroes were also quickly accepted on the athletic field.

Then a few irreconcilable elders started raising hell. They organized mass meetings, burned fiery crosses and began ordering their children to stay away from school. The uprising spread quickly.

At that juncture the state's educational authorities, who had been promoting the integration effort, got into a foolish side argument with the Milford school board. The board members resigned. A new board was appointed—and its first act was a craven surrender to lawlessness.

It ordered re-establishment of segregation.

Thus, with hardly a semblance of honorable resistance, Milford yielded to the white-supremacy mob.

There is increasing evidence that this adult rebellion was not entirely local or spontaneous in origin. At least two distinguished "outside agitators" helped to foment the disorders. One is Bryant Bowles, a Virginian whose previous claim to renown consisted of several shady financial transactions; he is now in the racket of Negro-baiting as leader of the so-called "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Another is none other than Willis V. McCall, the backwoods Florida sheriff who achieved attention when he shot down two handcuffed Negro defendants in "self-defense" three years ago.

What makes the presence of characters like Bowles and McCall significant is that Milford may easily set the pattern for lawlessness in other places. A Baltimore school official has already warned that the Milford germ is spreading to that city, where integration had been taking place amid peace and quiet.

If the word gets around that defiance of the law can result in prompt overthrow of the law, there will be many imitations of the Milford episode. Many of the gains of recent weeks may be swiftly undone; the worst Vigilante elements may begin to run wild in communities farther south.

Certainly the situation calls for prompt investigation by the Civil Rights unit of the Justice Department. For what is under way in Milford may be nothing less than a large-scale conspiracy to deprive thousands of Americans of their right to quality in education—a right so plainly sustained by the recent Supreme Court decision.

Everything may depend now on the swiftness with which the Justice Dept. moves into the crisis, if it moves at all. Nothing encourages bullies more than the weakness of those whom they have set out to intimidate. What is needed is a clear announcement that the U. S. government will resist any terrorist conspiracy to preserve segregation. It is too late in our century for the burning of fiery crosses.

The tragedy of Milford is that once again grown men have contrived to impose their own cruel prejudices on the lives of children. The kids were doing fine in the new era; as William V. Shannon reported in the The Post earlier this week, they accepted desegregation without a flurry.

But older folks incited to riot. Soon even the kids may get into the vile spirit of the things.

Who will bring the Constitution back to Milford?

The point will be made—validly—that the Milford episode will provide material for Communist propagandists all over the world. But it is time that we defended basic democratic decencies on a higher ground than international expediency. There is no human justification on earth for requiring a Negro parent in Milford to explain to his child tonight why he is barred from attending school with the white children who seemed to be his friends a week ago.

* * *

Desegregation Steps

(From the New York Herald-Tribune.)

Shortly after the Supreme Court decision of May 17 declaring racial segregation in the public schools unconstitutional, Chief Justice Warren made the significant remark that while he may walk slowly, he does not walk backward. Deliberate, forward steps toward total de-segregation in the schools have already been taken in some parts of the South, like Washington, D. C., and Little Rock, Ark. However, hasty and ill-advised action in other areas where public feeling is still indifferent or hostile could prove a backward step.

A case in point has occurred in Montgomery, Ala., where 23 Negro children, accompanied by members of the NAACP tried unsuccessfully to register in a white school. They were refused admission on the grounds that they lived in another district. This and similar incidents could lead to lawsuit in which the NAACP or other groups would presumably seek court decision.

It appears that a wiser approach would be to curb the understandable impatience of many individuals and groups, and wait instead for the results of a series of hearings scheduled this fall before the Supreme Court. At these sessions the justices will hear debate on the machinery for implementing de-segregation. Attorney generals of the seventeen states with segregation laws have been invited to participate, and despite the political passions of custom and an election season, progress is expected toward definite rulings on how and when bars are to be lowered—rulings which must meet the divergent situations in the several states. Complicating the legal issues through ill-timed test cases before these rulings are handed down may seriously delay the final outcome, which can only be the complete and peaceful disappearance of segregation.

CAMPAIGN BUGABOOS

E. C. Sanders, The Rockmart Journal

POLITICIANS are astute enough to realize that voters have pet peeves and weak points. Like the pugilist who knows the vulnerable spots of his opponent, the shrewd office seeker can land many a knockout punch to his adversary by simply understanding the facets of the mind of the constituent back home.

In recent years in the South, for example, if a candidate says "Nigger, Nigger" long and loud enough chances are he would garner a sizeable vote. Many people have developed exaggerated fears of the Negro. . . .

Now another bugaboo has been added to the campaign weapons of the Georgia politician. The late Eugene Talmadge first employed it to advantage, and in the recent campaign it seems that Marvin Griffin, governor-nominee, has done no small job with it. I refer to the reference to the Atlanta newspaper monopoly.

About all a politician has to do now when he takes to the stump is to denounce the "Nigger" and cry monopoly at the Atlanta Newspapers, Incorporated, and a large multitude of voters will flock to the polls and acclaim him as the champion of the people's rights. No more absurd criterion has ever been used to determine the abilities and capabilities of an officeseeker than these two measures. In the first place, the Negro is with us to stay. In the second, he is better as an asset than a liability. Given a chance to earn his living and make his way in life, he becomes a contributing part of our society. Held down, as demagogues desire—even if only for votes at times—he becomes a liability.

Segregation, as an issue, is greatly exaggerated in political campaigns. No one man can defy the Supreme Court or Constitution of the United States.

The charge against the Atlanta newspaper is just as preposterous. Running a metropolitan daily now is a big money enterprise. The James Cox interests, which control the Atlanta Newspapers, Incorporated, has millions of dollars invested. The rank and file who attack the so-called "monopoly" couldn't extend their credit enough to put out one day's issue of the paper.

It's an even bet that if The Journal and Constitution were put up for sale tomorrow, there would not be an interest in Atlanta or in the state that would want to invest the money needed to buy it and underwrite the risks involved in operating the gigantic enterprise, which prints on a multi-million dollar press and uses some seven million dollars worth of newsprint a year. The Hearst-owned Georgian is said to have lost some 13 million dollars during the years it operated in Atlanta, and the Constitution sold its common stock controlling interest to the Coxes a few years ago because the paper was losing money.

I do not have any axe to grind for the Atlanta newspapers but I do defend them as a newspaper and a business enterprise. I regard them as one of the nation's best newspapers, and I feel that they have a right to exist in the state even though their capital might come, to some extent, from elsewhere.

In fact, most of us welcome new industry to our midst, and a considerable part of it originates from other sections of the country — in fact, is directed from elsewhere. Is that not true?

Delaware Tries It

It may strike many Southerners as odd that Delaware, which we aren't accustomed to thinking of as a Southern state, is now in the throes of a desegregation issue more explosive than anything so far in the Deep South. Delaware is one of 17 states and the District of Columbia where school segregation is required by state law.

The Milford School Board has voted for unsegregated schools in its area. The Delaware State Board of Education has taken the view that the problem of compliance with the Supreme Court must be decided on a state level. The Milford board has threatened to resign if its decision to open all schools to all pupils is overruled by a "no desegregation" order from the state board.

Two weeks ago 11 Negroes registered with 676 white children at a previously all-white Lakeview High school. Following a meeting attended by some 1,500 of the town's 5,700 residents, the board closed the school and also the all-Negro elementary school. When the board decided to re-open classes on an unsegregated basis, there were threats of violence. The board then voted to close the school until further notice.

The Delaware controversy will not comfort those who hold that desegregation will be uneventful, easy, or soon. Here we have Delaware, the richest state on a per capita basis in the country, with a Negro population of only 13% and the northernmost of any of the states having mandatory segregation laws. If money, a smaller problem and Northern enlightenment can be considered ameliorating factors in desegregation—and they should be—you would think Delafare could effect a small-scale transition easier than any of the other Southern states. Yet, the enrollment of 11 Negroes in a school of 676 has exploded.

What would happen in Alabama, the fifth poorest state (and money, the wherewithal to make major changes, is a big item), a state where the percentage of Negroes in the population is three times as great as Delaware's (Negroes in Alabama comprise 32% of the population), and located in the Deep South—what would happen here?

Delaware illustrates very forcefully that changes in social attitudes and customs cannot be effected with mechanical speed and ease. The Supreme Court, in its May 17 ruling, recognized this.

There are many well-meaning people who hold that discrimination, segregation and racial bigotry are such high crimes as must be nullified by swift and vengeful correction. These people would seem to prefer replacing one evil, racial bigotry, by a worse one, active hostility.

Haste might easily waste generations of flourishing harmony and respect between the white man and the black man in the South.

EDUCATION 1954

NEGRO PRESS

Civic groups beat bigotry

(An Editorial)

By RUFUS WELLS

Flushed with his success in Milford, Del., **Bryant Bowles,** president, founder and leading spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of White People, invaded Baltimore, determined to force that city to return to segregated public schools. Afro-American p.22

This was to be the acid test, and **Bowles** was careful to use the same tactics that forced Delaware authorities to bow to mob rule. Baltimore, Md.

But Baltimore would not be buffaloed, and the Florida-born agitator left in defeat after collecting an undisclosed sum of money collected from whites ignorant enough to believe that Bryant Bowles could overrule the United States Supreme Court.

Sat. 10-3-00-54

The fact that Bowles met his waterloo in this historic city is significant. It offers a lesson to Richmond and other Southern communities to soon be faced with implementing the Supreme Court ruling. Had Bowles been successful in forcing Baltimore authorities to submit to his boycott tactics and reverse themselves by returning to jim-crow schools, there is no doubt that he would have moved rapidly from city to city stirring up racial demonstrations and eventually riots, to embarrass America before the world.

Having worked in Baltimore five years as a general assignment reporter, I knew most of the city officials pretty well, and had a sneaking suspicion that Brother Bowles had bitten off more than he could chew.

To get a first hand account of the **Bowles** versus Baltimore battle, I drove to that city and was happy to find that the battle was over with the Floridian coming out on the short end.

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Responsibility for his defeat may be attributed to the Baltimore NAACP Branch, the support given it by the national office and other civic, fraternal and religious organizations in the city, and the firm stand taken by city officials—from **Mayor Tommy D'Alesandro** to the patrolman facing the mobs on the school grounds.

I'd like to report that serious trouble was averted in Baltimore because 19 of these civic organizations stood shoulder to shoulder with city officials in support of integrated schools. These organizations included the League of Women Voters, the Baltimore Urban League, Baltimore Jewish Council, Maryland Industrial Union Council (CIO), Catholic Interracial Council, Jewish War Veterans, Methodist Clergy of Baltimore, United Churchwomen of Baltimore and others.

The Baltimore City school board took a firm stand and announced that it would not retreat from its decision to mix the schools and that pickets could not halt the integration program.

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Mayor D'Alesandro refused to see the 2000 school children who marched on city hall. **Police Commissioner Ober** went on television and warned the demonstrators that the picketing of schools and the student marches were "not an orderly expression of constitutional rights" but a violation of Maryland law.

This message from the Commissioner was read to all members of the police department at roll call:

"The duty of every police officer is to be absolutely neutral in all civil matters, taking no sides, nor expressing an opinion in regard thereto. This applies with reference to segregation. The public has a constitutional right to express its opinion for or against any issue, provided such expression is not inflammatory in character and is done in an orderly manner.

"The laws of Maryland very definitely forbid any congregating or picketing of public schools when schools are in session, provided such picketing or congregating interferes with the conduct of classes.

"We have been advised that the actions of Monday did so interfere. I am confident, if members of this department continue to perform as they have, that all citizens will conduct themselves in a lawful and orderly manner by refraining from picketing or gathering at schools when they are in session."

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Incidentally, the Baltimore police department was widely commended for its skillful handling of a difficult situation.

After **Commissioner Ober's** TV appearance, the school picketing stopped, but quite a few children were still staying away from school.

But the absentees returned to class the day after **Dr. John H. Fischer,** superintendent of public schools, announced through the newspapers that absentees would have to make up the work lost. He emphasized a school board law that "pupils over 16 years of age who are repeatedly truant shall be permanently dropped from school."

Present and vocal throughout the demonstration was **Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson,** efficient and hard-working president of the Baltimore NAACP.

Bryant Bowles bowed to defeat in Baltimore, then ran head-on into legal difficulties as the State of Delaware sought to regain the prestige it lost by ignomiously bowing to mob rule.

When the day comes that Richmond must implement the Supreme Court school segregation ruling, it will be well for us to remember the skillful manner in which Baltimore handled those who sought to violate the law of the land.

A TEACHER TALKS

By MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT

First Free Schools in America Built for Negroes

MUCH has been written of late concerning segregated public schools, both North and South. A glance into history reveals one curious thing about the beginnings of free public schools in New York State.

In the early eighteenth century, groups of abolitionists worked for free education for manumitted slaves. In 1704 an English missionary society undertook to teach the slaves how to read the catechism. This work was begun by Elias Neau, a Frenchman, who was followed by others.

Dr. Cartwright

John Jay and Alexander Hamilton helped to organize the first free school in America in 1787—but it was only for Negroes. If you were white and couldn't pay, you were forced to remain without a school for the next fourteen years—for, as noted last week, it was not until 1801 that a free school was established for white children. Even free religious instruction for Negroes preceded that for whites.

Courier

Secular education began with the school set up by the Manumission Society. In the beginning it was a one-room affair. The first teacher was Cornelius Davis, who resigned his position in a white private school to teach the little Negro children. The first building was erected in 1796, which in 1814 was destroyed by fire. The city then made a grant, and according to old records, "a commodius brick building was erected." Later, African Free School No. 2 was established and attended by nearly 500 pupils. By 1834 there were several of these schools and several Negro teachers.

However, it was not until 1844 that Gov. Grover Cleveland signed the bill discontinuing separate schools for Negroes, providing that all schools be opened to educate pupils for whom admission was sought without regard for race or color. In 1900, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt signed a bill repealing the law which permitted communities to set up separate schools, and which provided that no person should be refused admission to, or be excluded from, any public school in the state because of race or color.

Miracle In Georgia

Courier

TIME AND AGAIN we have stressed that there is no unanimity among Southern whites on the issue of integrating public schools, and the vote on the private school amendment in Georgia seems to prove it.

The amendment won by about 210,000 to 180,000, but the surprising thing about it was not that it won, but that it won so narrowly in a state generally supposed to be unswervingly anti-integration. Sat. 11-13-54

The amendment lost in the cities but won in the rural areas where Talmadge's woolhats remain supreme.

* * *

WHO WOULD have supposed that 180,000 Georgians (excepting the Negroes) would have voted against this amendment, supporting the argument of the hastily organized "Committee to Save Our Schools" that it would not preserve segregation and would ultimately destroy the state's school system? There, indeed, was a political miracle which may indicate a trend.

QUESTIONS DESERVING ANSWERS

Dr. Margaret Butcher, of the Howard University faculty and a member of the Board of Education of Washington, expresses the belief that PROPORTIONATELY, there are just as many Negroes opposed to mixed schools as white persons.

Globe & Independent

Well, that isn't the way we have been hearing it. What we have heard is that a great majority of white persons are OPPOSED to mixed schools and a great majority of colored persons are in favor of mixed schools.

Plainly this point needs carefully to be considered and the whole truth laid bare for the enlightenment of all concerned. For as a republic, our nation is not only committed to the preservation of minority rights but is equally committed to the preservation of majority rule, where majority rule does not rob minorities of their constitutional rights.

Nashville, Tenn. P. 2

Undoubtedly there are certain benefits of separate schools that colored Americans, well acquainted with what these benefits are, will not easily be persuaded to give them up for something that is merely theoretically better.

We know that in theory, mixed schools will reduce taxes for the building and maintenance of public schools, there will be an increase rather than a decrease in the number of colored school teachers, and teachers will be selected on the basis of their ability to meet the requirements prescribed for teachers.

P. 2

Also, theoretically, new school buildings will in many instances be named without regard to the racial distinction of the eminent Americans for whom they are named. That is, a city will be just as willing to name a new school, to be attended by both white and colored pupils, for Booker T. Washington or George W. Carver as for Horace Mann, or some other distinguished American.

And of course in mixed schools the per capita allotment of money for the education of America's children, in a mixed school arrangement, will be equal.

Also, in the selection of members of boards of education everywhere, no discrimination will be permitted, nor the "field of operation" of any colored board member be confined wholly within the narrow sphere of looking after matters of interest to colored citizens, only.

Can and will the advance to a system of wholly mixed schools be as idealistic as is here set forth? Such is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but again, it might be asked, are we to see theory and practice become one and the same thing in the operation of our schools, North and South?

Fri. 11-12-54

What we know right now is that not even in the North does the colored child and colored school teacher enjoy "equality of opportunity" for participation in America's public school system.

Friendly Relations With White People Still The Mississippi Negroes Greatest Asset

Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the school cases and in other cases outlawing racial segregation by law the masses of Negroes in Mississippi, elated over the prospects of a brighter future for themselves and their children, are being more and more attracted by the voices of the new would be leaders of the race in the state who look with scorn upon those who council moderation in these tense and troubled times in matters of race-relations; and who ridicule and decry those who point to the need for continued friendly relations between the White and Negro citizens of the state.

In regard to the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases, and in any other case, in the past, and in the future, these are absolutely certain facts that every intelligent Negro in Mississippi should know and understand, and remember for himself without any aid from the new crop of loud-talking and bellicose Negro leaders now strutting across the stage where ever given the opportunity in the state, and who are getting their first notices in the national press, a fact which is driving them to greater extremes and more and more immature statements and predictions in regard to the immediate future of the Negro in the state. The number one fact is that no matter what kind of a decision the U. S. Supreme Court makes, government in the United States starts at the local level, the law is enforced by the elected officials at the local level, and that no decision by any court is stronger than the public opinion, for or against it, at the local level. The number two fact is that no matter what decision the U. S. Supreme Court makes, it has no power to send an army to Mississippi or any where else to enforce its decisions.

Every intelligent Negro citizen in the state, without the aid of the new crop of Negro leaders can also see for himself where lies the political and economic strength in his community, and can also see and understand the total dependence of the masses of Negroes in the state.

Judged in the light of history, the greatest Negro leaders yet to come upon the American scene was the late Booker T. Washington, a man who is growing in world statute with each passing year. It was in one of his most famous speeches made at Atlanta in 1895, when the times, in matters of race relations were not unlike the present, that Booker T. Washington warned the race against those who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Southern White Man.

The time has come, in the light of recent developments affecting race relations in Mississippi for every Negro Preacher and Teacher, and for Negro citizens of responsibility in all walks of life everywhere in Mississippi who feel a true sense of responsibility for the welfare of the Negro masses in the state to challenge the ridicule and criticism of the new would be leaders of the race in the state by proclaiming anew and at every opportunity that a friendly relations with the White people is still the greatest asset of the Mississippi Negro.

The Meaning Of Assimiliation, Integration And The Mississippi Negro

Since we wrote something last week on the subject on the front page of the JACKSON ADVOCATE, Mississippi's greatest Negro Newspaper, in which we state our views and opinions without fear or favor, we have been faced with a constantly recurring desire and urge to point out something more, in regard to the meaning of assimiliation, and its high place in what historians and scholars point to as the great American idea and ideal, as compared with that of integration, an almost wholly new term in its relations to the growth and development of the United States as a nation of many races, ethnic, and national groups gathered together from the four corners of the earth.

Those with eyes to see, unaided by high education and scholarly attainments, need only to look around them to learn the meaning of assimiliation and the part it has played from the very discovery of America, and all through the various stages in the growth and development of the United States up until the present time when it is recognized as the world's greatest nation.

From the discovery of America, when the call went out for its colonization, through the time of the American Revolution, and the Declaration of Independence, and throughout the period which lead to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the greatest promise, which America, and subsequently the United States, held out to peoples of all races and creed, ethnic and national backgrounds, was that of assimiliation; which was followed by the guarantee of liberty, and equality under law, by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Coming because of the promise of assimiliation, and the guarantee of liberty and equality under law, as contained in its constitution, the United States has become peopled by members of all races, creeds, colors, ethnic and national groups, each of which, wherever brought together in sufficient numbers, first established their own separate churches, schools, and social institutions, and set about to establish business and employment opportunities for members of their own group, their obvious purpose being to avoid becoming dependent upon any other group.

Any Negro in Mississippi, or anywhere else in the United States, with eyes to see, even aided by high scholarship and education, can look about him and see Italians, Greeks, Jews, Chinese, Japanese, and members of other racial, ethnic, and national groups, with business of all kinds giving opportunity to their own people, crying out, not for integration, although many of them are still victims of certain types of discrimination, but crying out only when denied the liberty and equality under law, which includes the right to be separate under the great American idea, ideal, and promise of assimiliation.

Indeed, there are many stories known to Negroes in many towns and cities throughout the United States, where members of other races and groups having found success in the United States, in direct contridiction of the idea of integration, have sent back to their mother country for a wife from among their own people, and for members of their families to share in their success, and in the great American promise of assimiliation, and equality under law.

The great American promise of assimiliation, the right to be separate and independent, liberty and equality under law, was the road to which the Negro was being pointed by the late great Booker T. Washington, and toward which he was traveling at an admirable speed before his progress was deflected and retarded, and his eyes turned toward more uncertain goals by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, and other critics of the education theory and philosophy of Booker T. Washington. Having all but lost sight of the goals set for him by Washington, whose theory and philosophy of education has since been adopted and proclaimed throughout the educational world there are those who would hold up to the Negro, integration, as the only cure for his ills.

Yet, in all the history of the United States, no racial or ethnic group, with the exception of the voices now being heard from certain sections of opinion among Negroes, have cried out for integration in exchange for the promise of assimiliation, the right to be separate and independent, and the guarantee of liberty, and equality under law, as contained in the Constitution of the United States.

The loss of race pride, of which the cry for integration is the first and best evidence, is already causing efforts of Negroes to establish business and give opportunity to other Negroes to wither and die; with this trend pointing to more disastrous results to come.

The great promise of assimiliation, the right to be separate and independent, liberty and equality under law also gives to each of the various racial and ethnic groups in the United States, including the Negro, the right to resist integration with any other group. It is for this reason, and because of this right, that the demand for integration is arousing such bitter opposition and causing the Negro to lose so many friends, and the help that he was receiving from white people in the South, even in his effort towards the right to vote during the past few years, when his aim was seen as only the right to be separate, and liberty and equality under law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

In the above views it should be plain to every thinking Negro that the demand for integration will never become the foundation upon which to build mutual respect and understanding, harmony and goodwill between white people and Negro people of Mississippi, and of the South, and to a large extent those of the entire nation.

Finally, and in the above views, the JACKSON ADVOCATE and its Editor, where ever equality can be provided would have Negro teachers teaching Negro children in Negro schools through all the years of future history.

What Other Newspapers Say

Integration Proceeds

(From New York Times)

The sporadic student "strikes" against the end of school segregation are reprehensible, but they should not be allowed to distort the entire picture. With a few notable and well-publicized exceptions, the program of integrated education has been going ahead smoothly since the opening of the academic year in most of the border areas where division of races had heretofore been enforced in the schools.

In Delaware, for example, integration is being successfully introduced in Wilmington, even though it has been successfully resisted in Milford. In Maryland nothing was heard about anti-integration moves until after the ugly incidents in Milford were well publicized; and since then apparently the only city affected has been Baltimore. In West Virginia twenty-five counties have proceeded quietly to complete or partial integration, while the new order has been temporarily abandoned in just one. In Missouri school integration has been wide-spread with no reported incidents. In New Mexico and Arizona the story is the same.

In view of this record it appears that considerable advance has already been made toward a general recognition that race has nothing to do wth education or with any of the other civil rights that belong to all citizens equally. The revolution this implies in the thinking and customs of some citizens cannot be accomplished overnight, but it will eventually be accomplished. The young men and women of Washington and Baltimore and a few smaller towns who have been demonstrating against desegregation are fighting a lost as well as a worthless cause.

These youngsters deserve blame for their disorderliness and pity for their ignorance; but the blame if not the pity belong in far greater measure to those among their elders who have egged them on. One of the most tragic photographs to have emerged from the present agitation is that of a few young children sitting quietly at a protest meeting against desegregation in Atlanta at which a fiery cross was burned by adults —presumably their parents—decked out in Ku Klux Klan uniforms. One cannot help but think of the lines from "South Pacific": "You've got to be taught to be afraid of people whose skin is a different shade. "You've got to be taught before it's too late. Before you are six or seven or eight. To hate all the people your relatives hate—You've got to be carefully taught" But that kind of teaching is on the way out in this country, and the ultimate ending of segregation in the schools will help speed its demise.

The full measure of the school problem facing Alabama can be understood only by including estimates of future attendance. Some estimates by race and year were printed in the latest issue of "The Education Bulletin," published by the Alabama Education Association. They show considerable variation between the races as to changes in school attendance.

Broadly speaking, the figures indicate a rising interest among Negroes in education. The number of Negro pupils has been increasing faster than the number of white pupils, and in excess of the increase in population.

For example, between the school years 1929-30 and 1953-54, there was a slight decline in white students in the elementary grades in Alabama, but Negro students increased 12 per cent. In high schools in the same period, white students increased 70 per cent, but Negro students increased 560 per cent.

There were no comparable changes in the makeup of the population in that period. In fact, there was a comparative decline in the percentage of the Negro population. The changes indicated above reflect the increasing attention being given by both Negroes and whites to education for the Negroes.

And the variations in such figures are not yet ended. The Southern Regional Education Board estimates that between the school years 1953-54 and 1959-60, there will be an increase in Alabama of white elementary pupils of 7 per cent and of Negro pupils 14 per cent. The increases in high school enrollment in that period are expected to be: whites 10.1 per cent; Negroes, 31 per cent.

Thus are made clear important aspects of the problem as Alabama strives to bring about equality of educational opportunity.

Our Opinions

A Judge In Need

A new name appeared in the news columns of the American press this week. The name which will long be remembered is that of J. Harper Meredith of the West Virginia Circuit Court.

Faced with a miniature duplicate of what happened in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Del, at the Annabelle school in Four States, W. Va., Judge Meredith took a firm position that ended the resistence by parents to the new law of desegration in record time.

First he described the school strike as "a rebellion against the government," then he added:

"Such a rebellion as this cannot be tolerated. It cannot continue and I won't permit it to continue. In this case the state is being attacked by a group of citizens. It amounts to rebellion. They are attempting to wreck a function of the government.

"If necessary I will fill the jails until their feet are sticking out of the windows."

He criticized the school board which had attempted to reason with the parents before going to court for not bringing the matter before him sooner.

Twenty-four hours after Judge Harper issued the injunction restraining the parents from interfering with the operation of the school the strike was over—desegregation had become an accepted fact.

The judge has exemplified and proved the efficiency of the belief we have always held: that a firm stand by persons in authority can overcome the resistance of malcontents to social progress.

There is a great need in many other localities for men like Judge Meredith—Chicago for example where the city authorities have been clumsily fumbling with a housing situation for more than a year.

Business And The May 17 Decision

Defender

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the National Negro Business League convention in Chicago last week, John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender related the effects of the Supreme Court decision of May 17 on Negro business in his introduction of Atty. W. Robert Ming on a program paying tribute to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief legal counsel. Because it sets forth clearly the change that must come in the thinking of Negroes in business we reproduce it here.

It is fitting and proper that the National Negro Business League should pay tribute to a great American — Thurgood Marshall. We owe him a debt of gratitude. But I wonder if we, as business men and women, fully realize the effect that the Supreme Court decision will have upon us as business people.

Chicago, Ill.

Barriers have been falling all around us and now with the school segregation decision, barriers will be falling faster than ever.

Sat. 11-30-54

In his annual address, our president Mr. Sudduth stated that "In 1948 at our Atlantic City Convention, it dawned upon us that our survival in business was threatened by the discovery of the Negro market."

I don't believe that this point can be over-emphasized.

P. 9

Three years ago in Detroit, before the Booker T. Washington Trade Association, I made an address entitled "The Dollar is Green."

I tried to emphasize that if we do not wake up hurriedly to what is going on about us, competition for not only the Negro market, but just plain business competition would force us out of business; that we must stop thinking in terms of Negro business and start thinking of just plain business.

In my own organization, I say frankly, our competition is not the Pittsburgh Courier, Afro-American or Ebony Magazine —for when you think in terms of big business in America, all of us combined have not scratched the surface.

The Defender's competition in Chicago is the Chicago Tribune, Daily News, Sun-Times and American the city's dailies. The Tribune, for instance, not only sells advertising on the national scene on the basis of covering the Negro market, but has salesmen here on 47th street selling at a rate camparable or lower than ours.

Much more serious than that is the integration of workers. We are finding it increasingly more difficult to get competent workers. In most cases, they can get better wages and working conditions with white firms.

We should thank Thurgood Marshall and all others who are working in this field for the breaking down of segregation will make better businessmen out of all of us.

Under our capitalistic system, even with complete integration we will not become a real factor in American life until we have become an economic factor.

Integration will make us walk from the vestibule into the living room of American business life.

Courier Editorials

Mississippi Amazed

GOVERNOR HUGH WHITE and most of the other white people of Mississippi were amazed a few days ago when a group of ninety Negro leaders from all parts of the state stood up and frankly told him that they would not accept a plan of voluntary segregation presented to them in an attempt to by-pass the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated public schools.

White Mississippi was amazed because this stand of the Negro leaders was so contrary to what it had come to expect from Negroes in positions of leadership in that state and supposed to be fearful of speaking up to the white powers-that-be.

It is no news that much of Mississippi is living in the past but it takes an incident like this to show how far in the past it is living, as far as "understanding" the Negro is concerned.

Indeed, there are a whole lot of people outside Mississippi who have swallowed for so long the propaganda about the supposedly terrified Negro leaders of that state that they, too, were amazed by the actions of these representatives of black people.

The Courier has never held this view of Mississippi Negro leadership, so we were not amazed by the stand of the dauntless ninety.

Throughout the South we have been witnessing a wonderful demonstration of real leadership on the part of Negroes of prominence in various fields who have something to lose but have set a fine example for others to follow by refusing to support the segregation which has degraded our people so long.

Of course Governor White has announced that he will call the Legislature into special session on Sept. 7 to consider a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the state's public school system.

This is the latest gimmick of the unreconstructed South to disloyally by-pass the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, but like all of its other efforts to set back the clock, it will fail.

We doubt that the majority of the white people of the South will permit their legislatures to destroy the public school system so laboriously and expensively built up through the years.

We think the politicians like White, Talmadge, Byrnes, et al, are going to be even more amazed by the reaction of their white constituents to ending the public school system than by the courage and determination of the ninety Negro leaders of Mississippi.

Americans, regardless of color, are rejoicing over the U. S. Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools as a long step in the direction of full freedom, one of the Daily Worker's columnists, Abner Berry, himself a Negro, devoted his Aug. 3 column, "On the Way," to a discussion of the question, "Will Integration Equal Disintegration?"

The burden of the piece is that while desegregation is desirable, "there are indications that some persons in the campaign for integration would go much further. They would like to cease being Negroes."

Berry then goes on to say that "I want all my rights as a United States citizen, an American, but within this is also the right to be a Negro," and proceeds with a lot of phony "arguments" stressing the continuing necessity for Negro organization as Negroes.

He even slaps at the Negro graduate nurses for having dissolved their organization some years back because their battle for integration had been won.

Stripped of Communist Aesopian verbiage, this means that the Reds are fearful that progress may be swift in eliminating practices, laws and institutions that set colored people apart as Negroes that Communist propagandists will lose one of their main hole cards.

It is through harping on "minorities" and their problems, in accordance with the policy laid down by Stalin, that communism has everywhere been able to annoy, disrupt and divide nations preparatory to destroying them; and this has been especially marked since the 1928 congress of the Third Internationale began concentrating on the Negro problem.

Berry and his kind want and need Negroes to remain Negroes in the sense of a social class whereas all thinking American Negroes simply want to be American citizens without racial distinction.

Reds are alarmed by any reform which threatens the color caste system upon which they have been profitably feeding at the expense of America for thirty years, and they have done their utmost to perpetuate it while pretending that they want to eliminate it.

It was for this reason that they strove for years, not without success to popularize the expression, "the Negro people," the fantastic program of "Self-Determination for the Black Belt," and the constant and loud-mouthed emphasis on "racism."

Just as they admittedly made an alliance with the Southern Bourbons during World War II (after Russia was attacked by Hitler) and soft-pedaled their program of "Negro liberation," so today in veiled manner they are taking substantially the same position as the Byrneses and Talmadges who also harp on the need for racial integrity.

"While there is emphasis on integration," says Berry, "there will also have to be an intensified drive to strengthen their organization of the Negro people to achieve and enforce the final victory."

In other words, he means, "Please, Uncle Sam, don't take our meal ticket away."

EDUCATION 1954

NEGRO PRESS

One Man's Journal

By Howard B. Woods

Tune in 'Howard Woods Reports,' a News Cast and Commentary, Monday through Friday, 9 to 9:15 p.m. WTMV (1490 Kcl).

Integration—A Two Way Street

THERE ARE A NUMBER of panels being conducted throughout the community in which the audiences are getting a frank and spirited discussion on the integration of St. Louis Public Schools. Such discussions are not only informative and helpful, but they also serve to condition the parents for whatever adjustments are necessary in the various phases of the public school program. The Board of Education has announced the school districts for the second step in its desegregation plan. From all evidences, the redistricting has been done carefully, fairly and with the best interests of the students uppermost. Such things are the mechanics of the new program, the human side is yet to follow.

IT MIGHT BE WELL TO keep in mind that racial integration is a two-way street. There is equally as much responsibility on the part of Negroes as it is upon their white brothers. We were intensely interested in the remarks of Mrs. Reba Mosby, Vashon high school teacher, at one of the panels held last Sunday evening. "Good race relations is built from both sides," said this teacher, who has had much experience in this field working wth young people of high school age. She said "we have been accused of being oversensitive," adding that the role of the Negro in this transition period must be to assess it fairly.

SHE WARNED THAT SHE did not mean that Negroes should think in terms of some collective conduct, but rather as American individuals determined to shoulder each's responsibility in a social change. And speaking on this matter of "social" change, Leo Bohanon of the Urban League had a good answer for this one. Answering a question from the audience as to whether or not Negroes could achieve economic equality without social equality, Bohanon said much depends upon one's interpretation of social equality.

THE WHOLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC pattern must move forward as one, said Leo, explaining that both social and economic rights means the right to own and buy a home of one's choice where one pleases; the right to employment on the basis of ability; the right to a night's lodging in a public hotel; the right to enjoy public accommodations and other such basic American rights. Some people, said Leo, (too many, we believe) think social equality means the right to invite oneself into my or your home without being invited, the right to marry someone's daughter with or without her consent or the right to invade someone's private party." Those, said Bohanon, are personal and private rights and should not be confused with social rights.

IN THIS WHOLE AREA of discussion, however, it might be well for all of us to approach the question, as Mrs. Mosby suggested, with a quiet voice. This community has progressed well in the field of human relations. There is no need to fear that it will do less in the months to come. That progress has not been without effort on the part of good forward thinking citizens. It must continue unhampered. The hotheads and intemperates, whether white or black must not be allowed to impede this program for the healthy well being of us all.

EDUCATION 1954

The Hypocrites Rave

Proponents of segregation are now making strenuous efforts to convince the American people the Supreme Court of the United States is just about to invade the legislative branch of government, and thus cloud the vital issue of observance. Down in the deep recesses of Dixie there is determined opposition to the court's ruling bordering on open rebellion, and it is felt a deft method by which to dodge compliance will be to stage a fight between the legislative and judicial branches of government.

Black Dispatch

The high court, when it ruled segregation invalid earlier in the year, told the various states it would have more to say about methods of implementation later on, and more recently has said this spelling out of an action program for the states will be developed and enlarged upon in September or October. Because the court took this position many officials in state government have seized upon the questionable notion that the court has not rendered a final decision, which everyone having discourse to reason knows is not true. Unquestionably the high court has decided that it is unconstitutional to separate citizens, based upon color or race, in any tax-supported facility. The court is not meeting in September to ponder that issue.

Put

Our notion is the high court simply adopted this formula for observance to give the recalcitrant South a cooling-off period. To have decided that observance must immediately follow the judgment of the Washington tribunal might have brought about open revolt. There were Talmadge and Byrnes threatening to abandon the public school system, and other units of state government standing ready to throw road-blocks in the path of observance. The Supreme Court knew this. The court knows that to delay observance, as it has done, it could thus bypass the threats of both the Georgia and South Carolina governors, for both of them will be out of office following the first of the year, and the newcomers will have had an opportunity to feel the public pulse on this subject. We think the action of the court in delaying enforcement and performance was a wise and judicious step.

Oklahoma City

Then too, in the trial of all of the segregation cases this writer has been identified with, southern attorney generals have always pleaded for time. The argument in the Sipuel and McLaurin cases, from the lips of Attorney General Williamson, was that Oklahoma was entitled to a reasonable period in which to make the change-over to an integrated program. Surely no sincere approach to this controversial subject will not overlook the fact that state legislatures will have to pass new laws and as in Oklahoma a new system of taxation for education will have to be forthcoming. There are numberless things that will have to be done in disposing of our dual system of education. The court doubtless thought about this phase of the subject and assumed that in many instances some states would voluntarily make the change-over, thus giving other states a pattern to follow. Our belief is the high court did the only reasonable thing it possibly could have done in the premises.

But the folk who dissent want to make a monster out of the Supreme Court's action. Numerous editorials are being published alleging that the Supreme Court is now invading the sacred precincts of the legislative branch of government attempting to dictate what type of laws shall be passed. The traditional ire Americans develop when one branch of government trespasses on another is being currently whipped up at a furious pace. The real issue may get lost in this sort of shuffle, and that it what we believe dissenters have in mind.

Ltr 8-14-54

No objection is made when the President of the United States sends a message to congress telling the legislative body what laws the chief executive believes should be passed, but the pro-segregationists are going to throw a blue fit if, and when the judiciary indicates from the bench what type and character of rules should be formulated to make effective its ruling on segregation. What is the difference between the President of the United States sending a message to Congress and the judiciary expressing a viewpoint for the benefit of the legislative branch of government? Will someone please disclose where right ends and wrong enters in such an argument? There should be some point where the three branches of government enjoy speaking acquaintance one with the other.

What we fear is disturbing Dixiecrats these days is belief the Supreme Court may suggest a rule of action which will obviate the declared intention of many to escape and evade the ruling of the high court. What the high court says might morally invade the sacred precincts of states' rights. In fact we believe this is the bottom of the whole matter. We have always viewed states' rights as a principle which permits state government to do anything state government wants to do. It was this principal that shunted us off into the Civil war, based in the idea that any directive from the central government could be ignored and nullified by local self government. Almost 100 years following Appomatox the South is moving back to the same subversive position of ante-bellum days. Dixiecrats do not want a sane and loyal course of observance charted because that is not what Dixiecrats have planned.

One of our contemporaries said this week:

> "If segregation school laws are unconstitutional it follows naturally that all segregation laws are unconstitutional."

Now that is precisely the position of the Black Dispatch, and we have said this before in this column since the Supreme Court decision on segregation. From where we sit and observe what is going on we know now that in many sections of the South there is not going to be acceptance of the idea that all forms of segregation based upon race and color are unconstitutional and invalid. Some cities are saying the decision relates solely to schools, and thus will hold tenaciously to all forms of segregation other than schools. This is the intention of the dissenters if we interpret correctly what they are saying just now.

With this subversion and disloyalty in mind, the South is in no temper to have the Supreme Court of the Uinted States issue a clarifying statement. The South does not want anything spelled out so that no fool can err. The South wants to be left alone in the adoption of vicious dilatory tactics which will completely devitalize the judgment of the high court. Those who have this in mind feel the thing to do is to attack the court, and allege the judiciary is now attempting to take over the duties and functions of the legislative branch of government.

NEGRO PRESS

Some Will Fight

REPRISALS against Negro teachers refusing to endorse continued segregation in public schools in the South and the passage of recent legislation designed to perpetuate racial discrimination indicate that there are some elements in the South who have every intention of fighting the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Moreover, the number and power of these ilk are likely to grow as the time approaches for definite implementation of integration.

This new terrorism is clearly designed to intimidate both the Negroes and the High Court so that an atmosphere will be created conducive to softening the determination of the powers-that-be to end public school segregation at this time.

Of course no one expected that all would be smooth sailing, knowing the undeniable opposition to racial integration which exists in many parts of this country.

Revolutionary changes have nowhere been brought about over-night, not even in the armed services and the various Government departments and jurisdictions.

Nevertheless, progress has been and will be made, and it will continue because in our view the majority of white Americans have outgrown the psychological need for racial separatism.

For one thing, Negroes are not being intimidated but are going ahead with plans to do all in their power to support the stand of the Supreme Court, opposition or no opposition.

For another thing, it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all thinking people that the dual school system is too costly and will become more so with the tremendous increase of school-age children. This is especially true in the rural areas where the greatest opposition to desegregation seems to center.

Again, the rapid closing of the cultural gap between the two groups, which is clearly obvious to all observers, removes many of the basic objections which once were held.

Finally, there is a tremendous shortage of teachers in all parts of the country, and this, coupled with the large body of well-trained Negro teachers who are generally equal in competence to the whites, will serve as a guarantee that few of the Negroes can be spared.

There will be reprisals here and there, injustices, discrimination against Negro teachers and pupils, and perhaps occasional violence, but eventually the opposition will weaken and die out.

Nowhere in the world have so many drastic changes taken place in such short time as in this country because Americans are accustomed to and welcome change. In time the vast majority will welcome this one.

Letters To The Editor.

Journal & Guide

History Writing Virginia Ticket

Norfolk, Va.

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Attorney -General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said recently that the NAACP would not be allowed to write the ticket for Virginia. Surely one of his intelligence would not fail to see that history is writing the ticket for Virginia. The NAACP merely interprets it.

It perhaps, would be well for the gentleman to accept the fact that the NAACP and the Negro are inseparable and are indestructibly one. Nothing but futility will result from any attempt which may be made to drive a wedge between the Negro and the NAACP. Futhermore, the Negro is not begging or asking for a gratuity. He is demanding a constitutional right. In order that our thinking may not be clouded with emotion and that the issue be kept in its proper prospective, we can not over-emphasize the latter point too strongly—the right as an American citizen to choose for himself that which he thinks best for himself, his right to equality, justice and freedom. These rights he has earned and purchased with the sweat and blood of his enslaved ancestors, and the blood of his kinsmen who died on Pork Chop Hill in Korea. No, not a gratuity, a right. He demands nothing more; he will accept nothing less.

Sat. 1-30-54

THE NEGRO takes heart from the fact that these are momentous times in history. He realizes with acute awareness that the flame of freedom burns with added resilience not only on his breast, but is aglow in many lands—India, China, Burma, Indo-China and Africa. He knows that God and history and right are with him. Too, he senses the fact that world opinion lies in the balance for him. Not to seize this propitious moment would be a catastrophic blunder which future generations would never forgive. His means is integration; his guide is faith; his end is equality. Therefore, he intends to press the end with relentlessness, but with the calm assurance that equality, justice and freedom will come. They will come as inevitably as tomorrow comes. Freedom to pursue happiness-freedom to live wherever he wishes; yes, and freedom to attend school where he is academically qualified.

Editorial

THOSE WHO labor under the delusion that Negroes seek integration merely to mingle and associate with the whites because they believe the whites to be a superior race indulge in erroneous thinking. Any superiority or alleged superiority which requires force or law to sustain itself is, in the judgment of many educated persons, not superiority but weakness.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Myth About Negro Teachers

All who read this will remember that one of the myths and goblins that has been manufactured by the opponents of desegregation, to frighten Negroes in general and Negro teachers in particular, has been the charge that Negro teachers would lose their jobs in an integrated school system These prophets of gloom have said: "Look at the thousands of Negro schcol teachers in the South. Do you want to lose those teaching jobs?" It is always good, when these myths and goblins are paraded in front of us, to take time out to separate the facts from the fiction.

Well, Kansas was one of the states involved in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States holding segregation to be a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There was a recent Associated Press dispatch on what has happened on the desegregation front in that state, which just a few months ago was trying to get the Supreme Court to uphold the "separate but equal" doctrine. What is said in this article about the situation of Negro teachers is of special interest. Listen to this:

"Atchinson, the proslavery center in the days when Free Soilers and Dixie partisans clashed in 'bleeding Kansas', set a fast pace with integration of all but one of its divided schools this fall. It took the further step of hiring for the first time, a Negro teacher to instruct white--and eventually mixed--classes." Listen also to this:

"Lawrence, also in eastern Kansas, has hired a Negro to teach elementary school physical education."

It just shows that, instead of Negroes losing their teaching jobs, new teaching jobs are actually being opened to Negroes, where none existed before. It is always so with freedom, the more freedom there is. the more blessings there are for all. It is only where freedom is limited that the blessings to the sons and daughters of freedom are limited.

INTO AMERICA'S MAIN STREAM

One of the hopeful prospects from the era of integration now opening up is that, as Negro boys and girls prepare themselves in high school, college, or university, they will have opportunity for using their knowledge and skills in the main stream of American life, rather than only in the ghetto life of a segregated society. One glaring example for this needs is the field of journalism in the United States. Up until now the journalistic talents of Negroes have been confined almost exclusively to segregated Negro publications. There is now some hope that Negroes may have a wider opportunity for moving into America's main stream of journalistic endeavor.

One illustration is that George S. Schuyler, New York editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, is now writing for the Spadea Syndicate, and one of his pieces, "Governments Are Still Unsettled Below the Rio Grande," was the feature item in cartoon on the editorial page of a recent issue of the Twin City Sentinuel, afternoon white daily in Winston-Salem, N. C. The editors knew that Mr. Schuyler was a Negro. His piece was not the traditional discussion of race and color, neither of which was even mentioned. It was simply a critical analysis of the Communist problem in South America. If Mr. Schuyler's name had not appeared as the byline, there would have been no possible way for anybody to know that the piece was written by a Negro. Doubtless thousands of white readers of the paper still do not know that he is a Negro.

More and more Negroes must learn to develop skills and services and products and offer them into America's main stream purely on their merits. The fact that George S. Schuyler had this piece accepted by this syndicate and that at least one Southern daily feature it, with knowledge, on its editorial page is some indication of the possibilities.

The Economy Of Integration

The nation's capital is already proving the economy of integration of the schools in the District of Columbia. This is brought into graphic focus by the case of the two segregated teachers colleges which have been maintained in Washington: Miner Teachers College for Negroes and Harris Teachers College for whites. According to a news dispatch, there has been "an enrollment of 588 with thirty-five teachers" at Miner and "an enrollment of 348 with thirty-eight" instructors at Harris. After the present school year, the news story continues, "the two colleges will become one unit and will be located in the present Cardoza High School which is to be closed in June."

The closing of Cardoza, which has been made possible by integrating its Negro students into the other high schools of the District, will thus bring about a double saving. Under the segregated system Cardoza was needed to accommodate Negro students It is no longer needed under integration. Thus the District school system saves the operation of one full high school. That this is quite a saving is indicated by the statement in the news story that "it is also planned at the same time to open a junior high school unit in the Cardoza building to serve as a laboratory school for the merged colleges." The Cardoza building is thus large enough to accommodate the two merged colleges and to provide a laboratory junior high school as well.

On the side of the colleges, the economy will come in the elimination altogether of one of the two colleges which have heretofore been operated under the segregated pattern. This will save on building facilities and on staff as well. These savings can thus be made available for enriching and enlarging the training of prospective teachers. Justice thus results in economy and the net result is an enlargement of freedom and the improvement of citizenship.

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THE REAL TROUBLE

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

In Richmond, Va., a public hearing is being held concerning the course Virginia will take in the current controversy over the Supreme court decision on segregation in our schools. Obviously the segregationists have "packed" the hearing; and they are attempting, by a strategy of numbers, to carry the day for segregation; and because the commitee was appointed by Gov. Stanley, who is himself a pro-segregationist, it takes no prophet to foretell the outcome of the hearing.

From the way the segregationists went about it, they are determined to keep segregation in Virginia and are refusing to face up to the problems integration will pose. But as was so aptly expressed by one of the integrationists, problems have never been solved by evasion and sooner or later they recur with multiplying possibilities.

Strangely enough, not a segregationist offered any good reason for continuing segregation. The most they had to offer was the suggestion that segregation was "better for both races;" but in just what particulars it was better, none dared to venture a reason.

But as every intelligent person knows, segregation is a concomitant of white supremacy, and is one of its buttresses. Without the assumption of white superiority and white supremacy, segregation looks silly; but with white supremacy predicated, it becomes a necessity and must be maintained at any cost. Nothing was said about the moral corruption that will come of trying to evade and destroy the law of the land; nothing has been said about the absurdity of looking to the law for protection on the one hand and descreating and destroying the law on the other; nothing has been said about the conflict between segregation and Christian ethic and the fundamental conflict between segregation and the teachings of Jesus Christ. In fact, the highest hurdle the segregationists are called upon to scale is the teaching of Jesus Christ. If the segregationists could somehow dispose of Jesus, they would have smooth sailing in their attempts to foist upon this nation forever the curse of segregation.

But as in that day that Jesus stood before Pilate, and forced upon the Roman official the choice between Himself and Barabbas, the real issue in this matter of segregation is Jesus Christ himself. The strength of the men fighting so valiantly for human rights and decency stems from the teachings of Jesus Christ. Even the Constitution, whose word and spirit are embodied in certain definite amendments, is motivated and grounded in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

If somehow Jesus Christ could be taken out of the picture, the segregationists would be divested of their pricking conscience which at present vexes them sorely. If somehow they did not have to deal with Christ along with the Negroes, they could maneuver their forces with more marked facility than at present. Even as was said of the chariots of Pharoah, "They drove them heavily," it may be said of the chariots of the segregationists, their chariots are driving heavily under the impact of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Let us not deceive ourselves, the real trouble in the premise is none other than Jesus Christ himself. If He could be taken out of the picture somehow, the decks of the segregationists would be cleared for action.

One of the heartening aspects of the hearing has been the stand taken by Christian whites in the name of Christian ethic. The sentiment on segregation among the whites is by no means unanimous. Although the audience is heavily packed, here and there a positive and timely voice is lifted for integration.

It is more than heartening to know that there are whites here in boss-ridden Virginia who are willing to stand up and be counted on the side of Christ and true democracy. Not only here and now, but wherever the cause of democracy and Christianity are jeopardized by color considerations, we will always find some democratic and Christian whites vigilant and valiant in their stand for righteousness. Herein lies the hope of the nation. The real trouble in the segregation issue is Jesus Christ.

Educators Take Stand For Intergration

Probably the best, most comprehensive, meaningful and sober statement endorsing the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation came from a group of Southern Negro educators a fortnight ago at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The statement referred to was published in its entirety in the columns of this newspaper last week.

With the essence of true statesmanship, tact, restraint but resolute firmness it was clearly obvious as to where intelligent and militant Negro leadership stands on the whole matter of segregation in our Nation's Public Schools.

Briefly their position was that the decision was inevitable and consistent with the movement toward full democracy in this country and that its immediate implementation should and can be effected through sober and intelligent planning by Americans who believe in the ideal of human brotherhood and true democracy.

Their advice to other educators, clear and unmistakable was: "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the court's decision . . . to do this would be tantamount to sharing in a plan to destroy the very fabric of our Constitutional Government."

Further that they stand ready, willing and able to cooperate with those of goodwill and honest intent to implement the court's decision.

The statement was truly one which every Negro living in America could be intensely proud of because it spelled out once and for all times where our leadership stands . . . on the side of law and order.

Without a doubt the statement made the bitter and bigoted opposition look extremely small and cheap, as well as totally unaware of the decision's significance to an uneasy, tension filled world.

Surely the statement should be reassuring, heartwarming and inspiring to all Negroes.

Louisiana educators who had a hand in making the statement were Dr. A. W. Dent of Dillard U. and George Longe of the new Alfred G. Lawless School of New Orleans.

We hope that every Negro thoroughly familiarizes himself with the historic statement because it is truly great as well as informative.

In our humble way, we sincerely and proudly commend the makers of the statement for their wisdom, courage and good sense.

Our Opinions

It Is Still Wrong

We regret that the four to four decision of the United States Supreme Court failed to change a lower court opinion that constitutional violations were involved in the denial of a burial plot to an American soldier hero because he was not white.

Sgt. John Rice, who was part Indian was killed while fighting as a soldier in the United States army in Korea in 1951. His white widow, Evelyn, was prevented

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from burying his body in Sioux City Memorial Park cemetery because of a racial restrictive clause.

Former President Truman was so disturbed when he heard of the incident that he ordered that the body of the hero be taken to Washington for interment in Arlington National cemetery with highest military honors.

The widow sued the cemetery for $60,000 damages. The cemetery justified its action on the strength of the restrictive clause and was upheld by the Iowa courts.

Her lawyers in appealing to the U. S. Supreme Court argued that the ruling gave judicial sanction to racial discrimination and pointed out that the Supreme Court had earlier decreed that restrictive clauses in real estate contracts could not be enforced in the courts.

Attorneys for the cemetery successfully argued that no effort was being made on the part of the state to enforce restrictive agreements.

Enough of the justices agreed to allow the lower court decision to stand.

The legal complexities baffle us, but we know an injustice exists when an American citizen who has given up his life in defense of his country can't be buried in a plot of ground because his ancestors were the wrong color or race.

If a legal attack were made uopn this restrictive clause from another angle we feel it might be ruled out.

It should be done so that no other hero's body must be brought home to dishonor and his homeland humiliated.

The Sooner The Better

The southern press seems to feel that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is unfairly pressing an advantage in asking that the United States Supreme Court set next year as the deadline for compliance with the May 17 decision.

This is not so.

The decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools should never have been necessary. But since it had to be made because of the blunder made 50 years ago in the Plessy vs Ferguson case, it came very late.

It was made to correct a situation as damaging to the United States as a cancerous growth is to the human body. It was like the first step of an operation. The sooner it is completed the better. It may hurt, but pain sometimes is necessary to

Arkansas wants
lahoma says it is financially unable to make
that desegregation can ever be realized. Ok-
the change. North Carolina predicts that
ongress. South
nation made by
a sudden change in the schools would re-
sult in racial bitterness.
There is no agreement among the states
the matter referred to Con-
Carolina wants a determination
affected by the decission in how and when the affected state.
Virginia is doubtful

Most of the states are seeking a way not only to delay the execution of the decision but also means of circumvention. They don't want to comply this year, next year or ever.

It would be making a mockery of our highest court to indulge these whims. The court has spoken and the sooner the law is affected the sooner a handicap is removed from millions of little Americans who have been disadvantaged because of color.

The NAACP is right. Now is the time.

Nickles And Dimes Will Not Do The Job

One of the decisions Negro leadership must instantly come to is that to secure the new advantages and opportunities looming just ahead of us, Negro leadership cannot afford the nickle and dime attitude and approach any longer. From here on out it is going to take leadership that spends its cash until it hurts. Instead of the average man in his community giving nothing more individually than the crowd he leads ,he must set a definite and positive example of going deep into his pocket for cash in order to spell out clearly what his followers should attempt.

No more must we have a leadership that says "Don't do as I do, but do as I say." We cannot get far with that type of leadership. We are now moving out into the field of freedom and opportunity where we must copy the action and attitude of the dominant group who offer positive and concrete leadership in giving until it hurts.

Take the NAACP. It has set 1963 as the date when the American Negro will attempt to achieve absolute freedom under the American system of government. This advance in democracy is not something that is going to just happen, 15,000,000 black men and women are going to have to make it happen, and it is going to take an entirely different approach to public questions and issues to achieve the proposed end.

In keeping with this idea the NAACP has created life memberships in the NAACP in the sum of $500.000. This is a wide leap from the $2.00 membership, but it is essential and necessary that this be done as a guide post for Mr. Ordinary Citizen, and what he should do. There are in every community scores of citizens who can purchase life memberships, for it is split up into ten equal payments of $50.00 each, and who is there among the Negro group, who, if he will, cannot afford to set aside $50.00 annually for this worthy cause, and for the dream all Negroes have of a society where he will be accorded every immolument and privilege given other citizens.

The time has come when Negroes in every community who have prospered should be able to say "I am a life member of the NAACP." You know up to now we have been saying "Yes, I have my membership card in the NAACP, and reach in our billfold and pull out a little measely $2.00 membership card. That time should be past with every black man who seeks to lead black men and women in the United States. Negro business and professional men, prosperous farmers and everyone who has gotten out of the reach of an emergency economy, where the average Negro has hitherto been held in a vise, should immediately make arrangements to purchase life memberships in the NAACP. In fact a life membership card in your bill fold should be the identifying mark of your leadership.

One can see right at the present moment that the task of integration as ordered by the high court is going to be resisted. It is going to be opposed in many strange places, and to perform the legalistic task necessary to force compliance money will have to be requisitioned as never before. Reaction is going to try every method possible to prevent full citizenship from settling down upon the shoulders of black citizenry and now is the time to give of your substance as God has prospered you.

It used to be that $500.00 was a whole lot of money, but it is not any more. There are at least two thousand Negroes in Oklahoma City, who if they decided in their own minds they wanted to set aside $50.00 annually for freedom, could do that just as easily as they could the $2.00 they have been giving. There is not a doctor, preacher or school teacher in Oklahoma City, who could not purchase a life membership in the NAACP if he would. It would mean no more to them than omitting to get that new suit or new dress. It is just that simple.

But whether it is done or not, we still want to point out that this traditional yanking out of $2.00 membership cards to display, on the part of prosperous, outstanding leaders in the community, should end. From here on out, a man who cannot pull out a life membership card should be looked upon with suspicion.

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Motive for Gradualism

The United States Supreme Court should decree an immediate end to segregation in public schools, the NAACP boldly declares in its brief filed Monday.

Acting for the parents in the Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia cases and respondents in the Delaware case, it has hammered home two strong irrefutable points.

They contend:

1. That having decided that states which segregate public school children are acting unlawfully, the Supreme Court lacks the power to decree desegregation gradually, and

2. If the Court does decide that a gradual approach is desirable, under no circumstances should desegregation be delayed beyond September, 1956.

In support of Point No. 1, the NAACP asserts it has been unable to find any precedent for delay after the court has made a ruling involving constitutional rights.

"It would be paradoxical indeed if it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights must be postponed because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings," it was argued.

Cited were two cases which involved the question of imperilling national defense.

In each case, the court held that granting relief to persons being deprived of their constitutional rights cannot be delayed even to further the war effort.

"Each day the relief is postponed is to the appelants a day of serious and irreparable injury," asserts the NAACP, "for this court has announced that segregation in public schools generates a feeling of inferiority . . . that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely even to be undone."

The NAACP, too, is on sound ground when it contends there simply is no basis for the assumption, held by all of the affected states, that gradual desegregation is better, smoother or more effective than immediate desegregation.

On the contrary, all experience indicates that gradualism only serves to make the situation worse.

Certainly opponents of immediate desegregation have no logic to support their belief that the process of transition would be more effective if allowed to lapse into years.

It is conceivable as the NAACP points out, that in some communities brief delay might be made mandatory because of administrative difficulties.

But even here, a definite and specific deadline must be fixed by the court or the momentary delays could be allowed to drag out for years.

Florida has already suggested that it would take a "generation." Virginia has frankly said, "We do not foresee a complete solution at any future time."

Here is sufficient evidence that the court must not send these cases back to the lower courts without writing into the decrees a deadline not later than September, 1956.

The truth is the NAACP has put its finger on the real motive behind outbreak of impassioned pleas for gradualism.

"Much of the opposition to forthwith desegregation," its brief pointedly concludes, "does not truly rest on any theory that it is better to accomplish it gradually.

"In considerable part, if indeed not in the main, such opposition stems from a desire that desegregation not be undertaken at all."

Washington Post Hits Postponement

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Washington Post and Times Herald saw in the action of the Senate Judiciary committee postponing until January consideration of the nomination of Judge John M. Harlan as an associate justice of the Supreme Court use of "a senatorial prerogative to make it more difficult" for the court to go ahead with the school segregation cases.

Commenting editorially on the delay under the heading, "Mr. Eastland's Obstruction," the Post said Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, whose objection caused the committee to postpone hearings on Mr. Harlan until January, "cited no good reason for his course." The Post added:

"But everyone knows that the argument on how the court should carry out its antisegregation ruling has been set for December. The effect of the Eastland objection is to force the court to go ahead with only eight members on the bench or postpone this important and long-scheduled hearing.

"Of course, the Senator had a right to object, and if any serious question concerning the nomination of Mr. Harlan had been raised, a careful investigation would be necessary.

"But the only objections filed with the Judiciary Committee have been too trivial to justify a moment's consideration. One letter complained that Mr. Harlan was a Rhodes scholar, others that he has been a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic Union, that he lacks sufficient experience and that his law firm once represented a telephone company.

Senator Eastland did not dignify these objections by referring to them and the effect was to leave his obstruction entirely without justification. In the circumstances, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that he used a senatorial prerogative to make it more difficult for the Supreme Court to go ahead with the segregation case."

THERE WAS MORE than passing significance in the action of the Southern Governors Conference, representing 13 states, in refusing to support the move of Florida's governor to put the conference on formal record as rejecting the Supreme Court school desegregation decision and calling for a constitutional amendment to permit states to continue dual systems separating the races educationally.

Governor Johns of Florida surprised his associates at the beginning of the meeting with his resolution, and met initial defeat when it was ruled that the matter could not be voted on until referred to the governors' resolution committee. This latter body rejected the resolution.

There was every reason for the state executives to "play ball" with the Floridian from an emotional and political standpoint. Although seven governors and one governor-elect issued a statement in their individual capacities protesting against racially mixed schools, five other governors and one governor-elect declined to be co-signers.

As a harbinger of things to come, the lists of for and against governors, in the matter of the protest statement, is worth study and thought. Signing up were Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Allan Shivers of Texas, Charley E. Johns of Florida, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, and Johnston Murray of Oklahoma. That any of these signed occasions no surprise at all. They represent the worse in southern politics. They range from hide-bound conservatism to outright demagoguery.

The non-signers rate special attention. They were Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, Lawrence W. Wetherby of Kentucky, Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, Francis Cherry of Arkansas, William C. Marland of West Virginia, and (guess who!!) James E. Folsom (governor-elect) of Alabama. The governors of North Carolina and Delaware were not on hand, nor was Governor Gordon Persons of Alabama. The standpatters said that Governor Hugh White of Mississippi and Governor-elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left the conference site before their statement was signed.

What we believe is the real attitude of the silent but conscientious good people of the South, as contrasted to the noisy irreconcilables and outright bigots, was voiced by Maryland's McKeldin:

"It is the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme Court decree regardless of how he feels about the matter . . . Any other course would undermine the very foundation of law and order."

In Contrasting Earl Warren And John Marshall Southerners Ignore Events Of History

(An Editorial)

IN CONNECTION with the organized official snub which the top figures of Virginia's government staged at Williamsburg last Saturday it has been interesting to read some of the contrasts drawn between CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL who was being honored, and CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN, who was the principal speaker for the United States on the occasion.

MR. WARREN is credited with having written, as well as having delivered the Court's unanimous opinion in the school segregation cases. The entire Court agreed to the opinion. Three of its members were bred and born in the South—JUSTICES BLACK, CLARK, and REID, and JUSTICE MINTON has a distinct Southern flavor. They joined in making the decision unanimous.

But MR. WARREN has drawn all of the censure from those who dislike the decision. When he was invited to Virginia to share in honoring MARSHALL, who was a Virginian and a distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of PRESIDENT ADAMS on January 31st, 1801, some Virginians, unaware of his nearness to the MARSHALL pattern, thought they were honoring MARSHALL by showing official discourtesy to WARREN.

As compared to CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL the present Chief Justice has been referred to by some lawyers in private practice, some legislators, some governors, and some attorney generals (particularly Virginia's MR. ALMOND) as a *law-breaker*. They claimed that the May 17th decision was an unconscionable violation of States' Rights.

DONALD RICHBURG, a long-time corporation lawyer, and now a visiting law professor at the University of Virginia, addressed the Maine Bar Association last week on the subject of "Lawlessness in High Places." His target was CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN, and his motive was to brand the Chief Justice as a lawbreaker—a violator of constitutional principles.

Commenting on MR. RICHBURG'S address ROSS VALENTINE, a Richmond newspaper columnist, said that if the Court undertook to implement the principle that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, "the court will no longer be a freeman's court." MR. VALENTINE added that "It will have constituted itself into a 'people's court,' uninhibited by constitutional restrictions."

The history of JOHN MARSHALL'S legal independence and of some of his decisions have been forgotten by present-day Virginians. It was his judicial breadth and independence that made him great.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says of him:

"The advent of the new chief justice was marked by a change in the conduct of business of the court. Since its organization, following the prevailing English custom, the judges had pronounced their opinions *seriatim*. But beginning with the December term 1801, the chief justice became practically the sole mouthpiece of the court. For eleven years the opinions are almost exclusively his, and there are few recorded dissents. The change was admirably adapted to strengthen the power and dignity of the court. Marshall . . . delivered the opinion in . . . practically all cases involving the interpretation of the constitution."

The *Britannica* notes that "the task of expounding the constitution in the most critical period of its history was his," and quotes historic cases in which MARSHALL'S decisions "adopted a principle which is now generally perceived to be essential to the preservation of the United States as a Federal State." We quote from two of them:

In *Marbury vs. Madison* MARSHALL decided "that it was the duty of the court to disregard any act of Congress, and, therefore, *a fortiori, any act of a legislature of one of the states, which the court thought contrary to the Federal constitution.*"

In *Cohens vs. Virginia*, he held that Congress could lawfully pass an act which permitted a person convicted in a State court, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, *if he alleged that the state act under which he was convicted conflicted with the Federal constitution or with an act of Congress.*"

Britannica says further: "During his life he was charged by followers of the States Rights school of political thought with upholding Federal power in cases not warranted by the constitution."

That is exactly what many Virginians, and others, who revere MARSHALL, charge WARREN with doing. He started out in the MARSHALL tradition. We venture the assertion that if JOHN MARSHALL and his associate justices had been given the task of deciding the question out of which came the historic decision of May 17, 1954, and had been given the same circumstances, it would have been decided just as it was decided by WARREN and his associate justices.

It is not conceiveable that anyone could reasonably charge the Chief Justice *and* his eight associates (including three southerners) with "breaking the law" and "disregarding" the Constitution. Such a travesty on justice just would not be *unanimously* participated in by *nine* great jurists, all wholly free of political reprisals by virtue of life-time appointments, and all men of great integrity, dedicated (as CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN said Saturday at Williamsburg) to "do equal and impartial justice to all its citizens."

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...zzy, Guilt Of Segregation

Informer p. 10

...a news story with news photo on the front ...of The Informer not so long ago, concerning the re... ...of two postal employees in Houston,-John M. ...Grant Sam Brawley, Mr. Walls was described in the ...as the "first Negro to be appointed supervisor of ...clerks and carriers in the South." He began his serv... ...with the Houston post office in 1919 as a substitute ...carrier, and the story that "he was promoted to ...in charge November 1 1949 and on April 16, 1952 he ...assigned to foreman

Houston, Texas

...story also said: "The 58-year-old Mr. Walls serv... ...president of the Houston Branch of the National Al... ...of Postal Employees for six years and he was also ...leader of District One of N. A. P. E. for six years." Mr. ...Brawley began his postal service in 1920 and both he and ...Walls were veterans of World War I. it was stated ...news photo showed Houston's Postmaster Granville ...Miller presenting a certificate of meritorious service to ...Walls in the presence of William C. Day, president of ...District One of NAPE. Mr. Brawley also received a like ...certificate.

Sat. 12-4-54

...More coming to the point suggested by the heading ...the comment, congratulations and good wishes are in ...order to these faithful servants of the people and their ...government. They have had long and honorable careers in ...their chosen occupations, and they have provided excellent ...examples to inspire other postal employees to achieve ...similar certificates of meritorious service. They have also ...proved that the fine qualities which they displayed in their ...service is not a matter of race or color.

...Despite of all this, however, there are still many ...places in the South which will not open similar doors of ...employment opportunity to Negroes. While Mr. Walls and ...Mr. Brawley were proving their metal and demonstrating ...their ability, there were and are other cities which keeps the ...doors to postal jobs closed to Negro applicants. It is part ...of the crazy quilt of segregation, which has no consistent ...pattern of total admission or total exclusion on merit. A ...Negro can never be sure that what is open to him in one ...place will not be closed solely on the basis of race and color ...in some other place.

The Federal Government's Plea For Moderation In Integration

Journal & Guide p. 10

Norfolk, Va.

THE PAST WEEK and a half has been a period of momentous incidents along the road toward desegregation of the public schools of the country not now integrated.

Virginia held and completed its public hearing on the question, then the commonwealth's school segregation commission decided against any further hearings "at this time."

12-11-54

A number of affected states filed briefs with the U. S. Supreme Court relating to the manner of desegregation, as did NAACP attorneys for the parents of children who were plaintiffs in the five historic suits, and the government of the United States, thru its Attorney-General, filed its brief as a friend of the court and on the side of desegregation.

At a press conference PRESIDENT EISENHOWER gave some extended comments on school integration, in an unprecedented exposition by a Chief Executive on a pending court case. And the Senate's judiciary committee, at the instance of a southern member, decided to put off until the new Congress convenes next year action on the President's nomination of a new justice for the high court, JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN.

Finally, the court postponed the December 6th hearing on its forthcoming desegregation decrees, which will implement its May 17th ruling, because it does not deem it wise to act until it has a full membership (MR. JUSTICE JACKSON recently died).

* * *

THE LAST EVENT may have a most vital effect on the time when the implementing court decrees are finally handed down, for if the court chooses not to tackle the admittedly prickly problem of actual desegregation procedure and timing except when it has a full membership, then southern senators can be counted upon to postpone that day to the limit by filibustering the HARLAN appointment or even, with Democratic control of the Senate next year, forcing the President to withdraw the HARLAN nomination and substitute another more acceptable to the anti-integrationists.

They have a hunch that the justice-appointee will decidedly be on the side of the desegregation devil because his grandfather was the lone dissenter from the *Ferguson vs. Plessy* decision of 1896.

That decision held segregation to be constitutional provided the Negro got equality under separateness a pious belief never realized in practice.

* * *

THE NAACP attorneys the week before told the high court that they would like integration to commence not later than September, 1955, with September '56 as the deadline, in the process of complying with the court's finding of unconstitutionality of school segregation. Six southern states' briefs all held that an abrupt abandonment of dual school systems would be dangerous. Virginia argued that in some areas of the state they could never be combined and North Carolina predicted bloodshed and race riots in some places when integration is tried.

Five of the six state briefs relative to the decrees, and the NAACP lawyers', as well as U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL'S, recommended that the Supreme Court delegate to the various U. S. District Courts the actual implementation of the desegregation decision. Only MR. BROWNELL and the plaintiffs' attorneys, headed by the brilliant THURGOOD MARSHALL, urged the court to retain jurisdiction in any case, so that any unreasonable delay and obvious evasion could be promptly handled.

While the NAACP formally is against more than a year's delay in full school integration, MR. BROWNELL voiced the federal government's willingness to permit the states more time, where needed. But the government is not willing to let that time be interminable. Said MR. BROWNELL:

Popular hostility to desegregation, while admitted and recognized, "can afford no legal justification for a failure to end school segregation . . . Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, and will have to be terminated, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community."

And he significantly adds: "Any proposal for desegregation over an *indefinite* period will be unacceptable." (Our italics.—Editor)

* * *

IN COMMENT we've seen to this writing, a most notable aspect of the BROWNELL brief seems to have been overlooked and its meaning missed. In his reasoning for a position of moderation and patience in the process of integration, the Attorney General speaks of the reluctance of parents sending their children to schools "markedly inferior to those previously attended, "meaning perhaps the impact of integration that moves a child from a previously all-white to a previously all-Negro school.

It stresses the fact that Negro schools have *not* been equal in the training and the curriculum offered, to white schools, a finding recently stressed after a study by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Because of this he foresees difficulties for Negro students transferring, without loss of class standing, to a superior white school, and even envisions a mass examination to reclassify transferring Negro students.

The importance of this official concern with the past and present quality of Negro schools is the indirect affirmation it provides of the key complaint of integrationists—that segregation itself is discriminatory and no real equality of schools ever exists under a dual system. If anything, it should satisfy the court that its May 17th finding was sound, reasonable, and eminently timely.

If the inequality which exists is so monumental as to constitute one of the major administrative roadblocks to integration as MR. BROWNELL contends, then the educational short-changing which has gone on for decades is notoriously bad, as bad as claimed, and is overdue for elimination.

* * *

NO REASONABLE white southerner can sensibly complain that the federal government, speaking through its chief legal officer, has been anything but reasonable and sympathetic in the position taken through the brief just filed. In some aspects it will disappoint some people. It is a middle-of-the-road proposal. It completely disarms those die-hards who have contended that "extremists" have been in the saddle on the issue.

It will be a sad day when the contemptuous label of "extremist" can be pinned on a citizen, a lawyer, an editor, or a governmental official who simply says with MR. BROWNELL that everyone is obligated to "respect and *abide* by the law" (our italics) and that "every officer and agency of government, federal, state, and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it."

To hear the comments of some southerners, one must conclude that their memories of the oaths of office which they so solemnly swore, are lamentably short.

EDUCATION 1954

NEGRO PRESS
(COLUMNIST , LOUIS LAUTIER)

Urges "Lower Court" Handling Of School De-Segregation In South

Homer P.1 Sat. 12-4-54 P.1

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Final decrees of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation case should require rapid desegregation of public schools but permit an "intelligent, orderly, and effective solution" of the problems arising in desegregated school systems, Attorney General. Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., declared Wednesday. Mr. Brownell urged that the case be remanded to the lower courts with instructions to order the immediate admission of colored pupils to former all-white schools or require school authorities to submit within ninety days plans for desegregation.

This was stated in a brief filed in the Supreme Court by Mr. Brownell for the United States. It was in response to an invitation from the court to him to participate in the further argument of the cases on the questions of how and when the court's decision against segregated public schools shall be carried out.

The Government urges that the final decrees declare that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and that all provisions of law compelling or permitting such segregation are invalid.

Houston, Texas P.12

Mr. Brownell suggests that the final decrees contain the following instructions.

1. That the lower courts immediately enter orders directing the defendants to submit within ninety days a plan for ending, "as soon as feasible," segregation in public schools subject to their authority or control.

2. That, unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by the lower court, it shall immediately order the admission of the plaintiffs and other children similarly situated to nonsegregated public schools at the beginning of the school year.

3. That, upon submission of a plan by the defendants, the lower courts shall promptly hold a hearing to determine whether it provides for transition to a non-segregated school system as rapidly as the circumstances permit.

In approving any proposed plan, the court shall make such changes as may be required, and shall fix the earliest practicable date for completion of the program.

4. During the period, if any, allowed for the changeover to a nonsegregated system, the lower court shall require the defendants to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made in ending segregation.

Homer

Mr. Brownell also suggests that the Supreme Court itself retain jurisdiction so that it may enter any further orders which may be necessary for carrying out its mandate.

Sat. 12-4-54

He proposes that the lower courts be required to submit reports to the Supreme Court at specified intervals showing in detail the actions taken in bringing about compliance with constitutional requirements.

P.12

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone," the Government brief states, adding:

"Every officer and agency of government, federal, state, and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it. And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared.

"We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President, of "patience without compromise of principle."

Houston, Texas

School authorities and the judges of the lower courts in each area, the brief says, have the greatest familiarity with local conditions and are in the best position to evaluate their significance and effect in ending segregation in as short a period as feasible.

For the reason, the brief, the Supreme Court should not outline the precise steps that each of the defendants should take in ending public school segregation.

"Instead," the brief says, "the primary responsibility for both devising and carrying out programs for the expeditious accomplishment of the required transition should be placed upon the defendants, to be exercised under the continuing direct supervision of the district courts or appropriate state courts."

But the Supreme Court, the brief adds, should lay down standards to guide the lower courts in carrying out its decision. "A remand for further proceedings, without more," it states, "would add to the uncertainty and doubt which already exist and would only serve to make the process of adjustment more difficult."

The lower courts should be instructed to order the defendants to admit colored children immediately to public schools on a nonsegregated basis or propose promptly, for the court's consideration and approval, an effective plan for making the changeover as soon as practicable.

In passing upon proposed programs, the brief states, their acceptability should be determined by showing of the defendants that their particular plan will bring about the "total elimination of racial considerations in the admission of pupils to public schools as rapidly as local conditions allow."

"Where there are no solid obstacles to desegregation, delay is not justified and should not be permitted," the Government declares.

It is only where the lower court finds, upon clear and convincing evidence, that the defendants have met the burden of showing that abolition of segregation by the beginning of the next school term is impracticable that any delay is justifiable, the brief states.

In such a situation, the district court should fix the shortest practicable period of completing desegregation, it adds.

The Supreme Court should not enter any order which will have the effect of slowing down desegregation where it could be swiftly accomplished, the Government states.

But it should make clear that any proposal for desegregation over an indefinite period of time will be unacceptable, the brief states, and that there can be no justifications anywhere for failure to make "an immediate and substantial start toward desegregation, in a good-faith effort to end segregation as soon as feasible."

"Any period during which little or nothing is being done to further the transition would serve no useful purpose and, indeed, would only intensify the difficulties", the Government states adding:

"Where a period of time is allowed for transition, it should be for the sole purpose of enabling necessary constructive measures to be taken, and not for the purpose of permitting postponement per se."

If the plan for desegregation, proposed by school authorities, will remove, as rapidly as possible, state-imposed or state-supported racial classifications of public school pupils, the lower courts should not substitute their judgments respecting the administrative features of the program for that of the school authorities, the brief states.

Expert Evaluation

'Desegregation Differences Minor' - Lautier

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Differences between the Eisenhower Administration and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over the questions of how and when the United States Supreme Court shall put into effect its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, are minor!

Courier P.1

The position of the Administration is set out in a brief filed in the Supreme Court by the Department of Justice for the United States as a friend of the court.

Both the Justice Department and the NAACP are agreed that there should be no unnecessary delay in desegregating the public schools.

Baltimore

"If any delay is required," says the Justice Department, it should be kept to a minimum."

Pittsburgh

"Time is of the essence because the period of public school attendance is short," declares the NAACP.

One difference seems to be over the question of whether

things in its final decrees; (1) hold the Constitutional rights of Declare public school segregation in the minor children.
and all laws compelling or per- In asking that the cases be mitting such segregation are in- remanded to the lower courts, valid, and (2) remand the cases Mr. Brownell urges the Supreme to the lower courts for issuance Court to instruct the lower of detailed decrees. courts to order school authori-

In the Delaware case, Mr. ties to submit within ninety Brownell says, the Supreme days plans for desegregation of Court should order the im- the schools; to hold hearings on mediate admission of colored the proposed plan to determine pupils into former white schools its feasibility, and to supervise or permit a gradual change over the program.

Mr. Marshall proposes that the Supreme Court instruct the lower courts to specify in any decrees they may enter (1) that desegregation be begun immediately, (2) that school authorities be required to file periodic reports, and (3) fix a time by which desegregation must be completed.

The Brownell brief gives Southern politicians, who have been decrying the Supreme Court as two

In answer to this question, posed by the court, Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr., reiterates the answer given in the Justice Department's brief

MR. BROWNELL would have

the court should order the immediate admission of colored pupils into former white schools from the existing segregated public school systems to a system not based on racial distinctions.

In answer to this question, posed by the court, Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr., reiterates the answer given in the Justice Department's brief

MR. BROWNELL would have

a decree requiring desegregation as quickly as practicable, but permitting such administrative changes as necessary adjustments in the light of local conditions.

The Brownell brief gives Southern politicians, who have been decrying the Supreme Court as two

Marshall argues that only a decree requiring desegregation as quickly as necessary adjustments and mechanical changes can be made will uphold the Constitutional rights of all children.

In asking that the cases be remanded to the lower courts, Mr. Brownell urges the Supreme Court to instruct the lower courts to order school authorities to submit within ninety days plans for desegregation of the schools; to hold hearings on the proposed plan to determine its feasibility, and to supervise the program.

Mr. Marshall proposes that the Supreme Court instruct the lower courts to specify in any decrees they may enter (1) that desegregation be begun immediately, (2) that school authorities be required to file periodic reports, and (3) fix a time by which desegregation must be completed.

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* * *

Court decision, nothing to crow about. On its very first page it declares that "It is now the settled law of the land that segregation of white and colored children in the public schools of a state or of the District of Columbia is unconstitutional."

In its conclusion it places responsibility for achieving compliance with the decision against segregated public schools where it properly belongs—not solely on the judiciary.

* * *

"**EVERY OFFICER** and agency of government, Federal, state and local is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it," the Brownell brief declares, adding:

"And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared. We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President, of "patience without compromise of principle'."

EDUCATION 1954

NEGRO PRESS

Eisenhower Issues Orders to the Supreme Court

Somehow we cannot get away from the idea that the Republican party has abandoned the Negro vote, since the announcement from the President and the attorney general that they are proposing the Supreme Court permit the inferior federal courts in the United States to enforce the court's order on a regional basis. There is not enough centralization of authority in government and it looks as though this is a bid made to the reactionary wing of the party who believe in state's rights. To sum it up, it appears the South would be left to administer its own idea about the intermingling of the races.

But the President and his attorney general have no more power and authority over the Supreme Court than this writer. All they can do is recommend, and this suggestion will be recognized as such by the Supreme Court. The suggestion simply serves to reflect the position taken by the executive branch of the government since the recent election.

But if the President and his assistant are actually reneging from their previous position, it immediately faces the Democratic party with a challenging situation. It places the Republcans in the states rights lair and forces the progressive wing of the Democratic party to carry the ball of freedom.

Everyone knows that in a more or less degree, Byrnes, Talmadge and Hugh White of Missippi have a following and that if left alone there would not be any change in the relationship to services offered Negroes in public places in Dixie. That's what the President and Brownell suggest.

But thank God we have men who will be in the congress, where through legislation much of the segregation question will have to be implemented, like Alben Barkley of Kentucky, who was elected to the senate on a platform demanding a national FEPC law, and for carrying out the Supreme Court's ruling on ending school segregation. Such men, along with other liberal Democrats in the senate, are likely to carry the ball for civil rights. Barkley also seeks repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, which means that labor, plus the Negro, will be in the same political pool together.

During the next two years, leading up to the presidential election, all of the New Deal and Fair Deal programs will get a thorough going over, so that every American citizen will have a fairly good idea as to where both parties stand on these questions including the matter of segregation and the method to be used in implementing the Supreme Court's order.

We have said this before, and we repeat: the Republicans have no right to claim they are responsible for the vote of nine men on the Supreme Court bench, and it appears that is the way they feel about it, which they quite evidently did when the President and his attorney general direct the Supreme Court to settle the matter on a state's rights level. We have an idea there are some men on that court who think quite differently. When you elect a man for life to a job, he reaches his judgments outside the realm of transient expediency. He is likely to determine the right and wrong of matters far more carefully than the man who must seek his office at the gift of the people every two or four years.

This recommendation is certainly a challenge to the Democratic party, and we are wondering if they will accept the suggestion of the Republicans to change horses in the middle of the stream. Here we are almost at the door o social decency and the Republicans suggest that the naughty boys down South be permitted to decide what is and what is not segregation; what is right and what is wrong about the separation of the races.

Of course, it should be recalled the South was all primed to argue the judiciary had no right to dictate to the legislative branch, if the Supreme Court should have suggested certain legislation necessary for the enforcement of desegregation. We wonder now, since the executive branch has seen fit to tell the judiciary where to head in, whether there will be any discussion raised regarding the invasion by one unit of the federal structure by another. It appears to the Black Dispatch it is just as unconstitutional for the President and his attorney general to tell the Supreme Court what to do as it would be for the Supreme Court to advise the congress what laws it should pass. The South, however, does not seem to be affronted by this unusual action of the President and his attorney general.

At any rate, Negroes in the United States are going to stand with bated breath to find out whether seven Democratic members of the Supreme Court will be dictated to by a Republican president. It is our judgment the Democratic party has within its reach the opportunity to cement the Negro to the party of Jefferson as never before. If seven men take the position on the court that desegregation should be implemented by the Supreme Court itself, Negroes will know then that freedom from second class citizenship came from Democrats. If they follow the Eisenhower formula there will be no one to profit by such proceedure except Republicans.

The court has held that the separate but equal doctrine is a myth. It has said that segregation of the races in public places is unconstitutional. It set November 6 as the date to inaugurate this revolutionary program. It seems to us that President Eisenhower is now asking the court to reverse itself. He knows to leave this matter up to the states is to retain the status quo. The issue rests between centralization of authority and state's rights.

EDUCATION 1954

Milford and Mobs

This is a mob scene.

The above photograph was made by AFRO staff photographer Henry Phillips in front of the Lakeview High School at Milford, Delaware last week.

The picture could be duplicated in many small communities where desegregation must soon be attempted.

But it doesn't have to be.

The inevitable step toward obeying the Supreme Court's public school decision can be brought to pass without incident.

Where official action is firm, determined and unwavering as in Fayetteville, Ark., Carthage, Mo., Wilmington and Dover, Delaware, Baltimore, Washington and scores of communities across the land, nothing has happened.

Where a governor, or an attorney general, or a State Board of Education or a local Board of Education has displayed timidity, uncertainty and weakness such as was the case at White Sulphur Springs and Fairmont, West Virginia and Hillsboro, Ohio, scenes like the one above are certain to result.

When responsible officials fail to assume their legal responsibilities, the door is left wide open for the cynical irresponsibles to step in and fan to flame whatever smoldering coals of hatred and bigotry that may exist.

That's what happened at Milford.

Into the breach left by the indecision of constituted authority walked a brash, young opportunist named Bryant W. Bowles.

The president and founder of the modern successor to the Ku Klux Klan, he proceeded to harangue Milford's misguided majority of parents to giving him $5 each for dubious memberships in what he ironically calls the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

And it's fairly certain that $5 is just the beginning.

What will come the sale of badges, night sticks, storm trooper boots, bedsheet regalia and all the other equipment used by bombers and night riders.

But despite all this ten out of the 11 colored children who were entitled to attend Lakeview High School showed up for class until a new school board surrendered to bigotry and lawlessness and forced them out.

But the setback can only be temporary.

The eventual outcome of this small struggle in the momentous fight for equality has never been in doubt. These ten courageous youngsters can be assured of that fact.

They can remain fortified with the comfortable knowledge that on their side are the U.S. Constitution, world public opinion, and the great majority of Americans who sincerely believe in freedom, fairplay and equal justice.

The 1st and 14th

Some of our white friends who are vocal in their advocacy of freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of speech are equally as vocal in arguing for segregation.

The three freedoms are guaranteed in Article I, sometimes referred to as the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

The freedom of all citizens to use public institutions alike is guaranteed in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

If our friends are consistent, all of the amendments to the Constitution should be equally sacred.

Ready For Integration

It appears that Lester Granger, who writes a column just across the way from this space, went down to the North Carolina Teachers Association while it was in session at Raleigh in April and made a speech.

Mr. Granger, according to the copy of the script we saw, went on to give his reasons why we aren't ready.

According to him, the answer can be found in any Negro conversation. He is concerned about the "sly little jokes" that reflect our lack of confidence in our own group life and our group abilities.

He spelled out the clownish ways that some of our youngsters walk, talk and dress and saw their "rejection" of what we consider the cultured standards of American life.

He offered the social records of the various Negro communities as evidence for his conclusion and pointed out the high incidents of delinquency among Negro youths and the high mortality rate in the Negro neighborhood.

Mr. Granger is an experienced and a distinguished social scientist with a solid background of outstanding achievement in his field and what he says cannot be dismissed lightly.

But we think the gentleman is wrong. After 300 years of sweating and praying and cursing and fighting for first-class citizenship, we should be ready for all the rights and privileges and duties that go along with full integration in the American life.

We havec ertainly waited long enough for a chance to prove whether we are ready or not and we think we are entitled to have that chance unmolested by our impatient superiors.—Amsterdam News.

WHAT AFRO READERS SAY----

'I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it.'—Voltaire on Helvetius.

DELAWARE'S DISGRACE

Wilmington, Del. — The school incidents at Milford have served to disgrace Delaware before the eyes of the world.

Such bigotry and prejudice is expected in South Carolina or Mississippi, but comes as a rude shock to most Delewarens to find that it exists in their state.

(Mrs.) VIVIAN WADE

New York — Why would the Delaware State Board of Education seek a ruling on the Milford situation from the State Supreme Court?

Both the Delaware court and the U.S. Supreme Court have held that to compel one race of pupils to travel 19 miles to school, while another attends class right in the community is discrimination and therefore unconstitutional.

And this decision pre-dates by several years the Supreme Court's momentous decision of May 17, 1954 holding that segregation, itself, is unconstitutional.

MARIAN WATKINS

Harrisburg, Pa. — Gov. J. Caleb Boggs didn't reflect any glory upon himself by his dilly dallying tactics in the Milford matter.

If he had moved without delay to back up the Milford board of education when it made its courageous and legal move toward integration, there would have been no trouble.

Instead his early attitude of 'looking the other way' merely encouraged the bigots to become bolder.

It was a sorry exhibition of a responsible official ducking his responsibilities.

ARTHUR COATS

Washington—I think it's about time for Attorney General Herbert Brownell to begin an investigation of a new trouble-making agency which ironcially calls itself the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

It is this outfit, one gathers from news reports, that was behind all the disturbance in Milford, Del. It is the NAAWP that is whipping up hate talk and keeping things in foment.

Delaware has a law providing severe penalties for persons found guilty of fomenting riots. If this isn't what the NAAWP is trying to do, maybe I don't understand the law.

PAUL McKINNEY

Atlanta — Bryant W. Bowles, the Florida - born president of the NAAWP, has taken a page out of Ku Klux Klan history and is making it pay off.

He's collecting $5 from each sucker he can find who's willing to pay for being prejudiced. Thus far he claims to have roped in 50,000 members.

That's $250,000 and no end in sight. Maybe the Internal Revenue Bureau should start checking up on his income.

KARL WAGNER

CHURCH COUNCIL BACKED

New York — In upholding and teaching the truths on which our free institutions are based, the National Council of Churches officially represents 143,000 local parishes with 35,000,000 members and is one of the greatest sources of good in our country.

The council's program strikes at the very roots of forces that would undermine the life of our nation.

It is a practical, down-to-earth operation, carried on more effectively and at lower cost than was posible when each communion was functioning independently of the others.

CHARLES E. WILSON

QUESTION OF COLOR

New York — I was more than once asked whether the colored community of America would join with the colored peoples of the world in a war against the white man."

This question is crudely put. But the truth behind it is in the minds of many Americans, and on the tongues of people all over the world when they think of the status of colored people in the U.S.A.

That is probably why writers of two leading New York dailies gave so much prominence to it in reviewing Saunders Redding's book, "The Wild Dogs Are Close."

One of the reviewers writes "Saunders Redding tried to travel in India in a spirit of detached intellectual curiosity . . . (but) was only too painfully aware of some of the vulnerable aspects of our society."

The other says "one can feel compassion for a man torn between the loyalties of patriotism and color . . . " It was a pity, she says, that he was unable to disarm his Indian interrogators.

When he tried, according to these reviewers, to refute lynching and terror in the USA and "describe the enormous progress made by American Negroes, he was openly doubted."

There is no use trying to dodge the question posed to Mr. Redding by Indian public opinion.

Colored peoples of the world are deeply concerned over the colored Americans in a country that boasts of the "free world."

And with the growing national liberation struggles of the peoples of Asia and Africa, the question has been placed for solution, not by "war against the white man" but through united struggle for peace and freedom, against jim crow, colonialism, and the subjugation of peoples and nations by imperialism.

JAMES W. FORD

MRS. RUBY McCOLLUM

Jacksonville, Fla. — There's something mighty peculiar in the unseemly haste with which Judge Hal Adams rushed Mrs. Ruby McCollum off to the state asylum.

This, plus the fact that he had refused to allow visitors to see her during all the time she was awaiting re-trial suggests some dirty work at the cross roads.

CHARLES MADISON

Valdosta, Ga. — The determination of Judge Hal Adams that Mrs. McCollum would not have the opportunity to talk to any outsiders adds to the cloud of mystery hovering over this tragic case.

Now Judge Adams has held William Bradford Huie, a writer in contempt. It seems that Huie in his investigations, was getting too uncomfortably close to the truth.

(Mrs.) VERA BLACK

Tallahassee, Fal. — I am hopeful the real truth of the McCollum case will be bared during the Oct. 9 contempt trial of William Bradford Huie.

Judge Adams has done everything in his power to keep the dirty linen in this case hidden in the hamper. It should be brought out in the open for all to see just what his motive was in taking such an adamant position.

BILL MATNEY

STILL AFTER GRANGER

New York — Lester Granger is still spewing out false and petty little statements trying to take credit from the NAACP which made the great fight against school discrimination.

All Granger is trying to do is to cover himself up. Neither he nor the National Urban League ever did anything to help break down discrimination in education before May 17, 1954 when the Supreme Court handed down its decision.

Now in one breath he says it's a great decision. In another he runs down the Supreme Court by saying that it should have ruled as it did 50 years ago.

The truth is we can do without Granger. He is not fit to head of any organization which claims it is trying to help the cause of colored people. Granger must go.

MARK SMITH

EDUCATION [illegible]

Journal and Guide P.10
Norfolk Va. Sat. 10-23-54

While a great deal of progress in providing good public school buildings for Negroes in Virginia and the Carolinas has been made since the suits brought in Federal Courts for equal facilities, the above building represents the average Negro rural school building in these States. This one was used during the school session 1950-51, in Franklin County, Virginia. It, along with six others of similar or slightly better type, have now given way to an $80,000 consolidated elementary school building, provided out of the $75,000,000 Battle school fund Act.

Mr. Boothe's Alternate Plan For Virginia Public Schools

Journal and Guide P.10
Norfolk Va. Sat. 10-23-54

WE DID NOT HEAR MR. ARMISTEAD BOOTHE'S address to the "District L" teachers group in Norfolk last Friday because it was a highly segregated affair. We are reading your daily newspaper report of Mr. BOOTHE'S "Virginia Plan" on the basis of this editorial.

We have expressed disagreement with MR. BOOTHE'S plan, because like GOVERNOR STANLEY'S plan — even though it differs from it in most respects—it will reduce all of the chances Negroes will have of attending public schools in Virginia.

Among MR. BOOTHE'S proposals are these (not stated in their numerical order):

1. No child of either race should be compelled to attend a school for children of the other race. Same latitude would be given teachers as to which schools they would prefer to work in.
2. Placement of exceptional Negro pupils, if agreed to, in white schools, in limited numbers (as we understand it).
3. Local autonomy in carrying out desegregation in the schools.
4. He is quoted as saying that "good faith" could be shown by local authorities in carrying out desegregation "by eliminating discrimination and desegregation wherever no social problem is created by it."

His proposal (1) assumes that there will continue to be separate schools for white children and Negro children when the Court's final decrees are issued. His proposal (2) would be a morale wrecker for Negro children, as it amounts to "awarding scholarships" to a white school on the basis of scholastic achievements. Who will determine this special fitness, and how?

HIS NUMBER (3) proposal carries public school education back to where it was in 1908. The Constitutional convention of 1901-1902 laid the foundation for "autonomous" school districts. This abolished any uniform system of public school education, or any fairness in the distribution of funds or the provisions for educational facilities.

There were a hundred and some-odd school districts, each one with a separate pattern, evolved to fit the financial or racial situations in the district. There was no coordination of public school educational policy or program. Under this arrangement opportunities Negroes had for receiving a decent public school training were fragmentary, and in some districts merely a token compliance with the very weak State laws on the subject, which could be exercised or ignored at the discretion of the local school board.

MR. BOOTHE'S proposal (4) sounds foreign to a man of his education and experience. Desegregation may take place "wherever no social problem is created by it." In the absence of a firm resolve on the part of the State to recognize what is now the law in Virginia, as in all other States of the Union, someone will see that a "social problem" is created, whenever a Negro pupil is assigned to a formerly white school. Witness what MESSRS. ALMOND, TUCK, GRAY and STANLEY have been doing since June 1st, 1954.

NEGRO PRESS

MR. BOOTHE is unrealistic when he says: "it [the Supreme Court decision] is to us a Virginia problem," and that it should be broken down to meet the desires and conveniences and the states of mind of approximately 125 local school districts.

ONE CAN BEST judge what will happen in the future by what has happened in the past. Since 1870 when a public school system was set up in Virginia, there has been a studied determination on the part of those in political authority to discriminate against Negroes to the point of "utmost extremity," to quote the late SENATOR CARTER GLASS, who was one of the authors of the plan.

What happened after that is a matter of history. We have set into this editorial a picture of a Negro public school house, in Franklin county, Virginia, located only 10 miles from the birthplace of the late Booker T. Washington, the use of which has only recently been abandoned. There are five more in this same county, of like structure and inadequacy, which we will present in a series of editorials, of which this one is the first.

We should not like to say unreservedly that under MR. BOOTHE'S plan, if adopted, history would be reversed and Negroes, who would have no part in administering the plan, would be treated fairly. It is best, perhaps, to let a former Director of Negro Education under the State department of public instruction, a distinguished white educator, speak:

> **"In 1938-39 no fewer than 64 Virginia counties not only expended no local money for Negro instruction, but also profited from the State money received on account of Negro pupils in daily attendance."—From the volume, "Education for the Needs of the Negro in Virginia," by Dr. Fred M. Alexander (now deceased).**

What Dr. Alexander was saying was that the State treasury sent certain amounts of money each year into each school district, based upon local daily attendance, white and Negro, and that 64 counties, during one school year, during which he made his check, *not only did not spend any of this money to supplement local*

funds for Negro education, as it was intended, but diverted that part which was intended for Negroes to the education of the white children.

With this kind of documented fact in front of him, we do not see how a legislator so able as MR. BOOTHE has shown himself to be, could advocate a return to an old system, which, under segregation even, has been greatly improved, (but which was not improved until Negroes took the matter to the Federal Courts, beginning in 1939.)

A Deserved Rebuke To State Senator Gray

IT IS a good thing that some responsible white opinion in Virginia is beginning to be heard on the poorly conceived commission appointed by GOVERNOR STANLEY to "study" the procedure to be taken by the Commonwealth with reference to the Supreme Court desegregation ruling. The official publication of the Methodist Conference of the state recently questioned, and rightly, the competence of STATE SENATOR GARLAND GRAY to head the all-legislator body.

The Virginia Methodist Advocate editorially took note of SENATOR GRAY's intemperate remarks and added: ". . . It can hardly be said to represent an impartial, judicial mind, such as the people of Virginia have a right to expect of the chairman—and of the entire membership — of this special fact-finding commission . . . It raises serious questions of his competence to serve on the commission in any capacity whether as chairman or member."

A TEACHER TALKS

Supreme Court Decision and the White Teacher

WITH the handing down of the Supreme Court decision eliminating the dual system of elementary education, one more skeleton has been cleaned from our democratic house, which, in this respect has for so long needed to be set in order.

To bring about the smooth transition, all teachers are called upon to meet this new situation with greater faith in and understanding of, the American way.

The elimination of segregated schools will be more difficult for the white teacher than for the Negro teacher. Caste in America has never been a Negro problem, but a white problem.

Moreover, we have gained new psychological insights which suggest that prejudice can be, and often is, more detrimental to the group that enforces it than to the victim. Neither by interest nor experience are most white teachers prepared to meet the task with which they will be faced. Generally the Negro citizen has been regarded as remote and apart. The white teacher will be confronted with the result of years of violation of the American creed, with the resultant guilt and need for rationalization and self-justification. The burden must be borne, and the price paid, for a long history of arrogant, humiliating, and insulting treatment of their Negro fellow-citizens. They must function in an atmosphere where responsiveness has been curbed, affection and trust inhibited.

Cultural differences will now be seen in terms of individuals rather than groups—that people differ within groups to a greater extent than they do between groups. Perhaps, even what is most important—that no group has an option on all that is good. Segregation of schools, teachers, children has meant the segregation of gifts, talents and potentialities. The loss has been greater than the gain.

Law compelling democratic practices is itself a great teacher. Day-to-day behavior has a way of re-enforcing itself.

Teachers are now freed from the deteriorating effects of moral values that contradict the basic tenets of democracy. In the past, the democratic ideal was accepted with cross superficiality, gives only lip service. It was taught that all were equal, yet action negated all of these teachings. The dubious rationalizations and resultant double standards have created guilt and charges of hypocricy from all over the world. This state of affairs is now rapidly being ameliorated. **MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT.**

Daily Press Fails U. S. Public In School Integration Issue Reports

AN EDITORIAL

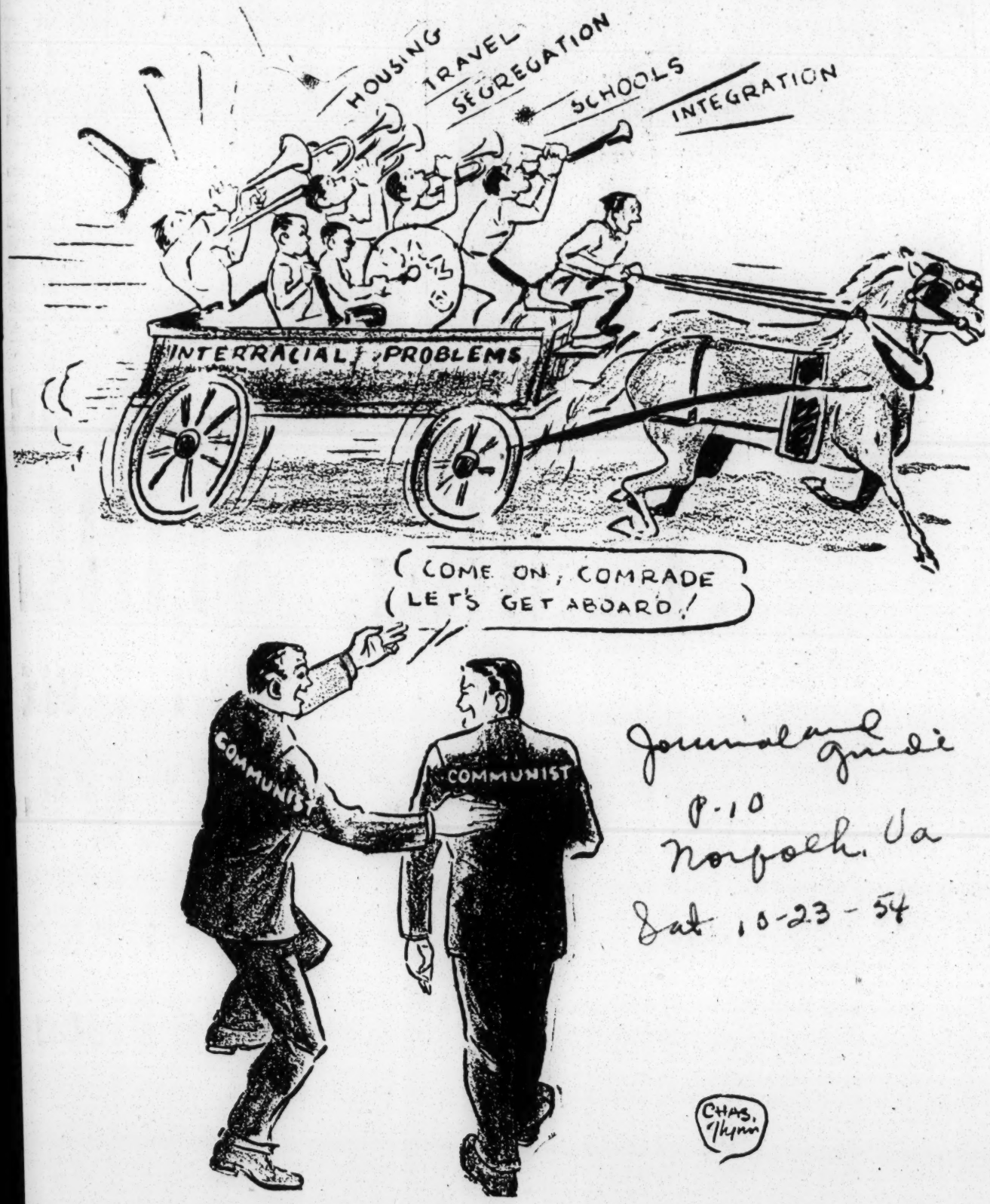
IN TIMES OF STRESS, emergency, misunderstanding, or tension the press of the nation is called upon to take a clear-cut stand on issues which affect the welfare of the people. Such a time is now.

The issue is the integration of Negro children in the public schools of the nation. The press has failed to take a clear-cut stand on this issue. Instead, it has printed columns of pro and con, and has left the reader confused.

Only a few papers have had the courage to call for compliance with the law of the land. Only a few papers have had the courage to call for an end to the evil practice of segregation.

Whatever the ultimate resolution of the public school integration issue, a great disservice will be done to the long-time welfare of this nation when demagogues are wrapped in a false mantle of respectability rather than exposed and denounced as the tyrants and terrorists they really are. Only the judgment and intelligence of calm, intelligent, decent, and law-abiding citizens will achieve a just and lasting and peaceable solution

Reds Always Ready To Climb Aboard



Journal and Guide
P-10
Norfolk, Va
Sat 10-23-54

The Governor's Oath

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The next Governor of Alabama will be beset by thorny and baffling problems, and is therefore in no need of the addition of a bedeviling matter of personal conscience and determination.

All the same, the man who stands upon the fiery Jefferson Davis star next Jan. 17 and takes the oath of office will find that he has sworn obedience to two warring masters. With respect to school segregation, the next governor will not be able to faithfully support both the United States Constitution and the Alabama Constitution.

The question of obedience to the supreme law, which is the U. S. Constitution as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, is already an issue. In the face of the Maryland rebellion over racial blending in the schools, The Baltimore Sun, reminded Gov. McKeldin that he was oath-bound to carry out the court's decree because, in the oath of office, he had sworn "that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

The aggressive Methodist bishop, G. Bromley Oxnam, asserted (Oct. 9) that "refusal to obey the law is subversive and does more to undermine democratic government than any traitor communist can do."

That is bristling language and somehow we suspect that the militant Bishop Oxnam might sometimes find himself unwilling to subordinate his God-given conscience to the Supreme Court, sovereign though it is. And by extension, Oxnam is saying that a governor, such as Byrnes or Talmadge, who recommends abandonment of a school system for the purpose of evading the Supreme Court, is more deadly than a communist traitor.

To equate a Byrnes or a Talmadge with a communist traitor is offensive, silly and grotesque. But disagreeable as Oxnam has stated the matter, it can not be denied that those who are under oath to support the U. S. Constitution and are bent upon evading the school decree will be in need of a theory of justification.

The incoming Governor of Alabama will, for a time, have a certain choice of constitutions. He will swear upon a Bible:

> . . . I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama . . .

The Alabama Constitution forbids mingling of the races in schools. The U. S. Constitution forbids school segregation.

Since the court decree has not yet been made specifically applicable to Alabama, the governor might go on for a time supporting the Alabama Constitution. But in time the federal decree will obliterate the state's constitution. Then the governor will be alone with his oath.

Sponsor Misses the Boat

The well-meaning sponsor who sent six Washington, D.C. white students to New York state last week to see how non-segregation is working in the New Rochelle high school, missed the boat if his purpose was to aid smooth operation of integregation in the Capital City schools.

He should have sent the kids' parents. If there is going to be trouble anywhere when democracy goes into the classrooms, it will be the older persons who will initiate it and egg it on.

Experience has proved that wherever non-segregation has been honestly tried, the only stumbling blocks to the program has come from adults, not from the kids unless prodded by their parents or by professional trouble makers.

It has been proved over and over again that democracy will work and that persons of different races and religious can and do get along until aroused by older persons who honestly resist change and by professional rabble-rousers.

It was interesting to note in the New Rochelle experiment that a New Rochelle student, a football player, had the right answer when asked by one of the visitors if he tackled a Negro player harder than he tackled a white one.

The player brushed off the query by saying: "I look at the color of the jersey, not the color of the player's skin."

It is generally this attitude that is shown by white youth in every instance where integrated program prevails.

This fact is not lost to those who oppose the non-segregated program in the public schools. They know the young people will make the adjustment if they are let alone. It is this they fear. They dread that they will get along too well.

Commenting on their visit to the mixed New Rochelle school, one of the visitors said: "I think I have a broader outlook after visiting the non-segregated school. I gained a lot by making the visit."

That is probably a typical reaction of the other five, and it is safe to believe it will be the reaction of white students in all schools where the democratic system is given an honest trial.

It is easy to believe, however, that a considerable number of adults will need time to say with the frankness of the student, "I have a broader outlook after seeing integration at work." But they will learn; they'll have to.

Disappointing Decision

The decision of the Delaware Supreme Court against the immediate readmission of ten colored children to the Milford High School is disappointing to those of us who never like to see defiance of law rewarded — even though the victory be but temporary.

For in refusing to sustain unequivocally the injunction handed down by Vice Chancellor William Marvel, the three-member court in effect delivered a slap in the face to law and order, while shockingly giving encouragement to mob rule.

In ruling as it did, the Delaware court held that "there were serious questions of law" that needed to be resolved before the ten children could return to the school nearest their homes.

As we see it, this at best is a subterfuge behind which the court seeks to delay taking action until after argument is made before the United States Supreme Court on how and when its final decree ending public school segregation shall be handed down.

That this is needless delay is best illustrated by the legal fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled many times, dating back to 1936 that a State or school district must supply equal facilities to all children within that State or district without regard to race.

This ruling made under the old discredited "separate but equal" theory, pre-dates by many years the May 17 decision declaring public school segregation to be unconstitutional.

It also is contradictory of the Delaware Court's own ruling as recently as 1952 in the Claymont School case in which the clear right of colored students to attend the school nearest their home was upheld.

Yet the ten children who for several weeks had attended the Milford High School without incident, must now travel 36 miles each day to Georgetown to obtain their schooling.

And the fact that the Delaware court postponed further hearing until two days before Christmas, indicates that it does not intend to grant these unfortunate youngsters any relief from their long daily travel until next semester, if then.

The three members of the court know in their hearts that the readmission of these children to Milford High School is inevitable.

The fact that they would deny them immediate relief from the discriminatory and illegal arrangement under which they are presently forced to attend school certainly does add to the stature of Delaware's judiciary.

front line in the battle to protect this precious right.

He has stubbornly refused to give in to the bigoted wishes of his neighbors. His courage surely merits the admiration and gratitude of all Americans who believe in justice and fair play.

Most Teachers Know The Score

One of the encouraging things about the desegregation picture in the almost total failure of the pro-segregationists to get Negro teachers to take some stand against the integration of the public schools. The fact cannot be denied that in many places Negro teachers have been under considerable pressure to indicate in some tangible way that they prefer the segregated schools. They have been tempted by the promise of prospect of rising their jobs, and generally of a reduction in the status which Negro teachers, more than white teachers, have held in the civic and cultural life of the community. The temptations have been of the same general character as those which the devil held before the Master. "Fall down and pay homage and tribute to segregation," the Negro teachers were told, "and many good things will come to you which otherwise you would miss."

Not only have Negro teachers not come out with any endorsements of segregation, but they have in some places passed forceful resolutions calling upon school officials to integrate the schools. In this latter category was a resolution adopted recently by the executive committee of the North Carolina Teachers Association which is made up of Negro teachers. The resolution said in part: "On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an unanimous opinion, declared that racial segregation in the public schools violated the provisions of our Federal Constitution. This decision, with its vast implications for cultural and social change, will undoubtedly rank in history as a milestone on the road of progress toward our American ideals of justice and equality for all men."

The resolution specifically did "endorse the court's decision as being just, courageous and timely," and it urged its membership "to support and assist in the implementation of the court's decrees, whenever forth coming." It is good for the future that those who will be teaching the children of the masses of Negroes for some little time yet, should have this attitude toward a judicial decision which is bound to have great value for all Americans. It is a most helpful prospect that most teachers know the score.

Are Negroes Still Practicing Segregation?

Inadvertently the state teachers in session here last week failed to do two things that were very important. They failed to name a committee on integration that would have for its purpose uniting its forces with that of the whites, and it showed its very definite uncertainty of what is going to happen when the court takes additional action about this matter next month through the election of another president of the OANT.

During the business council one of the teachers got up and asked the point-blank question as to whether this meeting was the end of the Association, to which question was very unsatisfactorily answered. No one seemed willing in that group of instructors to make a positive statement on this subject.

But with the eminence of this situation right upon us, the state teachers confined their efforts to a discussion of what they assumed should be the proper place of the Negro teacher in the new interracial setup. They did this in a separate body, apart from the very people with whom they must work as the years roll by. To our notion, at the first of this year, thinking in terms of integration, (and it is not too late to do this now) there should have been a committee named by the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers to sit down with the white teachers and discuss the very questions given so much attention at the Friday afternoon session of the business council of the efforts of white teachers along this line have proved to be worthy of our democratic traditions. Phoenix, Arizona is a fine example of what Negro teachers may expect in the field of integration. In this instance two Negro teachers were placed in each one of the white schools in that city and the principal of the Negro schools was made the assistant principal of all of the schools. Could anyone ask for a better arrangement?

If we continue to practice segregation as we approach this radical adjustment in our American school system, the Negro teacher is forcing the white instructors to approach these basic decisions without the benefit of the thinking of the Negro teacher, and we will end up with the ancient declaration that the white man does not want or desire our approach to this subject. Just now, as we travel into this no man's land of integration, we believe the white man is anxious to examine the thinking of the Negro teacher. The Black Dispatch urges here and now that this idea and concept of thinking out a plan of integration be mapped out together with the white teacher, and not away from him. When the plan as outlined Friday is finally completed, what will be done with it? Will it be forwarded to the white teachers? Why not sit down in a give-and-take conference and work out this agenda?

One of the white speakers at the Friday night session referred to a plan that this paper has suggested all along. He said there should be an immediate inter-change of ideas through exchange teachers in our schools. Why would it, for instance, not be an excellent idea to permit the teachers in Truman school to exchange classes for a day or week? The Negro teachers monitor the white students and the whites assume the same responsibility with the blacks. This would be a very revealing experience for both faculties. This should in a large measure precede the final integration program.

But this sort of planning for integration cannot even be started with the Negro teachers off in a huddle somewhere talking solely about black problems and the whites talking about Nordic issues. Right here at the outset we need to realize as never before that they failed to do is name a committee on integration that would have both bigger for having met. As we sat and studied the unwitting victims of segregation. They themselves were the unwilling to swim solely in known waters, and they did not intend to get far away from the bank.

We believe the white teachers are showing greater interest in integration than the blacks, for it was Principal Douglass high school, who recently said he had applications from white teachers to instruct in his modern plant. How many black teachers are there who have actually entertained the idea of teaching in a white school?

And this should not be recalled the white politician said right here in Oklahoma, when black folk were fighting for suffrage he did not desire, and would not have the vote of a Negro. Thirty years after the Negro got the ballot you cannot find a white office holder or campaigner for office who would make that mistake, or show any inclination in that direction The meetings the past Tuesday night in the Negro district when the candidates promised everything not nailed down to the Negro citizen disproves any such silly philosophy.

When we were fighting segregation in Oklahoma City thousands of whites averred they would never live beside blacks, or in the same neighborhood. The fact that today white and black live all over Oklahoma City, and within rock-throwing distance of the state capitol, indicates clearly that the whites were just talking loud during that precarious period. The federal government recently announced that thousands of whites and blacks were living peacefully in federally-owned housing projects all over the nation. All of this experience teaches that our sole responsibility is to stand for the things we know to be right and leave it to time to carve out our pattern of living. Just as there is more good than bad in every individual so it is with nations. The innate virtue and brotherhood in our society will destroy the intolerants who like the bull frogs in a stream have more noise than numbers.

We are hoping the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers will expand the responsibilities of their integration committee to do what is suggested here. In a certain respect Joe Johnson has an unusually challenging position which we are trusting he will face, as he faced similar [illegible] he was a star on the ancient Langston football squad. In those days as now, he was taught that it is [illegible] action, that counts. In this instance and responsibility, Mr. Johnson must recall that he is playing today on the school team with white men, and they should be consulted whenever the team goes into the huddle. This is one time when white and black alike should hearken to the philosophy of a sage who admonished:

> "We cannot get harmony in American life unless when we play the piano we depend upon the black as well as the white keys."

The Supreme Court of the United States has swallowed this philosophy, hook, bait and sinker, and it is up to Joe Johnson and the Negro teachers to find harmony in Oklahoma the same way.

Latest Box Score

On School Integration!

(By Courier Press Service)

As outside of the tenor of happenings along the battle front of segregation in the United States, the first scholastic football game to be played in Fairmont, W. Va., between white and Negro schools has been set for Sept. 30.

Fairmont High School, operating in its last year as a segregated Negro school and as state Negro football champions, will play Fairmont West. The game was arranged when Coaches Bix Dawson of West and "Happy" Belmear of Fairmont found that both teams were idle on the 30th.

But the box score continued to reflect chaotic conditions during education policy in some sections as "die-hards" continue to fight the supreme court of the land.

SOME OF THE HAPPENINGS were as follows:

1. Although U. S. Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren is slated to be the principal speaker on John Marshall Day in Williamsburg on Saturday, top state officials in Virgina are making regrets that they cannot attend.

2. **The NAACP reports that white high school students who demonstrated against Negro pupils in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., have withdrawn their objections to Negroes assigned to "their" school.**

3. **Walter Carrington, one of fourteen American delegates to the World Assembly of Youth in Singapore, said that his tour through India, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaya and Egypt revealed that each Dixie move against integration received wide publicity in Asia and Africa.**

4. Delegates to the seventh annual congress of the U. S. National Student Association have called for immediate desegregation of the public schools.

5. **John Gunther, reporting on his tour of Africa in Look magazine, says that although many Africans reject communism as a white movement, segregation and colonial rule are playing into the hands of Communists.**

6. **In Greensboro, N. C., two girls who attended a Negro school last year have applied for admission to a white school this year on the grounds that they are "Indians." The girls say they are of Scotch-Irish-English-"Indian" extraction.**

7. Nashville's school board remained steadfast in its decision to deny white children of two Fisk University professors the right to attend the Pearl Elementary School nearest their home. Pearl is an all-Negro school.

8. Five Negro pupils have been enrolled in the Fayetteville (Ark.) High School for the fall term.

9. Five local NAACP branches have filed school desegregation petitions with five public school boards of education in Alabama towns.

10. Mississippi passed legislation, with Gov. Hugh White's approval, which will make it possible for the state to abolish public schools.

11. Southeastern and McNeese colleges in Louisiana have been sued in Federal Court by Negro students demanding the right to enroll.

12. Six Southern states have served notice that they want to participate in Supreme Court hearings next month. The states are Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Maryland.

13. A Brookford, N. C., pastor who was once so prejudiced that he "refused to shake a Negro's hand," is lecturing to his non-segregated and racially mixed congregation on the evils of jim crow. He is the Rev. W. C. Laney of the Brookford Baptist Church.

14. **Marion G. Ford Jr., whose application was accepted and then rejected by the University of Texas, has appealed to the school's board of regents.**

15. The Englewood (N. J.) Board of Education has been accused of discriminating against Negroes by revising school district boundaries.

16. W. W. Trent, superintendent of schools for the State of West Virginia, is maintaining a "hands off" attitude on school integration. He said that local boards are free to make their own decisions.

17. In Tallahassee, Fla., a group of white and Negro leaders approved the continuance of public education in Florida.

18. **Five Southern states have decided not to be represented during the U. S. Supreme Court's October implementation hearings. The states who are boycotting the sessions include South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama.**

19. **In Hillsboro, Ohio, the Board of Education rezoned its schools so that 90 per cent of the Negro children will be sent back to the jim crow Lincoln School. No white children will be assigned to the Lincoln School.**

20. Mississippi's Clarion-Ledger, the state's leading newspaper, quoted unnamed legislators as predicting force would be necessary to keep Negroes out of white schools. One reportedly said a "few killings" would be the best thing for the state.

21. Harris Teachers College in St. Louis has been integrated.

22. **In Gastonia, Texas, seventy-five Negro pupils refused to board a school bus for Dallas, some miles away. Parents are suing the state for a modern eight-room building with cafeteria and gymnasium for the seventy-five students.**

23. Southwestern Louisiana Institute is registering Negro students . . . but doing it under a Federal Court order.

24. Forty Negro parents have demanded that the Caddo Parish School Board set up a program of integration in Shreveport.

Anti-Integrationists Are Grasping At Straw

IT HAS BEEN revealed that the rabble-rousing pamphlets distributed in and around Milford Delaware, and successfully calculated to disrupt the peaceful and harmonious integration of students under the mandate of the Supreme Court, were put out under the auspices of a new organization calling itself the National Association for the Advancement of *White* People.

The pamphlets purported to assess the findings of a tour of and survey in segregated-school states. One claim put forth in the literature was obviously false on its face, by claiming that 99 percent of *both* races favored continued segregation in schools. Another claim, designed to stir up violent reactions to integration, was that dynamiting would be resorted to, if necessary, to avoid compliance with court and school authorities' directives to end enforced school segregation.

In those isolated areas, such as White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Hillsboro, Ohio, and Milford, where difficulties have occurred, one can be pretty sure that it is not the students nor even the parents who are to blame—but mischief-making individuals and groups such as the NAAWP, a lineal descendant of the KKK. Some southern papers including, we regret to observe, Norfolk's *Ledger-Dispatch*, are grasping at these instances of resistance to the new day in education to assert that it will be hopeless to continue with the integration effort.

Joining the chorus on the past weekend was a leading anti-integrationist, GOVERNOR BYRNES of South Carolina, who declared: "the racial disturbances . . . present a powerful argument in favor of the continuance of segregated schools." It would seem superfluous to add that in such expressions the wish is father to the thought.

It has been repeatedly suggested in some quarters that the vandalism, arson, and dynamitings in the Coronado section in Norfolk county are the work of such mischief makers as stirred up the folk in Milford. In view of the level-headedness voiced by many of Coronado's white residents, it would not be surprising that there is validity in the idea, although some Coronadians must share a great deal of the blame.

If more leaders and the constituted authorities take the firm positions that GOVERNOR J. CALEB BOGGS of Delaware and FRANK J. LAUCHE of Ohio have, these abortive but dangerous hot-heads can be held in check and saner citizens given the incentive to stand up for right and for law and order.

GOVERNOR BOGGS demanded the reopening of Milford schools "without incident" and called upon "every citizen, regardless of his personal views, to see that law and order and calmness prevail." GOVERNOR LAUCHE, taking note of the rancor in Hillsboro in his state, observed that wherever segregation still prevailed "a hurt is being imposed upon Negro youth," and he called for full educational equality.

Citizens worthy of their privilege must see to it that skulking, cowardly, and undemocratic persons and agencies do not succeed in efforts to thwart the willingness of the decent people, however unhappily, to abide by laws and court's interpretations of laws.

...o's Ready for What

Eagle P. 1 Thur. 9-16-54 Tulsa, Okla.

Whites as Well as Negroes Must Help Smooth Path to Intergation

Second in a Series

By Thelma Thurston Gorham, Managing Editor

Community response was gratifying (to say the least) to last week's front page editorial—the first of a series planned to discuss ways in which North Tulsans, as well as South, East and West Tulsans, can work together to smooth the path of desegregation.

All the comments, pro and con, have been greatly enjoyed and appreciated. Even the charge that the writer uses too many big words. (You ain't heard nothin' Yet—what this community is going to need is a good postage-stamp size vestpocket dictionary that can be read with a magnifying glass.)

However, there was one comment which causes concern to the writer and posses the question, "Who isn't ready for what?" It came from a prominent leader on "our side of the tracks." In effect he said, "that kind of talk is like giving aid and comfort to the enemy. It's just what some white folk want to hear—that we aren't ready."

"Who isn't ready for what?" was my simple-sounding reply, because it seems that the white folk have as much getting ready to do as the folk of color. Also, at the same time, it must be recognized that there are many persons on both sides of the tracks who are as ready as they'll ever be. There are many colored folk who know how to conduct themselves in public places a great deal more aplomb, tact and diplomacy courtesy and dignity than a great many of their brethren of no color. There are many white Tulsans who are more willing to bend in the right direction to make integration work than a great many folk of color.

There are a few and a half-dozen or the other proposition—who isn't on our side of the tracks.

It isn't the unreadiness that's important. It's the constructive things that can be done to move forward, and prepare the way for a smooth, harmonious approach to the inevitable.

For integration is so inevitable that more thought should be given to all the ways in which it can be approached or achieved sensibly and harmoniously.

One of the first things that both white folk and colored folk need to get READY is to divest themselves of some of their fears. Here in Tulsa, it seems that the folk on both sides of the track are afraid of each other. Fear causes men to do preverse and senseless things.

It has caused white men deny Negroes their civil rights and human rights and relegate them to second class citizenship in this land for over 300 years.

It causes communities to go to ridiculous and expensive lengths to establish separate schools and other separate institutions.

It causes Negroes to lock themselves in mental and structural prisons and say, "We don't want white people in our part of town because they'll make it hard for us."

It has caused so-called Caucasian whites to write into their residential agreements, "Only White Christians Accepted."

It has made it virtually impossible for persons of Catholic religion to get jobs as teachers in the public schools of some communities.

It has caused to be branded as "reds" or "Communists" persons whose only subversive act was to seek rights for the minority which the majority did not want to give.

It has caused industrialists to create vast community and civic problems in an effort to meet labor needs and still maintain a reservoir of low-paid Negro unskilled help, rather than train or upgrade Negroes for skilled work.

Guilt-feeling, the aftermath of unreasonable fears, also causes men to do queer things. Here in Tulsa, it seems to be a mixture of fear and guilt feeling that rises like a wall between the tracks that literally and figuratively separate North Tulsans from their white brethren.

Fear and the remembrance of it are like ashes in the mouths of Negroes who recall that "there was a riot once." Whites would rather not be reminded at all—they remember that it didn't have to happen.

Fear and guilt—unhappy cause and effect. Both are a part of the pervading pattern of unreadiness which both whites and Negroes must clear up before real integration can come to any community—not just Tulsa.

A lot of things are needed on both sides of the tracks. They are nebulous, intangible things. Practical-minded and materialistic men call them "idealistic." Things like sincerity, patience, understanding, sympathy, loyalty. Things like a way of living that a Great Teacher once presented, and which men have since dubbed The Golden Rule. Things that some men call the eternal verities. Things like love (not sex), truth, honor.

Basically, what we need here in Tulsa are more folk on both sides of the tracks who can forgive and forget—forgive those who wronged, and then forget the whole messy mess. (Riots are real messy, I've been told).

We need folk who can forgive themselves for being born white and others for being born black—or vice versa. And we need fewer forecasters and prophets of failure and doom and more citizens with moral stability and inner security (enough faith in the innate goodness and wisdom of God's plan for mankind) to say, "It can be done and then pitch in and help do the job. Until some of those needs are met, I keep wondering, "Who's ready for what?"

Mob Rule Only Part of U. S. Segregation Picture

Virginian Mon. 10-4-54

It was a day of shame in American history when the authorities of Milford, Delaware, bowed to mob rule rather than support the laws and Constitution of the United States. At the same time it is important to stress that the disgraceful scene there is an exception rather than the rule — so far — with respect to desegregation in U. S. schools since the U. S. Supreme Court decision. P. 10

Desegregation, according to a survey in the New York Times, is moving along three lines:

In the Deep South, efforts are concentrated not on openly defying the Supreme Court but on evading its decision, delaying compliance, and promoting schemes to abolish public schools. In most border States, desegregation is moving quietly, with no incidents. Finally, in Milford, in one district of West Virginia and in Baltimore — where the Milford contagion spread—there has been open defiance and resort to mob rule.

Philadelphia Pa

There is reason for gratification that in the District of Columbia integration of colored and white students is progressing "at a fast clip." In Missouri, with large sections having "strong Southern sentiments," the school integration in 69 counties has been "widespread and resulted in no incidents." In New Mexico, Arizona and Kansas integration has been successful, and almost complete.

There is every reason to believe there would have been no trouble in Milford, or in Baltimore, without the hate-spreading agitation of outsiders parading under the name of the "Association for the Advancement of White People."

There is every reason and desire to have desegregation generally proceed with "tact and judgment." Deep customs and difficult problems are involved. But when men openly defy the law; when the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia calls the Supreme Court decision an "act of tyranny," says "no true Southerner feels morally bound" by it, and urges that it be resisted—then it is time to remind such inciters of rebellion that the law is the law, that loyal Americans will respect it—and others must.

The lesson of Milford is that timidity, vacillation and fear of mob rule invited the breakdown of law. But in much of the Nation it is clear that desegregation problems can be met without violence, without mobocracy—and with the judgment, tolerance and good will which are the real base of American law and American life.

Leadership For Desegregation

[illegible] some more encouraging news of church leadership [illegible] desegregation. The Central Alabama Methodist Con[illegible] has taken an enlightened and well-reasoned stand in sup[illegible] of both the May 17 Supreme Court decision and sound and [illegible] methods of implementation.

It went so far as to "call upon all disciples of Jesus Christ ev[illegible] to join us in support of the implementation of this de[illegible] which surely promotes Christian principles of brotherhood [illegible] human dignity." What must be understood is that state-en[illegible] school segregation is not only wrongful discrimination, but [illegible], which is unconstitutional. Segregation is one of the ug[illegible] and most vicious forms of discrimination.

Whether or not one likes the decision is hardly as important [illegible] whether one likes to be a good citizen and a practical Christian. Good citizens and practicing Christians are those who obey the [illegible]. One in being a good citizen cannot pick out the laws he will [illegible] obey and those he will disrespect. Human beings can ad[illegible] to change and the May 17 decision will test just what kind of [illegible] human beings some of us are.

The Central Alabama Conference appealed to "the members [illegible] this conference to give their full support to the implemen[illegible] of this (May 17 United States Supreme Court) decision in [illegible] respective communities." Placing it on the member basis [illegible] at the community level will bring grass roots strength. As friends, neighbors and Christian beings this adjustment can be made without undue irritation and friction, we think. At least it should be tried in a spirit of goodwill and good sense.

Just about all of the large Negro-directed church organiza[illegible] in Alabama, like on the national scene, have thrown their support behind law, order and adjustment. The meaning to be drawn from such action is that church leadership will have a hand in helping to make the adjustment. Yet it will require courage and light.

At its recent meeting the World Council of Churches adopted the following statement:

"In the matter of the Church's task amid racial and ethnic [illegible], the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches [illegible] its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, [illegible] or ethnic origins is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompat[illegible] with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the [illegible] of Christ. The assembly urges the churches within its [illegible] to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimina[illegible] and to work for their abolition within their own life and with[illegible].

"In doing so the assembly is painfully aware that, in the re[illegible] of the contemporary world, many churches find themselves [illegible] by historical, political, social and ecenomic circum[illegible] which may make the immediate achievement of this ob[illegible] extremely difficult. But under God the fellowship of the [illegible] movement is such as to offer to these churches the [illegible] and encouragement to help them to overcome these dif[illegible] with the courage given by faith, and with the desire to [illegible] more faithfully to our Master.

"From its very beginning, the ecumenial movement by its [illegible] has been committed to a form of fellowship in which [illegible] segregation or discrimination. The Assembly of the [illegible] Council of Churches rejoices in this fact and confirms this [illegible] as the established policy of the council."

Trouble at School

A few troublemakers have devised mischief which quickly involved two Washington high schools. The pattern is so similar to what happened at Milford, Del., and to what is now happening in Baltimore, as to suggest a common origin. It is an ugly pattern. Agitators come into a peaceful community, play upon the latent prejudices of a few youngsters and their parents and prod students into staging a "demonstration" against an integration program that was progressing without friction and in good spirit; a couple of students behave in unseemly fashion, and then the "demonstration" understandably frightens a number of decent citizens into keeping their children out of school because of a seeming possibility of violence.

It is easy to create such a pattern—as easy as it would be to start a panic by shouting fire in a theater. The tactic is a familiar one to the Communists. It is copied from their book. And it suits their book admirably, of course. It sows bitter discord where there should be harmony, and it presents a picture of America as a land where racial bigotry is still prevalent. From the Communist point of view, it makes great propaganda for distribution throughout the Far East.

There are two imperative needs in meeting this mischief. One is for the school authorities and the police authorities to deal with it just as firmly as possible. The vacillation and temporizing with which the pattern was handled in Milford have given encouragement to the agitators and are in no small part responsible for the trouble fomented here and in Baltimore. Fortunately, Washington officials recognized the gravity of the situation at the outset and moved to meet it head on. There need be no doubt as to the capacity of the police to maintain order or as to the determination of the school board and the superintendent to call this bluff and maintain their program of orderly integration.

The second imperative need is for cool heads and decent American thinking on the part of the parents of children in the schools affected. Throughout Washington, an overwhelming majority of students, to their great credit, have refused to be stampeded. It would be out of character for them to let themselves be terrorized by a handful of dissidents. The schools are open and operating. Now that the demonstrators have had their nasty little show, it is time for the responsible citizenry of the neighborhood to give a counterdemonstration of calm loyalty to American institutions. They can give such a demonstration by sending their children back to school without delay and relying on the police to enforce the laws against disorder and against truancy with strictness and efficiency. Washington has a renewed opportunity to give the country an example of steadfastness and good will which will put an end once and for all to these manufactured "demonstrations" against a clear command of the Supreme Court.

Tide of Integration

The announcement coming from Huber Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education this week, is a compliment to the state o Missouri.

According to the Commissioner, some form of integration of white and Negro school children has begun in all parts o the State.

The Commissioner got his information from a questionnaire he sent to all county superintendents, high school and six-director elementary school districts.

In 52 of 114 counties some form of integration has been undertaken. In 54 school districts with an enrollment of 15,992, a total of 449 Negro pupils have been integrated into white schools.

This is indeed, exemplary and places the State of Missouri completely in step with other States and Cities of the nation that have faith with our National Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

In the words of Commissioner Wheeler, "Integration is not yet compulsory in Missouri and the voluntary action which has been taken all over the state shows the willingness of the people to comply with the decision of the highest court."

Integration in the United States is inevitable and that it is not being hopelessly opposed in Missouri as in some States is a consolation to both white and colored citizens.

Helen Henly, staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor reported last week:

"It is moving forward because the United States Supreme Court decision of last May 17, declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, set integration firmly into the march of history—a march which even protesting citizens probably understand can no more be turned back than the tides."

Our Opinions

Lights In The Darkness

We are glad that there are some adults in Delaware, Baltimore and Washington who have the sanity to realize how dangerous and how futile are the strikes and demonstrations against desegregation and who have the courage to speak out.

Vice President Nixon out in Council Bluffs, Iowa, last week said that he is sure that "men of good will" will join to end the storm of controversy over the end of racial segregation in the public schools.

To futher emphasize his position he announced publicly that his two daughters will continue to attend the de-segregated school in Washington where parents fomented a strike.

In a television report on the disturbances in Baltimore, a white mother whose identification we failed to get declared that she had always taught her children to respect others regardless of race and creed, that she was not in sympathy with the demonstrators and that she would continue to send her children to the desegregated school "like I think all good Americans should."

In Delaware, Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young refused to represent the Milford school board in a case brought by the parents of 10 Negro children denied admission to an all-white high school.

School Board President Edmund Steiner in accusing Young of "shirking his duty" declared:

"State law obliges the attorney general to represent all state agencies and school districts in court actions if requested to do so, and such a request was made by this board."

In reply, Young stated: "Denial of admission to schools soley on the ground of race, color and ancestry represents a violation of what I believe to be the law."

One of the most widely published pictures on the Baltimore situation showed three youths carrying a banner with the legend "Southern Don't Want Negroes." Watching from the window of the school being picketed are four girl students one of whom is a Negro.

The dailies pointed out that the sign indicated the student pickets need better training in grammar since the sign should have read "Southern Doesn't Want Negroes."

But of greater significance to us was the Negro girl in the window with her white classmates. All are smiling as though they regard the action as a high school prank and significantly the Negro girl is wedged between two white girls in one window.

The whole issue of desegregation is of no concern to them. It's an issue that has been raised by adults and inflamed by a few fanatics.

But the girls in the window have more in common as teen-agers and schoolmates than they have differences as members of different races.

The Time Is Now

The U.S. Supreme Court on May 17 found that the States have been violating the law wherever they have discriminated against colored people by school segregation.

If jim-crow schools are illegal today, we may say that they were illegal from the beginning 90 years ago.

The minute the high court declared segregation unlawful, it left the States without any legal right to enforce separate schools.

Many communities which had Jim Crow schools only because the law required it proceeded to get rid of them.

One of these communities was Baltimore. Another was Washington.

In West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico integration is proceeding at a rapid pace.

School officials of all of these cities and States could have waited until December 6 when the Supreme Court will set the final date at which all jim-crow schools must come to an end.

But these communities have a conscience, a sense of decency and a sense of moral responsibility.

If they have inflicted a grievous wrong upon colored people for 90 years, and the highest court authority tells them so, they feel it their obligation to stop doing that at once.

They do not feel they should wait to be ordered to do what is right or threatened with jail and a fine.

With them the time to halt a shameful procedure is when proper authorities advise that you are doing wrong.

The overwhelming majority of Americans would do the same thing.

A stubborn minority will always resist this or any other law.

Into this latter group falls those who must be threatened, condemned and coerced because the ignorant, the mentally sick and the morally ill are neither self-starters nor self-propelled.

Judge James K. Cullens' decision that Baltimore's school board properly exercised its legal discretion in integrating schools without waiting makes sense for order, decency and Christian morals.

It was a timely suggestion to school pickets, Ku Kluxers and bigoted politicians to quit kidding themselves or trying to deceive the people.

Jim-crow schools are now unlawful.

Decent folk will get rid of them now.

Others will be compelled to get rid of them.

The community which does what is lawful of its own free will and accord is unquestionably the progressive community.

Any other community is backward, sadly in need of reforms and an unhappy place in which to live.

Ethical Attorneys

The school board of Baton Rouge, La., on recommendation of the Joint Legislative Committee to Maintain Segregation has asked the Louisiana Bar Association to disbar two NAACP lawyers.

The board charges that some colored parents, whom the lawyers, Alex Pitcher and Johnny Jones represented in a law case, have denied that they asked these lawyers to act for them.

We believe the facts are otherwise.

NAACP lawyers do not take cases unless they have authorization from plaintiffs in writing.

They have had enough experience to know that clients, particularly in the South, can be and are often intimidated.

NAACP lawyers are as ethical as any other members of the profession. They do not accept cases without a retainer or a written authorization.

We are confident when the test comes in Louisiana, the record will show that the parents did authorize Counsels Pitcher and Jones to take the steps they did.

Equally Dangerous

There is one angle about the school desegregation flare-ups which remains puzzling to us.

In the Delaware and Maryland incidents, there appeared one central figure, who made no effort to conceal the fact that he was inciting and leading a rebellion against the Government of the United States.

He made it clear that his aim (and he succeeded at Milford, Del.) was to overthrow by naked force and violence the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court.

In speech after inflammatory speech, he called upon his misguided followers to rebel against enforcement of the law "as long as gunpowder burns."

If the activity of William Bryant Bowles and his Naitonal Association for the Advancement of White People is not subversive, the word has lost the meaning we have been led to believe it has.

Yet, curiously, not a single one of the self-appointed all-American, flag-waving super patriots has raised his voice in alarm.

Chairman Harold Velde of the House Un-American Activities Committee, from whose subversive-hunting even the pulpit is no sanctuary, has stoutly managed to keep his mouth shut.

True, he has more pressing business at hand, but one would have thought Chairman Joe McCarthy of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee would have leaped at the opportunity to cross-examine a kindred spirit in headline grabbing like Bill Bowles.

But he didn't.

And the third member of the congressional investigative triumvirate, Chairman Bill Jenner of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has remained calm and unperturbed. From him has come not a peep.

Come on fellows, let's get going. What's the matter? Has the old touch been lost? After all, a subversive is a subversive.

Whether heading a Communist-front outfit on the extreme left or leading a mob against desegregation on the far right at Milford, both are equally dangerous to the safety and security of the nation.

Both should be dealt with swiftly.

Editorial comment highly critical of Milford board and Bryant Bowles

Phila. American Sat. 10-16-54

Sat. 10-16-54

BALTIMORE

An outbreak of protests against school integration which made headlines in Delaware, Maryland and Washington evoked critical editorial comment of newspapers along the Atlantic seaboard last week.

Denial of Motherhood

"The refusal of white mothers to allow colored babies to attend the Kindergarten of the Baltimore school against which they demonstrated had the effect of denouncing their own heritage in a peculiar way," said the Lancaster (Pa.) News.

"They have borrowed the term 'undesirable' from the most backward areas of Asia and reaffirmed it for their own civilization—not merely thousands of miles, but thousands of years across the world. And they have done this to babies.

p. 3

"The questions these mothers raise involve their own integrity and love as mothers of this world. These are not politicians; they are mothers who have made an ugly public parade of prejudice strange to motherhood.

"It will take courage to visualize the kind of world they expect to create for their own children."

Baltimore Md

Hate Thy Neighbor

"There seems to be no question about the responsibility for inciting this "Hate Thy Neighbor Campaign" commented the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"It appears to be the evil work, primarily of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

"We do not know all the individuals who may be active in this revival of the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan.

"We do know that drastic action should be taken to bring the whole crew to book."

Only Part of Picture

"It was a day of shame in American history when the authorities of Milford bowed to mob rule rather than support the laws and the Constitution of the United States," said the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"There is every reason to believe there would have been no trouble in Milford, or in Baltimore, without the hate-spreading agitation of outsiders parading under the name of the "Association for the Advancement of White People.'

"... when men openly defy the law; when the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia calls the Supreme Court decision an "act of tyranny" and urges that it be resisted,—then it is time to remind such inciters of rebellion that the law is the law, that loyal Americans will respect it—and others must.

"The lesson of Milford is that timidity, vacillation and fear of mob rule invited the breakdown of law."

Clever, But Nasty

"A clever sloganeer has announced formation of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, a pointed parody on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is spearheading the battle to end segregation in public schools of the South," says the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger.

"We do not believe that white people can advance themselves by keepig the people of any other color down. A relationship of hostility between the races is degrading for all concerned, not advancing.

"The slogan is clever, but in a cheap and bitter way. We would like to be able to do something to advance the thinking and the sentiments of the misguided people who would follow such a slogan."

Peace—At What Cost!

"If it was a frightful blunder to admit colored students to the Milford school without preparing the community for this step... the new board's decision to buy peace by expelling the 11 students already enrolled is still less excusable," reasons the Wilmington Del.) Evening Journal.

"For it is an abject surrender to the forces which have been formenting lawlessness.

On With the Lessons

" the decision of the School Board on desegregation is not legally questionable; disturbances around schools during school hours are illegal, and students must go to school as usual," says the Baltimore Sun.

"Let us hope that we have seen the last of disorder and interference with the actual day-to-day operation of the schools.

"The real victims of the events of the last few days have been the children themselves. Let them go on with their lessons."

Desegregation

"The sporadic student "strikes" against the end of school segregation are reprehensible, but they should not be allowed to distort the entire picture," asserts the New York Times.

"With a few notable exceptions, the program has been going ahead smoothly since the opening of the academic year in most of the border areas where division of races had heretofore been enforcd in the schools.

"The young men and women of Washington and Baltimore and a few smaller towns who have been demonstrating are fighting for a lost as well as a worthless cause.

"These youngsters deserve blame for their disorderliness and pity for their ignorance; but the blame if not the pity belongs in far greater measure to those among their elders who have egged them on."

Clock Set Back

"Mildord's people have set the clock back with a vengeance, not to standard time, but to substandard," insists the Newark (N.J.) Evening News.

"They have given a poor example of Americanism in returning to the policy of segregation in their schools after a brave start in complying with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling against it.

"The 11 students, who for a few days attended Milford High school while most of the white pupils were kept at home, are now forced to go 19 miles in one direction or another to pursue their studies.

"Their conduct through the whole episode was exemplary. Surely, time will bring them a more equitable solution.

"Meantime, imagine what Moscow's Pravda can do with this example of American social progress."

EDUCATION 1954

Scare the Negro Teacher

In desperation to do something to offset the October action by the Supreme Court with respect to segregation the South is making strenuous effort to convince the Negro teacher that the elimination of segregation will destroy the black man's opportunity to instruct in the classrooms of the nation. Just what effect it is assumed this will have upon the abstract opinion of the court that segregation is an evil which must be abated, is not disclosed. One thing is certain, the public schools were instituted for the children of the nation, and certainly not as a private preserve for teachers.

In their endeavor to be convincing on this point southern publications must of course frankly admit the fact of prejudice. They must first of all agree that white people are so prejudiced about schools to the extent they will not permit a black man or woman to teach their child. To be considered rational in this thinking he must argue that the white man is not fair in his dealings with the black, and that he will openly deny black men and women the right to positions in the schoolroom. Our opinion is that this is not true and is certainly not borne out by experiences we are having all around us, and if what we are told is true, it is one of the very reasons why we should get rid of segregation.

Right at the present moment it is admitted the white schools of the nation are minus something like a quarter of a million instructors, and this situation comes about in the very moment when some four or five million offsprings, the backwash of the last two wars, are just about ready for kindergarten. It seems to this writer integration is coming at a time when the white man is unable to care for his normal business in the school room and will have slight opportunity to attend to the practice of bias.

White schools are minus instructors by the thousands because white teachers during the war period have elected to take other positions in industry where the pay is better and there is less work to do. Take the situation in Phoenix, where the schools were integrated recently. The school system in that city, according to a statement made by the superintendent while in Oklahoma City for an address recently, has added more Negro teachers than they had under the old segregated system. One could just as well assume that this is fairly representative of what will happen as to go out in some God-forsaken spot in Alabama or Mississippi and point out what might happen there.

But let us not dodge the issue down in those two states and others similarly situated. While we have been establishing separate schools for the past eighty-some years we have also been establishing, sometimes by force and violence, Negro neighborhoods. All over the South we have been putting the Negro school in the middle or the heart of the Negro neighborhood. Do the proponents of the idea that the white teachers is going to take over the Negro's job teaching school mean to convey the idea thousands of their dainty white girls are going to trapse down into the Negro neighborhood in Dixie daily to teach Negro children, or do they intend to convey the idea that the Negro child will daily march out of the Negro neighborhood up into the white neighborhood for instruction?

The truth is the Negro community is going to remain just as compact and as black as it is, segregation or no segregation, and there is little the white man wants to do about it other than to exude senseless chatter. Ask him when he starts sputtering about what is going to happen to the Negro school teacher, what he is going to do about instructors for the Negro school down in the Negro section of the community. He will not have an answer worth listening to on that subject.

Do not be too deeply impressed with his argument about what the white parent is not going to allow, or permit to happen. Arizona and California are two states receiving the most of their new population from Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Negroes are teaching the children of these transplanted citizens out that way and the same thing will happen in Oklahoma. Right at this moment a Negro girl is drawing pay from the state teaching nursing at the Oklahoma school of nursing right here in Oklahoma City. She did not seek the job, the job sought her, and the reason she got the job is because she was the only person immediately available to instruct in this field.

The only unwholesome fact stemming from the white man's position just now rests in the fact he admits he will be unfair and dishonest about teaching positions. If he argued there would not be enough jobs to go around we could understand that sort of reasoning, but he does not assume this position. He just says he will not give the black teacher an opportunity to do what the records show the average Negro is better prepared to do than the white instructor. This, of course, is an admission he has been reluctant to make, but since he comes up with the right answer on this subject, the Black Dispatch simply answers we are headed to another law suit which should be more easily won since the defendant comes into open court and admits in advance he is planning to violate the law of equity and social decency. This is what we might call confession before the fact. We are putting all of this down in the record now to be used latter on when his action justifies our yanking him into court.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Segregation Problems Slowly 'Untangling

(By DREW PEARSON)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The showdown on the hottest issue to face American education in our times—the integration of white and colored students—is now under way, only four short months after the supreme court issued its momentous "non-segregation" decision.

Actually, the entire world is watching how we meet the challenge. And though certain southern politicians don't realize it, Communist kibitzers are hoping we will give them ammunition for their "Hate America" campaign.

While it's too early for a conclusive report, a significant factual study already has been made by the American Friends Service Committee showing that we are handling the situation in our usual big-league, democratic manner. The Quaker report reveals general compliance with the supreme court ban on school segregation, except in some Deep South areas, where officials have made defiant statements and are openly seeking ways to circumvent the decision . . ."

EVEN THESE MAVERICKS probably will fall into line with the rest of the nation, the report indicates, after the supreme court issues decrees implementing its nonsegregation ruling. Here are some of the preliminary findings of Friends Service Committee:

Major cities in border states are taking the lead in nonsegregation this fall, notably Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington and Wilmington. The attorney general of Missouri has announced that "Provisions for separate (white and colored) schools are void."

Six West Virginia counties, including the city of Charleston, are integrating white and colored students this fall. So is Fayetteville, Ark. Little Rock is "taking the first steps."

Elsewhere in the South—school officials in Texas and Maryland have stated they will obey the law. Tennessee has a gradual plan of non-segregation, beginning with the first grade. Florida is seeking more time to cope with the problem. Virginia is "moderate." Kentucky, North Carolina and Alabama are described as remaining "non-committal."

Higher education — The University of Missouri has ended the exclusion of Negro students. So has the University of Oklahoma. The University of Texas has admitted about 300 Negro graduate students. Maryland University, which previously admitted Negroes on a limited scale, has now removed all restrictions.

NEGRO PRESS

The Friends' report doesn't attempt a detailed analysis of every state, but provides a pretty fair cross-section of how both public and parochial schools are integrating students regardless of race. Neither does the report touch on Quaker schools, which institute a policy of non-segregation similar to Catholic schools long before the supreme court ruling.

REGARDING CATHOLIC schools since the supreme court decision, the Friends Committee reports:

"The diocese of Little Rock has announced a policy of integration, affecting parochial schools in the entire state of Arkansas. In Virginia, schools in metropolitan areas are open to all. Catholic schools in Nashville have been ordered to admit students of both races, and one all-Negro school has been closed. The new integration policy in San Antonio affects all parochial schools in the central part of Texas, following earlier action in Dallas and Austin."

Misleading the Negro Teacher

We believe the Afro-American hit the nail on the head when it observed that white people who oppose the Negro teacher in the classroom are running wild in their reasoning. Says the Afro:

> "As for the colored teachers, there will be some resentment in the beginning, but it will quickly disappear.
>
> "Colored women do most of the intimate things for white children in the Far South. They nurse the white baby as soon as it is born. They guide its infant steps, change its diapers, bathe it, dress it from infancy to adolescence ,feed it, comfort it ,are closer to it and share more of its confidences, in many cases, than its own mother.
>
> "Why an unlettered colored nurse should be praised for suckling a white child and a colored teacher be condemned for teaching it its a, b, c's, or its multiplication table, no student of logic can understand."

Now there is the picture in a nut shell. If the Negro nurse can suckle the white child, why can she not teach it? There will certainly be no resentment on the part of the white child. The entire opposition will come from the white parent.

This viewpoint was aptly stressed recently by the city superintendent at El Reno when we talked with him. He seemed to think the Negro teacher was sunk and would find no opportunity to work whatsoever. He had no grounds for the allegation other than the fact the white child would resent instruction from the Negro teacher, and he dwelt upon this phase of the discussion to the extent we actually feel that it was studied and intended to convey a false impression.

There is apparent belief if enough opposition to integration is generated among Negro teachers, they in turn will bring about a situation among Negroes opposing integration. That is the only sense we can gather out of the almost unanimous denunciation we hear falling from the lips of outstanding whites who speak, and the articles daily appearing in white newspapers. "Convince the Negro school teacher this program is wrong and we have this thing whipped," someone seems to be arguing now.

The El Reno superintendent said he had just about convinced his Negro teachers in that city that they were going to be disposed of and that the Negro children would be swallowed up in the white system. He said the teacher-pupil ratio would force the authorities to dispose of the Negro school and send the Negro pupils to the white school.

In the meantime, while the reactionary whites are telling of the dire consequencies of integration for the Negro school teacher, out in Arizona, at Phoenix, integration has caused the employment of more black instructors than hitherto, and in California, where there is a frantic cry for many more qualified instructors, hundreds of Negro teachers from Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma are daily teaching white children their a-b-c's. To cap it all off, the records show more than 150 able Negro educators are now teaching in the outstanding universities of America.

In the language of the Bible, if conditions are going to be as bad in Oklahoma as intimated by some of our white seers, there is nothing left for the Negro teacher but to "take up his bed and walk" out to some of those other places where certainly the grass is greener; where the salaries are larger and tenure more certain. Do you remember that song, "California, Here I Come"? It would be a good slogan to be adopted by the Negro teacher in Oklahoma.

What Other Papers Say

Back To School

(Reprinted from the Washington Post)

There was nothing hasty about the back-to-school orders from Superintendent Corning and Police Chief Murray. Both the school authorities and the police have been extremely lenient in dealing with the groups that have continued to demonstrate against the elimination of segregation in the schools. In some instances, as at the McKinley High School, the demonstrators were skillfully diverted to other interests. Indeed, where students have been induced to analyze their alleged grievances coolly an dispassionately those grievances have usually evaporated. The time has now come to insist upon such analyses and to end the demonstrations and absenteeism that can only keep prejudice alive.

Superintendent Corning has held out real inducements to students to give up their futile and unwarranted protests. Those who are back in school today will not be penalized for their absences. Moreover, teachers will give "all possible assistance" to those students in making up the work they have missed. Those who are still absent without excuse today, however, will find themselves ineligible to hold commissions in the Cadet Corps, to serve on athletic teams, in musical or dramatic performances or other activities. This is undoubtedly a severe penalty, but, considering the disruptive nature of the demonstrations and the absenteeism, it is not too severe.

Equally stern, now that the students have had ample opportunity to let off steam, is the order from Police Chief Murray. He will not permit students to operate in "disorderly gangs or groups." If necessary to break up such gangs and get the youngsters back in school, they will be arrested. We hope that the police will continue to use their authority with restraint and good judgement, but they must undoubtedly maintain order and help to enforce the law against truancy.

With full cooperation of school authorities, the police, parents and the public, the disturbances of the last week may soon be expected to subside. The tragic thing is that some adults are still contributing to the emotionalism that has stirred up teen-age groups. This is an offense against the community which cannot be too strongly condemned. When a member of Congress thus contributes to juvenile delinquency by encouraging students to continue their protests and remain out of school, as did representative James C. Davis of Georgia, his irresponsible conduct surpasses understanding. If any students are foolish enough to follow this advice, an unconscionable share of the blame for their troubles will fall upon Congressman Davis and a few other agitators who have taken it upon themselves to overrule the Supreme Court.

Why The NAAWP Won't Succeed

The National Association for the Advancement of White People could take a lesson from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But it won't. The flash-in-the-pan organization started in Delaware to fight the de-segregation of schools is a hoodlum outfit.

If its leaders were really sincere, they would go after their objective in a legal, law-abiding manner. They will get nowhere trying to set their own desires above the Supreme Court and the law of the land.

There is only one way for the NAAWP to proceed to keep segregated schools and that is to organize a movement to change the United States constitution upon which this country was founded. In its opinion declaring segregation illegal, the Supreme Court was merely interpreting the constitution written by the founding fathers. The new organization started by Bryant W. Bowles has every right to attempt through orderly processes to change the constitution so that the Supreme Court decision would not stand up.

But instead of resorting to legal means, the NAAWP tries the outlaw approach, "The law be damned. We want our way," is the attitude of its founder and its followers.

The NAAWP won't last but a hot minute, in contrast to the 43-year-old history of the NAACP. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has consistently fought for its objectives through the orderly processes of law and has always waged its battles within the framework of the United States constitution. Its one aim has been to get America to live up to its stated principles. In his fight for liberty and freedom, the Negro has never asked for anything that was not already his legal right.

On the other hand, the NAAWP seeks to upset established law because it doesn't like it. The man who is leading the NAAWP in its program to defy the law is himself an individual law-breaker. He has been arrested for writing fraudulent checks and operating under false pretenses. What more can be expected of an organization headed by such a man?

The NAAWP reminds us of a story told by A. Conan Doyle. It seems that in one of his mysteries, the failure of a dog to attack a criminal had the characters in the story puzzled. As the story unfolded, it developed that the dog failed to sound an alarm because the intruder was well known to him, a friend. The dog's failure to act gave a clue to the crime. The important thing was not what the dog did but what it didn't do. And the significant thing is what the NAAWP doesn't do. Its failure to find some legal means to accomplish its objectives instead of resorting to hoodlumism indicates that it is not sincere but merely wants to "have its own way." In this country, the law is above the wishes of any individual or group of individuals.

What Is Behind Who?

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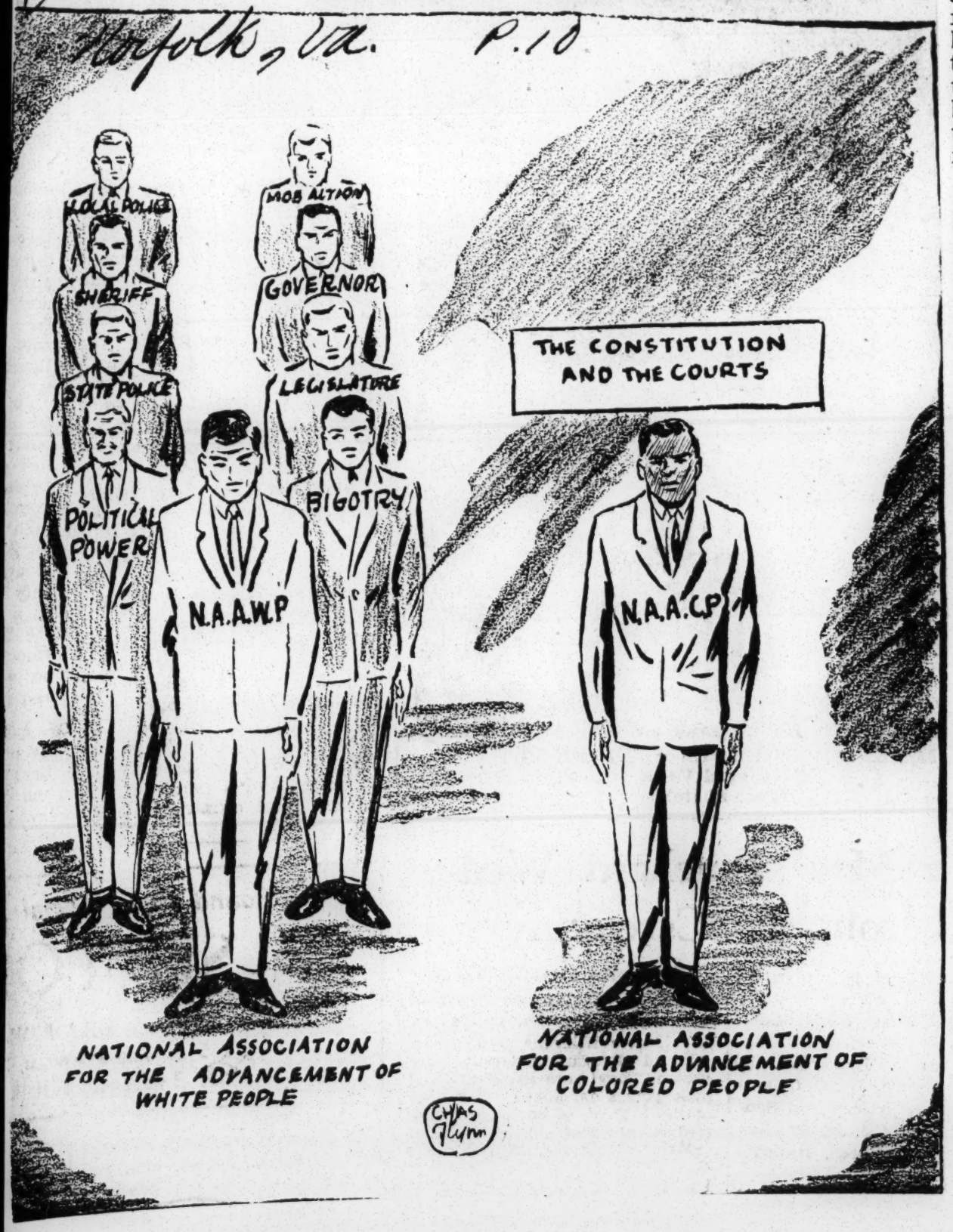
Norfolk, Va. P.10



Identifying the Mob

A/ Black Dispatch Editorial opinion

It appears to the Black Dispatch the experience Negroes are having up in White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and Milford, Maryland, immediately invites attention to the general belief among a large number of Southerners who do not think we need lynch law legislation at this period in our history. Every year we publish statistics showing the number of Negroes lynched, and the number has been reduced to such a low point we have those who say lynching is on its way out. Oklahoma City, Okla.

But the experiences we are now having with a desegregation program in public schools shows that the only recourse white people have to prevent the Negro child from exercising a right definitely and completely spelled out by the highest court in the land, is the threat of physical violence. The mob now stands at the door of school houses in West Virginia and Maryland. It is the positive proof that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People needs to press hard for the enactment by the Congress of the United States of anti-lynching legislation.

In the days when the white man circulated the lie about the Negro being a rapist, there was ample opportunity for local officials to say they did not know the identity of the mob, because these lawless gangs rushed out in the still watches of the night and wantonly killed black men. There was always a chance to at least say identification was impossible. For the mob was usually gone, following their murderous acts, before anyone with authority could come upon the scene. In many instances law enforcement officials acted in concert with the mob, but they also had an opportunity to prepare an alibi before law and order could be re-established. Sat. 10-9-54

But in this present situation there is no such unholy opportunity for the mob to clear its skirts. Here are the innocent black children who go to school, and the mob not only threatens but actually lies in wait for these children. It seems to the Black Dispatch, unless law and order have gone to the dogs, there is an opportunity to catch the mob red-handed. It has already advertised in advance what it plans to do, and surely unless law enforcement officials violate their oaths of office they will be apprehended.

A judge up in Ohio took action last week in a manner we believe should set a standard. He called the mob into court and said, "I'm going to slam so many of you into jail your feet will be sticking out the doors and windows." Needless to say, there was no trouble in that particular community, and there will be no trouble in any community in the nation wherever we find judges with the bold courage to act, or threaten to act in such manner. p.4

The South is just about to write its most shameful page in the history of race relations, and the Christian church, which should constantly teach lessons in brotherhood, is failing in its responsibility and duty. In the judgment of the Black Dispatch there should be no difficulty whatever in fully identifying the fellow who tells you in front what he plans to do, and sits in wait in front of a school building to carry out his threat.

What Other Papers Say

Trouble At School

(From The Washington Post)

A few troublemakers have devised mischief which quickly involved three Washington high schools. The pattern is so familiar to what happened at Milford, Del., and to what is now happening in Baltimore, as to suggest a common origin. It is an ugly pattern. Agitators come into a peaceful community, play upon the latent prejudices of a few youngsters and their parents and prod students into staging a "demonstration" against an integration program that was progressing without friction and in good spirit; a couple of students behave in unseemly fashion; and then the "demonstration" understandably frightens a number of decent citizens into keeping their children out of school because of a seeming possibility of violence.

It is easy to create such a pattern...as it would be to start a panic by shouting fire in a theater. The tactic is a familiar one to the Communists. It is copied from their book. And it suits their book admirably, of course. It sows bitter discord where there should be haromny, and it presents a picture of America as a land where racial bigotry is still prevalent. From the Communist point of view, it makes great propaganda for distribution throughout the Far East.

There are two imperative needs in meeting this mischief. One is for the school authorities and the police authorities to deal with it just as firmly as possible. The vacillation and temporizing with which the pattern was handled in Milford have given encouragement to the agitators and are in no small part responsible for the trouble fomented here and in Baltimore. Fortunately, Washington officials recognized the gravity of the situation at the outset and moved to meet it head on. There need be no doubt as to the capacity of the police to maintain order or as to the determination of the school board and the superintendent to call this bluff and maintain their program of orderly integration.

The second imperative need is for cool heads and decent American thinking on the part of the parents of children in the schools affected. Throughout Washington, an overwhelming majority of students, to their great credit, have refused to be stampeded. It would be out of character for them to let themselves be terrorized by a handful of hoodlums. The schools are open and operating. Now that the demonstrators have had their nasty little show, it is time for the responsible citizenry of the neighborhood to give a counterdemonstration of calm loyalty to American institutions. They can give such a demonstration by sending their children back to school without delay and relying on the police to enforce the laws against disorder and against truancy with strictness and efficiency. Washington has a renewed opportunity to give the country an example of steadfastness and good will which will put an end once and for all to these manufactured "demonstrations" against a clear command of the Supreme Court.

For Milford, Hemlock, The Bitter Hate Potion

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By FRANCIS H. MITCHELL

THERE is nothing more revoting—more low and degraded—nothing more contemptibe than a lily-livered,yellow-bellied coward who cringes in fear at the slightest scare and tucks his tail between his legs and sneaks off from the things that God intended man to stand upright for. This, today, is my estimation of Milfrod, Delaware.

MR. MITCHELL

I cannot for the life of me understand why wrong is so much stronger than right. I can't see what there is in the makeup of a creature of God that permits him to make life a cesspool—a foul, stinking miasma, to turn the stomach of the average man.

"In the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole," said the president of the Milford School board in ordering 11 Negro children back to a 40 mile a day round trip to school in Dover, Delaware. What a cruel joke. What an understatement of a treacherous deed.

• • •

THE SUPREME Court of the United States of America has said what is "in the interest of the welfare of the children," in Milford and wherever else in the United States there are children who because they are black, are looked upon as some sort of lepers. And, by God. there ought to be somebody, somewhere, with guts enough to stand up and say that wrong is not more powerful than right.

They have jails for lawbreakers, prisons for incorrigibles, and even deportation from the country for undesirable aliens. But what have they for people who with a stroke of the pen at 3.10 p. m. on September 30 make it their business to say that the law of Milford is stronger then the U. S. Constitution?

• • •

FOR THE GOOD of the community, they say. The poison of race hatred will surely kill us all if, as in years gone by, there is always someone with the power to say "if it's the poison you want, then drink it. Here is the hemlock of prejudice and aryan supremacy. Here are the threats of the burning cross and the Klan masters. Drink them all and grow fat upon them."

And where were all the churchmen when Milford went over to the enemy? Where were the good members of congregations whose national groups had in solemn assembly proclaimed the justice of the Supreme Court decision? Where were they when the caravans rolled in Milford and the bigots gathered at the airport last week to hear an itinerant troublemaker call the tune?

Where were they when the cross burned across from the school house?

• • •

WHERE ARE the law enforcement officials who could fine or punish those who keep their children from school in violation of the law?

If the parents of the Negro children refuse to send them to Dover you can believe that the lawmakers will haul out their dusty volumes and find some way to make what the Negro parents were doing illegal, and punishable.

"A great victory," says William B. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. And there is there no one to say that the skirmish has been lost, but not the battle? Are there no men of God or justice or decency in Milford or in Delaware?

Courier Editorials

Reluctant Dragons

UNQUESTIONABLY, the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court last spring was a bitter pill for much of the South to swallow.

So far only three states (not directly involved in the May 17 decision) have responded to the invitation of Chief Justice Earl Warren to appear next month to participate in the discussions relative to the manner and time in which desegregation in public schools will occur.

The three states expressing a desire to present their views in October are Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas have expressed the wish to file "friend of the court" briefs later, but did not make clear whether their attorneys general wish to take part in the oral discussion.

The Governors of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana have served notice that they will have nothing to do with the hearings.

This reluctance to accept in good grace the Supreme Court decision or to make any effort to comply with it is becoming widespread although scarcely surprising considering Dixie traditions.

Will these reluctant Southern officials continue to defy the Supreme Court mandate after the justices have prescribed the time and manner in which it is supposed to be implemented?

This is the question that a whole lot of Americans are asking as the deadline approaches.

We imagine that those states talking about doing away with public schools rather than desegregate them have bitten off a whole lot more than they will be able to chew.

True, it is possible to abolish public schools by turning them over to private ownership, and then subsidize them from state taxes, but we scarcely think it is feasible.

If a state cannot use its tax money to operate segregated schools, it is very difficult to see how it can legally use taxes collected from all the people to subsidize private schools adopting segregationist policies or excluding Negroes altogether.

When a private school accepts public monies for its support, it becomes quasi-public and would thus seem to come under the terms of the U. S. Supreme Court directive.

We imagine that mainly the reluctant dragons of desegregation will rely on such devices as school districting (which the Supreme Court cannot touch) to keep Negro and white pupils separate, and even that could be defeated by Negroes if they qualified to vote, and voted.

We are not sufficiently foolhardy to predict what will happen when the U. S. Supreme Court orders the jim-crow states to "get with it" on integration, but we surmise that after a period of smoke-screening, loud outcries and threats, the unreconstructed Southerners will come to heel, albeit reluctantly.

Some Good Reasons For School Racial Incidents

THE GREENBRIER County, West Virginia, integrated school incident, while in itself a bad case, should not be taken as absolute proof that under decrees yet to be announced by the Supreme Court, integration is impossible of attainment throughout the United States.

To accept the West Virginia case as substantial proof that "the will of the people must prevail," which is the position taken by GOVERNOR STANLEY, and to some extent agreed to by our neighbor, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, is to abandon law enforcement and surrender to the rule of anarchy.

It should be remembered that the Southern Conference of Governors maintains a well-financed department of propaganda. This bureau has left no stone unturned since long before the Supreme Court's decision, to arouse opposition to banishment of the southern system of discriminatory schools. Since the decision this bureau and its agents have done everything possible to stir up strife and trouble at any point where officials were willing to make a test case as to how integration would work.

* * *

There is no wonder that the people living in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, favorite rendezvous of southern politicians, and resort for the idle rich, would lend themselves to disorderly conduct, when southern governors are running up and down the country virtually urging tne people to revolt.

A few days ago GOVERNOR HERMAN TALMADGE, of Georgia, the most brazen bigot and political demagogue the 20th century has produced, went to the Capital of the United States, and speaking to an audience made up of members of a youth organization, openly defied the Supreme Court to try to enforce its decrees in his State.

"Even if Federal troops were sent into Georgia, the results would be worse than anything since the Civil War," this spokesman for Georgia bellowed in his most raucous tones.

* * *

What is expected of the people, who have been taught all of their lives that "custom" is *law* in the South, when their elected and appointed officials are daily urging them to defy the highest court in the land?

Mississippi has just spread this poison over the South by deciding in its legislature to abolish the public schools, if that is necessary to preserve the State's present system of discrimination.

At the same time Mississippi's State Chamber of Commerce, and another agency sponsored by the State government are advertising in magazines of national circulation, pointing out the advantages of the State as location for industrial enterprizes. Who wants to risk the cost of a manufacturing plant in a State that does not believe in the education of its people?

An industrial concern recently pulled up and left South Carolina for the reason that the "workers from whom it had to draw our employees were too low in intelligence" to handle the factory's operations.

* * *

Integration presents a great human problem, but the people of both races in the South could work out the solutions, if given time, and if let alone by the political firebrands who are urging them to openly defy the law, and to create incidents of violence, in an effort to intimidate local school authorities and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Inciting to Riot

The Southland would be so much a better place in which Negroes could live if local authorities in every community would give cheap agitators the type and character of treatment administered to the Rev. William Carter at Hobbs, New Mexico.

Integration of the public school system in Hobbs was effected last week with not a riffle of the waves. Officers patroled the streets to see that everything went along all right, and the Rev. Hobbs, who had been blowing off his head in newspaper stories about what was going to happen, was told that if anything did happen, he (Rev. Hobbs) would be jailed charged with inciting to riot.

It now appears the only brick in the community was one eminating from the heart and mind of the Rev. Carter. Everyone was all right but him. If he had been left alone with his inflammatory utterances there doubtless might have been trouble. As it turned out, when he discovered his remarks might be attributed to the incitation of riot, he immediately took to his heels and joined the other citizens in the community in supporting a program of integration.

Too often, and especially this has happened regarding mobs, slight attention has been given to the promoters who assist in the breaking down of law and order. With the development of a more liberal approach to race relations, there is going to be increasing interest in prevention of this type of outlawery. The same thing happened in Clinton, Oklahoma, when the town fathers decided they would end segregation in their municipal swimming pool. The town fathers decided they would obey the edict of the Supreme Court, and that was that. The kids in Clinton did what their parents told them to do. There was no untoward incident that happened and the swimming pool is the property of the total community.

No community can "explode" if those in control take the right steps in preventing explosion. There are a few Rev. Carters in every community, but all of them will cool off overnight if given the "Hobbs" treatment. Have them to understand and know that if anything happens they will be charged with inciting to riot.

The School Amendment

(From The Savannah Tribune)

There is considerable lack of agreement in the camp as to whether the plan to abolish our public schools is tenable. The State School Superintendent, the Executive Secretary of the G. E. A., the Secretary of the G. E. C., the governor-nominate, Roy Harris, and the Governor are not in agreement as to what the amendment will or can accomplish, when and if the voters endorse it in the coming election. The author of the amendment resents having it called the private school bill. He says it is a bill to provide insurance for segregated schools of against Supreme Court interference. Mr. Roy Harris has said, "the private school system is not the answer to our dilemma ..... The private school plans which have been developed by Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. White of Mississippi will not work." It has been our feeling all along that the plan would not hold up before the Court, but we believe it is unnecessary as an insurance measure because in states that were not parties to the recent suit and not directly affected by the decision, it has already been suggested that suits will be tried in every county which will require twenty-five years to get decisions. This will give time enough for rabid reactionaries to cool off and become ready to accept integration. It will give the state time to find out if it can maintain a dual system of education, equal in all respects at all levels; there will be time during which the masses of Negroes will be able to improve in all the areas that are concerned with making people socially acceptable, during which real statesmanship in promoting desirable human relations will be developed. The reaction in some communities dictates nothing more clearly than that statesmanship in our democratic society has failed so far to meet a crisis. The states most forward in the action to abolish public school systems have been the most resistant and the most laggard in equalizing educational facilities. The authorization of private school plans will free them of any obligation, legal and moral, to continue to do what they now make a pretense at doing. This will be especially true in communities where school administrators have easy consciences. Aside from being of doubtful legality and a threat to the education of Georgia boys and girls, the private school plan is unnecessary. The amendment to authorize the abandonment of our public schools should be defeated.

AMONG GAY DECEIVERS

Currently we are being reminded by the newspapers of a memory gem that school children of a former generation committed to memory and constantly quoted in the schools of long ago.

School teachers of that era held that it was a good form of education—a good form of character-building—to get youngsters to commit to memory choice quotations from the Bible and the best works of secular literature. Progressive education, so-called, of the present era, rejects the Bible and what was once held to be good, character-building literature. Probably it is now held that "it takes too much of the pupil's time" to require him to commit to memory items of good literature. At any rate, it will not be denied that present-day students in our schools are, except in rare instances, total strangers to Bible verses and other good literature, much to the exasperation of parents who never had it so BAD as now, when it comes to being forced to fork over tax money in abundance to promote "progressive education."

But back to the memory gem of old that is appearing so frequently in the papers. The gem is:

"O what a tangled web we weave
when first we practice to deceive!"

The implications of this memory gem contains as much gospel truth as the Scripture which says, "be not deceived, God is not mocked and whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Practicing to deceive is what the Supreme Court of 1896 did, when it by-passed the plain provision of the 14th Amendment, and proposed that it was good law to provide for "separate but equal" provisions of accommodation for "the two races." The Supreme Court knew, or should have known, that their separate but equal device was certain to be taken advantage of to provide EXCLUSIVELY for SEPARATE accommodations. Now who could believe the justices on the Supreme Court did not know that when they sounded off in the 1896 decision about "superior and inferior races, they then and there were giving the alleged "superiors" the green light for torturing the 14th Amendment?

Every person of ordinary intelligence is now laughing at Judge Schoolfield and Congressman Sutton. They pretend they knew how to get around the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954. Mr. Sutton says just elect him U. S. Senator and he will go to Washington and pass a law declaring the decision null and void. This windy politician would probably threaten you with mayhem if you reminded him that his proposed law would be passed upon by the very Supreme Court. His law would seek to embarrass. In other words, the Sutton law would be declared UNCONSTITUTIONAL, to the utter amazement of the wool-hat boys from Tobacco Road, who along with Tennessee citizens, can be deceived by Sir Walter Scott wrote along time ago:

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"

Yes, it is just like Sir Walter Scott wrote along time ago:

"O what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"

Wrong About Ohio

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am a daily and Sunday reader of your newspaper. I have enjoyed it very much until I saw the editorial "Up In De Nawth." You mentioned a few states where I do not understand the situation but when it came to Ohio, you caused me to "blow my top."

First you say Ohio, is of course an out and out Yankee state." In the same sentence you said Ohio had a fair share of pro-Southern "copperheads" in Civil War days.

Then you talked about our Yankee hypocrity who preach one way and practice another, that the state of Ohio does not have school segregation officially—they just turn away Negro students who try to register.

What I would like to know is, who is the mule head who studied the Ohio situation?

I was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1904. I still live in approximately the same neighborhood there. As a kid I remember a family who had a nice (colored) white-haired father of six children, who used to tell us stories of the Old South on his front porch.

Mind you, this is 1954 and a lot of progress has been made since then.

In 1918 I went to Cathedral Latin High School as a freshman. About two blocks away was Fairmount Junior High School. Among their students was the one and only Jesse Owens, or do you consider him as a Negro from up in De Nawth? Cathedral Latin and Fairmount used the same Wade Park to practice football, baseball and track, and Jesse was not the only Negro who shared with us.

Did Ohio State segregate Jesse Owens? Another star athlete at East Tech after graduating went to college in Ames, Iowa,—Harrison Dillard, I suppose you never heard of him. There are only a few instances. I go home every year or so on furlough. At the grade school I attended, I see Whites and Negroes going to school together.

In my life in the Air Force I have been in plenty of your dear Southern hospitality states. In Richmond, Va., for instance, when I attended Adjutant General's school at Ft. Lee. We arrived from Washington, D.C. and had to wait for a bus. An old Negro woman wanted a ticket, but she was refused and told to go to another part of the station, which was "Reserved for Colored."

On reaching Petersburg, Va., another such incident occured, only it was a much smaller station. The colored person could not buy a ticket, but if he would go to the other side of the counter, he would be waited on. The irony of it all is that ticket office was about 24 feet by 24 feet. And the same clerk waited on him on the other side, but had to come over to where we were to get the tickets.

The first time we rode a bus in Richmond, Va., we paid our fare and sat in two empty seats. The motorman called us to come up front, as they were reserved. In Cleveland, everyone sits where he wants, as long as he pays his fare.

I could write many more pages but what's the use, you wouldn't print it anyway.

S. SGT. CHESTER E. HYLINSKI
Maxwell AFB. Alabama.

Bigot And Burning Cross Bring Delaware Retreat

Journal & Guide

NOBODY EXPECTED integration of races in public schools to be easy, or accomplished one hundred per cent without *some* untoward incidents. Even so, the Milford, Del., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Hillsboro, Ohio, and more recently the Baltimore, Md., difficulties have, in varying degrees, some highly unfortunate aspects. It is far too soon, incidentally, for hand-wringing and moans of "I told you so," or predictions that desegregation will fail. America's "conscience and Constitution," an ALAN PATON phrase, *will* ultimately prevail.

It is to be remembered that integration proceeded last month totally without incident in the District of Columbia, that it has proceeded in orderly fashion in Arizona and New Mexico, in Kentucky and Kansas, and in West Virginia with the isolated exception in a town on Virginia's border. There are, easily, three "no-incidents" to every "incident" growing out of school desegregation. In the Solid South there *is* considerable integration accomplished without boycotts, fights, closing of schools, or other troubles — on most military posts, in parochial schools (Richmond, Roanoke, Raleigh, and Charlotte, for instance), and in over sixty formerly all-white tax-supported or private colleges attended now by over 2,000 non-whites.

Such opposition as prevails to integration — where it is being tried voluntarily (pending the mandatory decrees putting into force the May 17th desegregation decision of the Supreme Court), insofar as that opposition develops into actual violence, as in Baltimore, or in acts and words patently inciting to riot, as in Milford, or in protest-absences from schools in defiance of compulsory attendance laws—would be a great deal less effective had it developed subsequent to the high court's decrees.

It then would not only be in violation of state or local laws and ordinances against truancy, disorderliness, assault and battery, and fomenting of trouble, but in open defiance of the court and in illegal contempt of court, against which our judicial system has ample measures and which public opinion generally will not endure.

The miscreants in Baltimore were promptly and adequately dealt with. One white adult, guilty of punching a colored school boy, was fined $100 the same day. Two other disturbers of the peace, one colored, received lesser fines. But in Milford, unfortunately, the authorities showed no such firmness and retreated before the forces of bigotry and gangsterism. After an applaudable initial stand by the governor and state school board officials to carry out integration throughout the state, including Milford, they let a cross-burning and other acts of defiance cow them into a decision to send Milford Negro children back to all-colored schools.

People entrusted with the administration of good government and the execution of equal justice are delinquent in their sworn duty when this occurs. The governor of Delaware has the police authority to enforce his orders, and he can back it up with the militia if it is flaunted or the physical welfare of parents or pupils is endangered.

Weekend dispatches quote a Florida-born ex-Marine now living in Washington, and the self-styled founder and head of the National Association for the Advancement of *White People*, one BRYANT BOWLES, as saying:

"My three-year old daughter will never attend a school with Negroes as long as there is breath in my body and gunpowder will burn," and that "Negroes may have to start looking out for themselves. I don't know whether they are capable of taking care of themselves."

MR. BOWLES left his place of residence to travel through Delaware drumming up resistance to what was an orderly changeover from segregated to integrated schools.

This newspaper devoutly believes in freedom of speech, and would not deny that right to MR. BOWLES. But it seems to us that his speeches, typified by the quotation above, abuse that right and cross the line beyond which speech freedom is abused to the peril of good order and of the lives of others, including children.

MR. BOWLES is quite clearly inciting to riot, or worse. Can one loudmouth like him continue to cow the governor of Delaware and deride the authority of the courts and of state?

...ding segregation

BY JAMES MARLOW

...SHINGTON—(AP)—It probably will be years ... there is an end to segregation in American ... schools.

...he Supreme Court, ruling last May that pub... segregation is unconstitutional and must ... be answered for the time being the two ... questions: How and when?

...he court now can't attempt to give the ... answer before far into next year. Even then, ... going from the court's careful slowness in ... solving the segregation problem, it is ... ready to call for overnight action.

...he court doesn't have to follow the views of ... President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Brownell ... no doubt will consider them. And both last ... came out for a careful and gradual solu... as against a sudden one.

...ll those Southern states which have given ... opinions to the court have called for a ... gradual approach as a minimum, although Negroes ... told the court they want segregation ended ... than September, 1956.

...ANY SOUTHERN states in extreme opposi... to the court's ruling, particularly Georgia, ... up the following kind of device for thwarting ... final effort of the federal government to end ... segregation at all:

...Keep their present public school system and ... operate another kind—for instance, private as... ...ations—to keep white and Negro children ...

...The Georgia voters approved such a ... in the Nov. 2 elections. And Georgia's Gov. ... Marvin Griffin has said:

..."Segregation in Georgia will not be ended at ... the Supreme Court ruled against segregation ... public schools. An arrangement like Georgia's, ... funded by public tax money, would be in effect ...

...probably will take years ...o solve this complex problem

...ate school system under another name. Or ... all?

...he lawyers here foresee, before there could ... answer to that question, a fight all the way ... through the federal courts again to the Su... Court, a fight which would take more ...

...Although the court was first asked in Decem... 1952 to outlaw segregation, it didn't give its ... until May 17, 1954. This by itself was clear ... it understood the magnitude of the prob... and the need for care in solving it.

...The problem is not one but many: the intense ... ingrained racial prejudices that must be soft... ...or compromised; the planning required in ... existing schools and school districts; financing; ... integrating white and Negro teachers.

...Both Eisenhower, Brownell set no deadline for ... end public school segregation. It should be ... as "quickly as feasible," he said.

...AND HE PROPOSED the high court allow the ... in the federal District Courts—in those ... in which have segregation—to work out the ... and the timetable, with state and school ...

...The court had intended, after getting the ... written briefs, to let the attorneys on both ... sides argue before the court in December. Now ... the court has postponed those arguments until ... some time, date still unset, when it has a full ... bench to hear them. The nine-man court now ... has one vacancy and Eisenhower's appointee ... for the job, John Marshall Harlan, is not ... slated for a Senate vote on his confirmation until next year.

After hearing the arguments the court will consider them, perhaps for months, before finally giving a decision on how and when segregation must end, a decision which may not come before next June.

Talladega Defended In Attitude Toward Negroes

To the Editor:

Reading a letter in your column of Nov. 18 by a man who signed as Jiri Kolaja, I find his inference are unfair to the people of Talladega and the South. I would like to reply. In the last paragraph he refers to not finding French culture in Talladega. The culture of Talladega is that of the old South, which is so far superior to that of France that we need none of the French heritage. The attitude of the people here towards colored people is best shown by the fact that before the political decision of the Supreme Court there was a fine high school and grammar school for colored children and everybody in Talladega pays 1 cent sales tax to pay for the fine football stadium for colored..

Being now 75 years of age it was a long time ago while I was a young man I attended an educational conference at the First Methodist Church in Birmingham, and heard the colored head of Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, say that colored people just naturally preferred to associate with their own race, and that if he was going to New Orleans on the train he would select a colored man for his seat mate, not that he felt inferior, but enjoyed himself more with his own people. I sincerely believe that if the colored people of the South are let alone they will voluntarily go to their own schools and churches. What we need is for the colored people themselves to work the matter out, without the help of NAACP.

We believe in equal opportunities, but not social equality. B. E. SAMUELS,

Talladega, Ala.

Segregation Issue Affects School Support Problem

To the Editor:

There is much concern by public officials as to the advisability of a countywide election to try and pass some kind of amendment to raise money for the operation of the schools another year.

I think the greatest concern should be school integration. Until this matter is settled with no change in the status quo, the voters of the state or county or city are not going to vote to tax themselves to support non-segregated schools. And, too, there is a possibility we all might have to send our children to private schools.

I believe this is the thinking of the majority of the people at this time, and it would be a foolish gesture to offer such an amendment at this time for ratification.

They might ask the Supreme Court or the NAACP how they can make the people use and support non-segregated schools in the state. That is the $65 question.

Everyone wants his children to secure the best education possible. But we may have to disband public schools.

It would behoove everyone to petition our representatives to warn the Supreme Court and the President. The 100 years of the co-existence of our peoples in the Southland is about to be destroyed by the agitators of aggression. All the good that has been accomplished in race relations, and in educational facilities, our respect one for another, our cooperation one with another, is all this to be torn down?

Our public officials should be more concerned that this does not happen. When this is accomplished then the people will vote the necessary money for all school need.

C. A. CREEL,

RFD 7, Box 639-A, Bessemer, Ala.

Desegregation By 2030 A.D. Confidently Predicted

Book Reviewer Arrives At That 75-Year Estimate With Illinois Yardstick—At The Same Time Making Clear That The Mixup Will Not, Any Way, Be Controlled By Prig, Prelate Or Philanthropist—And That The Mixmasters Are Like The It-Is-Done Prohibitionists Of Yore

By J. Fred Thornton

Associate Editor, The Advertiser

A DETAILED REPORT on the progress in mixing white and Negro children in public schools outside the South is contained in a just-published book *(Schools In Transition, Edited by Robin M. Williams Jr. and Margaret W. Ryan, The University of North Carolina Press. $3.)*

It gives results of surveys of 24 communities outside the South that have changed from bi-racial to integrated schools in the last few years, mostly under the compulsion of state laws and before the famous Supreme Court decision of last May 17.

Field studies were financed by the Ford Foundation. Dr. Williams, who edited the findings, is director of Cornell University's Social Science Research Center, and Mrs. Ryan, who assisted him, was with Cornell at the time the book was written.

Williams is a native of North Carolina, and Mrs. Ryan, a Texan. There is an introduction by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette*, and author of *The Negro And The Schools*, which preceded the book under consideration.

In it's larger aspect, this program of the Ford Foundation smacks strongly of an attempt to sugarcoat the bitter bill of school desegregation for the South by using Southerners to explain and smooth over.

The Ford Foundation thus applies to the South a policy which worked exceedingly well for many years in other "colonial" areas. The British in Uganda, the French in the Ubangi-Shari district of Equatorial Africa, have employed a similar technique.

Recent evidences of unrest indicate, it is true, that even such areas as Uganda and Ubangi-Shari may get fed up with being patronized, no matter how tactfully it is done through "native" intermediaries.

SOFT APPROACH

Schools In Transition has its good points for which I wish to give due credit.

It is written in a spirit of good will. There is none of the "ram it down the damned Rebels' throats" approach unhappily evident in other quarters.

It reports opposition to, as well as support for, desegregation in communities under study, even though the general tenor of making out a case for integration is clearly visible.

It exposes in some detail the miserable hyprocisies resorted to by Yankees to dodge integration.

BRAND-NEW REVERENCE FOR COURT

There are several features to which I take exception, notably the following:

¶ The assertion that integration is inevitable, and only a question of time.

¶ The definition of "integration" — which goes far beyond anything embodied in the court decision.

¶ The idea that the Supreme Court decision of May 17 is a thing sacred and immutable which has become a familiar line of champions of desegregation.

It was very different during the long years the court upheld segregation, going back to the case of Plessy V. Ferguson in 1896. Then, in the leftist-liberal view, the court's decisions were the work of fallible, erring men, to be contested and reversed if possible.

Since the court ruled against Southern usage last May, its decision becomes a thing to be accepted with an awe and reverence equal to if not indeed surpassing that accorded those commandments which God Almighty handed down in person amid thunder and lightning on Mount Sinai.

tionists of 30 years and more ago.

When the drys succeeded in getting prohibition in the constitution, their pose was that the issue had been settled once and for all, that any further agitation was treason, or little short of it. Yet national prohibition was first nullified by public disapproval and then formally repealed, all in less than 15 years.

SEGREGATION MAY NEVER DIE

Whether racial integration is to be applied in the South will be finally determined, neither by court decisions nor by the vaporings of prig, prelate or philanthropist. The ultimate decision rests with those who make up a majority of the population of the South and pay most of its taxes.

A realistic view is that Deep South schools will not be desegregated at any time in the predictable future. It is at least possible that it may never be done. If so, it would not be the first time that an unpopular edict has been nullified by popular disapproval.

WHAT THE BOOK SEES

Schools In Transition says that school "integration" is inevitable. And its definition of integration, as compared with simple "desegregation" is significant.

The following is from the book:

"By desegergation is meant any process of bringing Negro (or other 'non-white') and white children into the same schools: This sharing of schools involves bi-racial classes, and in some cases bi-racial faculties and administration. It also refers to bi-racial P-TA's and other school organizations."

It is safe to say that this is as far as the white Alabamian ever thought he would be asked to go—assuming he is willing to "go" at all. It reaches out as far, or farther, than the Supreme Court decision, which I believe says nothing about P-TA activities.

But it is not as far as those who are preparing the way have in mind. This is clearly indicated by the following:

"Integration, on the other hand, has to do with the participation of Negroes and whites in the same activities, with a maximum of cooperation. When integregation has been fully accomplished, this common participation is taken for granted as normal and customary. Integration includes bi-racial *extra-curricular and school-related activities*, as well as classroom activities.

"The present question is not whether integregation will come, but how it will come and when." (Italics supplied).

The distinction between "desegregation" and "integration" is again stressed in a summary of the situation at Cairo, Ill., where mixed classes were violently opposed:

"The community reluctantly settled into a new pattern. As this study ended, the 'integration' of the Negro students in this situation was still largely that of physical occupancy of space within the schools. Modern education deals with the total personality, and true integregation would entail much more than that."

The above is clear notice to the South that it cannot hope for rest or respite if it should accede to mixed classrooms and faculties. The goal — the thing we are told is inevitable—is "bi-racial extra-curricular and school-related activities" as yet not clearly defined.

WHOSE 'GUILT-COMPLEX'?

I was frankly irked by a reference to "suppressed feelings of guilt on the one hand and inferiority on the other" stemming from segregation.

The Southern white man of good will may well have a feeling akin to guilt over failure to provide Negroes with equal but separate school facilities. The past poverty of state governments has been argued in extenuation, but there is no doubt that the South fell down here. A similar feeling may well have existed over failure of the Negro to set equal justice before the law—though this has been corrected in great measure, and in some areas altogether.

But any sweeping generalization about a Southern feeling of guilt over segregation per se is all wet. The Alabamian will argue that a feeling of guilt belongs more appropriately to our ex-Ku-Kluxer, Justice Hugo Black, and his eight comrades, for coming through with their dynamite-laden decision at a time when great strides were being made toward equal but separate facilities.

WHAT'S HAPPENED SO FAR

No attempt will be made here to give details of studies in the 24 communities covered in the book.

A general summary states:

"Transition from segregation to non-segregation—and to some measure of true integration—took place in most of the 24 communities with a smoothness and lack of open friction which typically surprised officials and teachers. In this the public schools shared the same reactions found in Southern universities. In nearly all instances, the amount of difficulty and tension actually experienced was less than had been anticipated and predicted. Only in one town—Cairo, Ill. was there any violence, and even in this instance no blood was shed."

The book was written before the anti-integration "demonstrations" in Delaware, Baltimore, West Virginia and Washington, D.C.

The 24 communities surveyed ranged from New Jersey to Arizona. It is stressed that the areas involved, though outside the South, have a "Southern exposure." This point may well have been over-emphasized. Certainly a different reaction to desegregation may be expected from a typical Alabama or Georgia community, compared with that found in a New Jersey or Ohio town.

Moreover, desegregation is far from complete in the states, all outside the South, covered by *Schools In Transition*, for the book frankly states:

"From the evidence at hand it seems that the majority of Negro children in the states included in this study still live and go to school in segregated environments, but the last decade has seen this begin to change rather rapidly."

NEGRO TEACHERS OPPOSED MINGLING

Opposition to desegregation was not confined to white people. This was true even at Tucson, Arizona, cited as an example of successful integration (Tucson's Negro population is about 6% of the total). At Tucson, we read: "A factor which might have discouraged a less determined man [than the local school superintendent, who promoted integration] was the indifferent attitude of some of the Negro teachers. In interviews with them it was brought out that they were satisfied with the *status quo* before integration."

At Cairo, Ill., "The Negro school personnel were most bitter in their attacks on those wanting desegration." Negro opposition at Cairo was by no means restricted to school teachers—every Negro minister in the town except one spoke out against integration.

HOW YANKEES EVADE IT

As for the Yankee devices to thwart integration, we read:

"Some non-Southern communities have used deliberately such devices as gerrymandered school districts, no districts or a 'school of choice' policy, separate classrooms, or segregated grades to assure separation of the races. These pratcices are found most frequently in communities in which the sentiments of dominant groups favors segregation, even sometimes where the law requires an integrated school."

Another technique reported in use was to register all the white children first and then say there was no room for the Negroes.

Such dodges as these are what the South is, by inference, being invited to resort to, in place of segregation laws which at least have the saving grace of being honest and forthright.

Illinois has had an anti-segregation law since 1874. But its provisions were ignored by many counties until after 1949, when the legislature passed a law to withhold state funds from counties with segregated schools.

It thus took Illinois three-quarters of a century to make a start at general application of a desegregation law. Allowing Alabama the same latitude, we would get around to desegregation about 2030 A.D.

EDUCATION 1954

WHITE PRESS

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Wash; Stupid Flight From Reality

[illegible] written Wednesday by Tom Abernethy, editor of [illegible], who ran against Folsom as the Republican candidate for

[illegible] integration. We will be [illegible] with no less."
[illegible] on like it."
[illegible] segrega- [illegible] September of 1955."
[illegible]—are some of [illegible] Negro leaders [illegible] the press since [illegible] when the United [illegible] Court returned its ruling [illegible] races in our class- [illegible] Montgomery Ala.
[illegible] the majority atti- [illegible] is disputed by [illegible] on the record. 12-4
[illegible] the majority atti- [illegible] is proved by the [illegible] petitions for imme- [illegible] schools of Alabama. Ad. 12-4-54
[illegible] white men stand as [illegible] they stood during the [illegible] they face this and [illegible]
[illegible] of the races with all [illegible]
[illegible] domination by Negroes with [illegible] of Black Belt counties [illegible] officials.
[illegible] intermarriage with a result- [illegible] civilization.

* * *

[illegible] know that such a blunt [illegible] of the situation has pre- [illegible] passed.
[illegible] now because we have come [illegible] that it is past time [illegible] to face up to reality.
[illegible] the racial unrest which has [illegible] in the past three decades [illegible] because we have—for the very [illegible]—refused to face the facts [illegible].
[illegible] shrunk from anything that [illegible] construed as bearing the faint- [illegible] of racial bitterness that we [illegible] ourselves to be manipu- [illegible] a situation fraught with dan- [illegible].
[illegible] been to blame in that—know- [illegible] would accept integration [illegible] have maintained the [illegible] which to integration's [illegible] took on the hue of [illegible].

* * *

[illegible] at long last we see our [illegible] error and break our si- [illegible] the editor of *The Mont-* [illegible] branding as "mani- [illegible]" as "bigotry" and as ad-

vocacy of "economic thuggery" the movement of citizens in Dallas and other Black Belt counties to use the weapons they have in defense of their social order.

We find in one of the concluding paragraphs of a long and bitter editorial of criticism this intellectual belly-wash:

"What is not unlikely in a resourceful and usually realistic country like Dallas is that it will continue to equalize the Negro and white schools until that grievance is dissolved and thereafter treat the court's segregation ruling like the late prohibition law or a Sunday closing ordinance—with the acquiesence of Negro citizens."

* * *

THAT is the sort of stupid flight from reality which has put us where we are today.

Is the Supreme Court verdict a figment of the imagination that the editor of *The Advertiser* can brush away at will?

Is the belligerent radicalism of the NAACP a shadow to be dissolved by the light of such fantasy?

Is the Negro truly not concerned with the possibility of integration, with the opening of the bedroom door—which is the eventual goal of all this?

Then we challenge the editor of *The Advertiser* or any other thinking Alabamian to go to a newsstand and to purchase there the Negro magazines in general circulation.

And if any such person finds even one without story or pictures featuring miscegenation, legal or illegal, let him show it for it will be a virtually unmatched rarity.

* * *

IS THAT a state of mind to be ignored under the bland assumption that everything will be all right . . . that a fuse attached to a stick of dynamite will not burn to the moment of explosion unless it is extinguished?

The men of Dallas County who have banded together to protect racial segregation have done for this whole state a service.

They have done what would have spared us years of woe had Alabamians generally done it years ago.

And that is to say:

"Thus far have you gone. No further shall you go."

* * *

THAT is what Alabama means.

That is what Alabama has meant all the time.

The tragedy has been our silence, even as that silence has been construed as a growing willingness to accept a thing more monstrous to most of us than almost any fate that could befall us.

For the decent, responsible men of a community to band themselves together as these Black Belters have done is to put a brake on a deadly thing that has been running wild.

It is to offer hope for peace and continued understanding where friction had been growing in the weeds of misunderstanding.

It is to clear the air of the deadliest thing to shadow this state and the people of this state since Reconstruction.

It is to render a favor to the thinking and responsible Negro as well as to protect the white.

It is to say that the reins of government and of society are going to remain in the hands of the Alabama white—no matter who says what to the contrary.

The men who have participated in that Dallas County enterprise—or in any other county—deserve better than to be assailed as they have been assailed by *The Montgomery Advertiser*.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser P.2

UTTERLY WRONG

The Birmingham News

Citizens Councils are being organized in a number of Black Belt counties as a means of taking collective action in regard to the Supreme Court decision calling for desegregation of public schools. The right of peaceable assembly, and of acting through organizations, is, of course, beyond question.

Montgomery Ala.

At an organization meeting of one such council in Selma, speakers insisted that all steps taken by the groups of white citizens would be within the law. That insistence, of course, is perfectly correct. It should be the only attitude considered. Sun. Dec. 5, 1954

However, one Dallas County leader in the movement earlier was quoted to the effect that the council intends "to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."

That statement, although it has an unofficial status, is cause for concern.

Action of the sort indicated would be completely wrong and would work more harm than good.

Employment of economic pressures to obtain one's way is no novelty, of course. Parents do it when they threaten to cut Junior's allowance if his grades at school do not improve. And while some modern psychologists may insist that such pressures against a child are undesirable, the practice is wide and certainly not illegal.

But it is a far cry from that sort of thing to what seems contemplated by the economic pressure utterance reported from Selma. The threat against Junior is aimed at getting him to do what he knows he ought to do. The implied threat against Negroes is to keep them from doing what they may well think they should do.

It is like saying to them that if they agree with the Supreme Court and try peaceably to carry out its decision, they will be unable, say, to borrow money to plant their crops, or even to be able to work and live in the neighborhoods they have always called home.

Any play of this sort upon the fears of law-abiding citizens is utterly wrong.

It should have no place among today's enlightened people.

But surely this unofficial statement will not be permitted to become the fixed policy of the white Citizens Councils. It is significant that at the public meeting in Selma in which the local council was organized, no speaker voiced a threat like that. But it is also to be noted that the council did not definitely and positively repudiate such a course. It should do so, if for no other reason than to restrain overzealous members.

The whole question of public school segregation is one in which there are honest differences of opinion. Such differences cannot be settled aright in an atmosphere of fear, of threat and reprisal. In conflicts of opinion, force never settles anything that could not have been settled better through conference, through the exercise of good will and intelligence.

We hope the people of good will, fair play and sound judgment will be dominant in these Citizens Councils.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten who wrote it.

In Reply To Dr. Whitsett

Advertiser

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Most of us prefer not to "wash our linen (church or personal) in public," but the fact that 50 Methodist bishops meeting recently in Chicago gave a statement to the press supporting the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the public schools has created widespread embarrassment to Methodists in every section of our country and in the very nature of things will provoke discussion. And so my letter questioning the authority and wisdom of the pronouncement of the 50 bishops (wich the editor labeled "Segregation Is Political, Not Religious") and the reply to my letter from Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, pastor of the Sylacauga, Ala., Methodist Church.

Montgomery Ala.

Dec. 5, 1954

Nor do we accept the statement of "the position of the Methodist Church on segregation." Reference is made to the Episcopal address (the statement of the bishops to a general conference) and to the social creed adopted by the general conference in 1952. The Episcopal address is no more the law of the Methodist Church than is the message

of the President to the Congress of the United States on the state of the Union the law of the land. The social creed is a lengthy statement on nearly everything that concerns all classes and conditions of men. Few who attend a general conference hear it when it is read or know what it contains. This is unfortunate because it is an opportunity for pressure group propagandists to insert their pet theories.

The "official" position of the Methodist Church is not to be found in councils or conferences, but in Methodist people in the thousands of Methodist churches scattered throughout America. Most of these have very definite convictions and they will not accept as binding any "position"—official or otherwise that does violence to their convictions. I am sure that some of the Southern bishops sincerely deplore the action of their colleagues at Chicago. I believe that they will take a very definite stand on the side of those who will fight to the very limit to preserve our racial customs. They were members of Southern annual conferences. They were elected by Southern votes. They will not fail when the time of testing comes.

My friend, Dr. Whitsett, quoted the words of Jesus to the religionists of His day who were "laying aside the commandment of God and holding to the tradition of men." Jesus also had a word for those "who heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not." The National Council of Churches meeting in Boston, according to an Associated Press report, dated Dec. 1, "called for deeds—and not just words—to end racial segregation in American churches."

Let those who insist that their position against racial segregation in schools and churches is in shameful conflict with the teachings of Jesus, begin to apply this in their own churches, "deeds, and not just words." If they are confident of the interpretation of the words of Jesus, and they are sure of the "official position" of the Methodist Church, let them announce to their officials and congregations that their convictions must be put into practice. So far as their church is concerned they do not have to wait for a "directive" from the Supreme Court. If their duty as Christians is clear, what are they waiting for?

[THE REV.] G. STANLEY FRAZER.
St. James Methodist Church.
Montgomery.

Voice of the Public

Private School Plan Hit as a Burlesque; Political Bosses Trying to Ram It Through

Marietta—We have bootleg whiskey, now we may get a taste of bootleg education. Also they may want to put numbers on our children and do away with their names. If the ones in power now get their scheme through, every child going to school must be taught to ignore the laws of our country and thereby become a potential criminal.

Now let us watch the night before election as the bosses send out the orders then. Also let us vote a big no to any changes to our school system and for all time stop this political burlesque show.

F. H. COOPER.

Can Politicians Scare School Plan Through?

Marietta—Do the politicians in the state capitol, and their stooges, think they are going to scare the people of Georgia into buying the "grab-bag" private school amendment?

They failed to scare the people into changing the election laws, and they are going to fail this time. They would have you believe that every person that is opposed to the amendment is opposed to segregation.

The governor has told nation-wide TV audiences that the people of Georgia, both white and colored, are almost one hundred per cent in favor of segregation in the schools, which is true. That being true, why not trust the people of Georgia to make up their own minds on this amendment, instead of spending great sums of public money and cluttering up the newspapers and the air waves with a lot of misleading propaganda? Could it be that they are more interested in "feathering their own nests" politically, than they are in the welfare and education of our children?

Who are the people going to listen to?—the politicians of one faction, or the ministers, church people, school leaders, teachers, civic organizations, and many other people of high standing in Georgia?

If the amendment were to pass it will not stand. Even if the U.S. Court upheld it, which it would not, it will ultimately fail because it is motivated by pride, prejudice and hatred. The Scriptures severely condemn these sins. They talk a lot about "tradition." Our Lord strongly condemned traditions of men. It will not stand, because it is not right.

HERBERT SCOTT.

Free Education Necessary In Democratic Society

To the Editor:

My father told me of boarding schools when he was a boy. Every family paid so much a pupil for children attending school. The teacher boarded with a pupil's family according to the number of pupils from each family. The scholars were well grounded in the three R's with no fancy trimming.

Then came the free public school, paid for by a tax on assessed property value. My grandfather said: "I have paid for the education of all my children now I must continue paying for the education of other people's children."

The U. S. Supreme Court decision against school segregation makes white Alabama citizens consider whether in one form or another school segregation can be maintained. If private schools for each race are started, public money for their support cannot be levied. When white and colored families must pay for their children's education according to the number of children sent to school, many white and colored children will mature with little or no education in the three R's.

The cornerstone of true democracy is free, compulsory education. Mature adults lacking education in the three R's are ready accepters of Communist doctrine promising them a better life through free public education. He who removes the cornerstone of democracy lacks good sense.

The News editorial of Oct. 13 entitled "A School Plan of Good Will and Cooperation" should be read and considered by thoughtful white Alabama citizens. Respect for both law and order is essential in meeting the Supreme Court decision. Cooperation by leading members of both races on this question is necessary. Many colored children will wish to continue their education in a colored school. The few who may wish to attend a white elementary or white high school should be given permission.

Let us hope that our Legislature will not destroy our public school system which provides not only a free but also compulsory education for all Alabama's children of every race, creed and color. A native-born, healthy adult citizen who cannot read and write is a disgrace to Alabama.

1216 Woodland Avenue. W. G. KITTS.

Pawns Of NAACP

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—According to the statements made by a few of the parents of the colored children who went to the white school to register, they were not informed of the true purpose of their visit.

It is my understanding that the NAACP wishes the Negro race to be given equal rights and privileges in all phases of life. Why, then, did they not practice what they preach and explain fully to these colored people the reasons they were asked to go to the white school to register? If they strongly believe their doctrine, they should begin with truth not falsehoods.

Perhaps the falsehood was not theirs—if not, they would have done better to have picked out those more fanatically devoted to their cause and carefully briefed them on their statements to the press.

If these colored people were really used as pawns (as their statements seem to indicate) this ought to show them that the NAACP is not nearly as interested in their welfare as individuals as it is in personal publicity for its perpetrators.

MRS. JOHN D. LAMAR.

Ft. Deposit, Ala.

Other School Issues Face Voters Nov. 2

While the private-school amendment (No. 4) is of paramount importance, it must not be overlooked that a number of other school amendments are to be voted on Nov. 2. Some of them are purely local in their applications, but together they are of vital importance to the future of Georgia education. Several of them will be voted on by the entire state.

Amendment No. 7, for instance, would make it possible for counties and municipalities to increase local support for their school systems. It provides for a procedure by which a county may remove or

increase the present 15 mills limitation on local taxes for school purposes.

The present limitation is unrealistic in view of the current situation in Georgia education. With the state's support at about the limit current revenue will permit, local communities find they must do more if adequate school systems are to be maintained. Certainly any community that wants to do more should be permitted to do so.

Three amendments affecting Fulton and DeKalb Counties will be voted on by the entire state. They are designed to meet unprecedented situations of growth that neither county can evade. They deserve passage.

Amendment 32 would remove the homestead exemption for school tax purposes only in Fulton County. Amendment 27 would accomplish the same purpose for DeKalb County.

Amendment 33 proposes to permit the issuance of school bonds equal to 10 per cent of the Fulton County School District bond digest instead of the present limitation of 7 per cent. With an increase of 1,000 school children every year requiring 30 additional classrooms, Fulton is facing a crisis. All bond funds available under the present limitation are now exhausted.

DeKalb's school problem is even more aggravated. Its school enrollment has been increasing by 3,000 annually and despite economical operation present revenues are inadequate to the needs.

These amendments affecting Fulton and DeKalb would make it possible for their citizens to share in solution of difficult problems that must be met.

There are a number of other school amendments affecting local communities only that are progressive in nature.

Thus, while the private-school amendment is important, it is by no means the only school issue. But especially important are the measures affecting Fulton and DeKalb, with their bulging populations. Passage of the local amendments affecting them would provide a means of at least meeting their most urgent needs.

Former Teacher Asks If State Wants Return to 'Gloomy Past'

The Editors: Can the people be so unwise to listen to a few politicians as to segregation in our public schools?

There is no danger, nor has there ever been any danger, of mixed schools in the South, regardless of what the court may decide.

The colored people, when given their choice, will never send to a school of white children — if given one of equal advantages of their own.

Do you want to go back to the old one-room school houses, when children walked in water and mud?

When one school teacher would teach 50 or more children, using older pupils to hear a part of the lessons and not too well prepared himself?

When every teacher looked to his farm for a part of his living, or he would not have enough to fill his dinner pail?

All of them, male or female, were poorly paid and mostly beat out of the agreed supplement from the patrons. Hardly a male teacher who did not make teaching a stepping stone to something else.

The writer was, for a short time only, one of those "professors"—looking ahead to law. The old teachers were worn out and unappreciated, with no money.

Do the people want to go back to those dark days when only a few people could be educated? Seldom then that a college graduate could be found.

Take away our fine schools, partly built by federal funds. Take away the help in education coming from the federal government, and take away the hot meals at the noonday hour for the hungry children (such as I did not have), and it will land us back into a dark and gloomy past.

CHARLES B. TEAL,
Attorney.

Cedartown.

Opposition of GEA To Plan Discussed

The Editors: As a member of the Georgia Education Association for several years, I personally feel that the people of Georgia should understand the apparent opposition of GEA to Amendment 4, and how this opposition originated.

During the last annual session of the GEA Convention in Atlanta, a resolution was introduced and adopted opposing this amendment. As a matter of fact, every resolution presented to this body was adopted as a formality.

The leadership of the GEA took this as a definite mandate that every member, every local unit, and every district was strongly opposed to the amendment.

Such was not the case then, and such is not the case today.

This important matter was handled quite contrary to the usual procedure of the GEA. As a rule, all important matters coming before the GEA are first presented to the local units for their discussion and action, and then moved up to the state for final action.

Ask the teachers in your town and county if this most important matter has ever been discussed or acted upon by their local unit.

The GEA is apparently opposed to Amendment 4, because its leadership happens to oppose it. This leadership has tried desperately to scare the teachers and other people of this state by setting up an array of straw men and proceeding to shoot them full of posionous darts of every imaginable evil that is sure to befall this state if this amendment is adopted.

They have presented one side and one side only on this controversial issue.

The GEA leadership has not said where it stands on the matter of segregation itself. It was strangely and omniously silent at the NEA convention in New York City last summer.

M. L. POWELL,
Principal, Pearson High School
Pearson.

David Lawrence

On Teacher Discrimination—

Where Will South's Negro Instructors Go Under Integration? Will Northern States, Which Employ Few, Accept Them?

Are the parents of white children in the north prepared to accept an influx of Negro teachers to take over many of the classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers?

This is the new problem which the American people face now that the full meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has undergone further study. For it is likely that many of the Negro teachers who have been employed in segregated schools in the South will be displaced when integrated schools, with both whites and Negroes, are fully established.

There are, according to the latest United States Census figures, 76,390 Negro teachers employed in the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, as compared with 310,319 white teachers. This is one Negro out of each five teachers.

In the 31 so-called non-segregated States there are only 10,240 Negro teachers, as compared with 722,483 white teachers. This is a ratio of one Negro teacher to each 73 of each 73 teachers.

Careful reading of the Supreme Court decision would seem to indicate that any such ratio of employment in the North as between white and Negro teachers could be held to be discrimination. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court decision says, in effect, that the Federal Government can intervene in the field of education and pass judgment on what kind of education pupils are receiving, it may be inferred that examination of the quality of teaching has also come within the Federal power. The Supreme Court said:

"There are findings below that the Negro and white schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other 'tangible' factors. Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on mere-ly a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education . . .

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

With such a direct intervention into the subject of what constitutes a good education, the Supreme Court undoubtedly has decreed that any palpable inequality in the selection of the number of Negro teachers as compared to whites would be considered as discrimination if it can be proved that Negro teachers who are well qualified to teach are not being given jobs they deserve.

It will be asked, for instance, why, as the latest census figures show, only three Negro teachers were qualified in Maine whereas 7,483 white teachers were employed. Similarly, Montana has only two Negro teachers and 5,601 white teachers.

Even Massachusetts, which has prided itself on its historic attitude toward the Negro, employs only 110 Negroes out of a total of 36,553 teachers. Indiana, with a large Negro population, has only 680 Negro teachers out of 27,290. California has only 923 Negro teachers and 73,525 white teachers. Illinois, another State with a large Negro population, has only 1,961 Negro teachers, while it employs 55,712 white teachers.

The same small ratio of Negro teachers prevails in other Northern States. New York State has only 1,693 Negro teachers, as compared with 101,387 white teachers. Ohio has 1,051 Negro teachers and 50,895 white teachers. New Jersey has only 759 Negro teachers and 34,118 white teachers.

Has there been discrimination in the North? Plainly congressional committees—now that Federal power over education is involved—would have authority to summon witnesses and take testimony and find out what has been happening in the process of selecting or banning Negro teachers.

The South and the border States, which have 76,390 Negro teachers, are employing seven Negroes to every one on the teaching rolls of all the 31 so-called non-segregated Northern States put together.

If the South goes in for integration and many Negro teachers lose their jobs, as seems inevitable, will the Northern States accept them and put more and more Negro teachers in classrooms where white children predominate? That's the new question, and it will furnish the acid test of sincerity in the North, which has always assumed that the South was the only section where discrimination was taking place in the field of education.

Keep Segregation' Groups Goal

...Type of Vigilante ...Runs in State

Sun. 11-21-54

1-28

...Miss. Nov. 20 (AP)—A ...of anti-Negro vigilante ...using boycotts instead ...has arisen in at least ...in the South.

...the wake of last spring's ...court decision declaring ...in public schools un... new organizations ...sprouted elsewhere in Dixie ...call for "preservation ...heritage," the old ...the Ku Klux Klan ...these various groups ...independently of one an... ...that are weak, capable of ...crowds of only several ...men when appealing for ...meetings. But two of ...show considerable vigor ...have some powerful backing; ...to with muscle are the ...States Rights Associa... ...organized in Birmingham, ...a network of citizens ...which have advocated. ...already put in use, ...economic ...force, the ...of the Klan."

Councils Spreading

...councils have been or... ...of Mississippi's 82 ...and are spreading. Their ...to apply economic pres... ...troublemakers" who ...the "Southern way of ...A troublemaker" is anyone ...compliance with ...court decision.

...of the councils is directed ...outside agitators" in gen... ...National Association ...Advancement of Colored ...in particular. The only or... ...opposition to the move... ...have its chief target, it ...the handful of NAACP members inside Mississippi. Dr. Emmett J. Stringer, a Columbus, Miss., dentist, is state president for the NAACP.

Stringer says he believes there has been some action on the part of the councils.

'Had To Give Up'

"We had a branch president, a merchant, who had to give up. A group of white men drove up to his store and told him to get in the car. He did and they took him to his bank and there were the banker, his wholesaler and other people who gave him credit. They told him they would give him no more . . . he had to give up, go bankrupt or get out."

The dentist also told of a Negro doctor whose patients were advised not to go to him anymore. The doctor was active in the NAACP.

Stringer, a graduate of Meharry Medical college at Hasnville, Tenn., said he had reports from one area that the public utility services of any Negro leader who became even one day in arrears on his bills were cut off abruptly.

"As for me," Stringer said, "I can't get credit anywhere in Mississippi, and I'm just getting started too."

'Clarifying Statement'

After existence of the semisecret councils first was reported by The Associated Press in late summer, the Mississippi assembly representative from Sunflower county, Mrs. Wilma B. Sledge, issued what she called a "clarifying statement" about the organization.

She announced that the councils "are a widespread group composed of reliable white male citizens who believe that segregation is not discrimination and are organized for the sole purpose of maintaining segregation."

She added: "They do not and will not advocate violence in any form."

Legal Means

While the councils propose to fight the court's decision by legal means, there are undercurrents which suggest violence would be tolerated if necessary to "keep the Negro in his place."

The movement is backed by some of the state's leading citizens — bankers, politicians, druggists, lawyers, planters, merchants and newspapermen.

At a meeting Oct. 12 at Winona a state organization of the councils was set up with Robert B. Patterson, a Holly Ridge planter and former college football star, as executive secretary.

Patterson is the only official whose name has been made public. He plans to establish a permanent office in Winona this month.

Ostensibly membership in the councils is not secret and apparently is well known in various local communities.

A stranger, however, who makes inquiries as to membership, even though a Southerner himself, is met with open hostility, suspicion or a plea of ignorance.

First in Sunflower

The first Citizens Council was organized in Sunflower county's seat, the town of Indianola.

A reliable source there said it began with a meeting of five or six men in a private home. Among those present were Patterson and Herman Moore, head of the Indianola bank.

The plan for the councils reportedly was drawn from the book, "Black Monday" by Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady of Brookhaven, in which the theory of economic pressures is advanced. Black Monday is the designation give by some to May 17, the day the Supreme Court decision was announced.

Moore subsequently became chairman of the Indianola council. The minutes of the first meeting were duplicated and distributed throughout the state to a carefully selected mailing list.

According to the minutes, Arthur J. Clark Jr., an attorney, explained:

'Economic Pressures'

"It is the thought of our group that the solution to this problem may become easier if various agitators and the like could be removed from the communities in which they now operate. We propose to accomplish this through the careful application of economic pressures."

The remarks also were tape recorded and distributed to an even more carefully selected group.

With the original account of the Indianola meeting went a statement urging members to read certain publications. The bulk of them, while anti-Negro, are also anti-semitic.

The statement noted that "some of these groups are anti-semitic; however, all religious groups including the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish have been pushing the anti-segregation issue and it is time for all of us to speak out for segregation of the races regardless of race or creed."

In another mailing from Indianola Oct. 15, the point was made:

"Unless we organize, the Negro leaders will continue to exert pressure until violence breaks out and then, regardless of how you feel, you will be drawn into the conflict for the issue will be black against white."

Moore refused an interview at Indianola.

Reluctant at First

Patterson was interviewed at the St. Rest Plantation of the Holly Ridge Planting Co. A big man with red hair and pale blue eyes, he was all-Southeast end in 1942 at Mississippi State.

At first hostile and reluctant to say anything, he finally replied to some questions.

"As long as there is no integration," he said, "there will be no trouble. We sincerely mean every word. We have the interest of the Negro at heart as much as our own. A lot of people will never understand that. We don't expect them to understand.

"I am living here on a plantation with 35 Negro families. We never have any trouble and we are getting along fine."

Patterson said that when the Negroes were sick they came to him for free medical attention, or when they got in trouble or just needed help generally."

Firmly Committed

The 35 Negro families are mostly cotton pickers living in shacks without plumbing or running water. They begin work in the fields before they are 7 and seldom get beyond second or third grade in school.

"Communists," said Patterson, "are trying to make us integrate, weaken us and destroy us."

Mississippi state officials are firmly committed to fight integration of the state's schools. The Legislature has approved a proposed constitutional amendment permitting abolition of the public school system. This would pave the way for the state to turn over schools to "private" operators who could continue segregation. The proposition will be voted on in a special election Dec. 21.

Attorney General J. P. Coleman has asked every white member of the State Bar Association to accept appointment as a special assistant to defend school officials in segregation suits. In an interview, he said he had received over 1200 favorable replies from "all but two or three of the practicing active members."

When asked whether operation of the citizens councils might violate the conspiracy sections of the civil rights section of federal law, Coleman replied:

"Frankly, I don't know. They'd have to be indicted by a Mississippi grand jury and tried before a Mississippi petit jury, and it would not take long to see that justice was done."

600 Names on List

The other large and apparently well organized private group fighting segragation, the American States Right Assn., was incorporated in Alabama last February.

There were 600 names on the list of incorporators, including a substantial number of prominent and wealthy people. The ASRA twice has taken quarter page ads in all the state's daily and 40 of the weekly newspapers. It puts on broadcasts twice a day, five days a week over radio station WILD in Birmingham.

The two leading figures in the formation of ASRA have been Olin H. Horton, personnel manager for the Employers Insurance Co., of Birmingham, and his boss, William H. Hoover, board chairman and president. Asked how the ASRA planned to combat school integration, Hoover answered, "what we are going to have to do is abolish the public schools and set them up as private and take a hundred years to pay for them."

Get Together

Hoover also observed, "it may be that a hundred million white people will have to get together and send 15 million Negroes back to Africa."

Horton, SSRA president, said: "We want to protect our schools against subversive teachings. The Girl Scouts published a handbook with a lot of stuff on the United Nations that we didn't approve of. We got information to the local Girl Scouts, and they adopted a resolution condemning the national council."

He said his association had worked successfully to have one schoolteacher fired for "subversive teachings" (chiefly U.N.) and expected to have another dismissed shortly.

"We found a book in a school library," he said "that we thought was subversive and had to have that removed."

Membership in the ASRA is $25 for a regular, voting membership and $1 for an associate, non-voting membership.

Most publicized of the anti-integration organizations is the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People headed by Bryant W. Bowles of Arlington, Va.

Bowles founded the NAAWP in Washington last summer after incorporating in Delaware.

A marine reservist, Bowles says the group he heads is opposed to integration and will fight it out by any legal means.

Bowles appeared on the fringes of the school strikes in Milford, Baltimore and Washington, though he never was connected directly with instigation of the disorder. Mostly he sought paying recruits for his movement and lent verbal support to the pro-segregation forces.

Bowles was arrested in Washington Oct. 27 on charges of assault brought by a Negro postman. He also has been charged with issuing a worthless check against the NAAWP account and two charges of conspiracy to violate the school laws of Delaware.

Scattered through the South, mostly in Georgia and Florida, are other organizations. Among them are the "white brotherhood" in Florida, headed by Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee, former self-styled Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Klu Klux Klan; the "National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People" at Griffin, Ga., among whose leaders is Dr. Marvin Head, former Kleagle of the Klan unit at Griffin; the "National Association for the Preservation of the

White Race" at Augusta, Ga., whose president was a former Klan member; "Florida States Rights, Inc.," chartered in Dade county (Miami); "The Southerners," at Mobile, Ala., and perhaps half a dozen others.

No Indication of Strength

There is no indication of the strength of these organizations save that none which has announced mass meetings has been able to attract over a few hundred people.

No one can predict with certainty whether they will grow stronger or find their momentum slipping away in the months ahead. But if there is violence in the South over attempts at integration, it is likely these groups will find themselves involved.

Stringer, the Mississippi NAACP head, does not believe there will be violence in his state. Dr. A. H. McCoy, a Jackson Negro dentist also active in the NAACP, has a different opinion. Asked what would happen if integration came about, he said:

"In Jackson where there is more intelligence and education, I don't think there will be much trouble but in the rurals where all they've heard is Bilbo-type talk and where they can barely read and write—many whites, too, I mean—there may be trouble.

"When they integrate they might as well have federal agents around — the local law enforcement officers won't protect the Negro. There is danger these citizens councils may whip up sentiment among the less desirable elements.

"If there is violence," he continued, "the white people are going to shed blood, too. You know a man sometimes will let you push him around, but you start monkeying with his children and he forgets about the hereafter."

Segregation Is Political, Not Religious

Editor, The Advertiser:

The announcement of the Methodist bishops meeting in Chicago of their support of the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation in the public schools is a surprising declaration. Their statement that "the Methodist Church will lead the fight to put the ruling into effect" is a shocking assumption.

Bishops in the Methodist Church are elected to serve the church. They have no authority to commit the church in matters of policy or of doctrine. Methodists recognize no ecclesiastical hierarchy. The legislative power of the church is vested in the General Conference. Bishops and other ministers and the lay members of the church are subject to its directives.

In the law book of the Methodist Church (*The Discipline*) there is a restrictive rule that applies (paragraph 512): "No person, no paper, no organization has the authority to speak officially for the Methodist Church ,except only the General Conference under the constitution."

The effort to have "the Methodist Church lead the fight to put the ruling into effect" will meet with determined opposition by Methodist people everywhere. They recognize the issue as basically political, and they know that for the church to become involved officially is to invite discord within the church and injury to the whole church program.

There are approximately 80 bishops in the Methodist Church. Less than half this number — 36 to be exact — are assigned to effective service in the United States. Others are stationed in distant lands beyond the seas—some of these natives of India, China, the Philippines, South America, and European countries. Some of the bishops are on the retired roll. Obviously there are those among the bishops of the Methodist Church who have not the slightest understanding of our racial problems here in America.

The press report from Chicago (dated Nov. 21) does not disclose the identity of the 50 bishops who supported the anti-segregation resolution. We assume that some of the Southern bishops dissented. We are acquainted with the ultra-liberal views of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and some of his colleagues. But their pronouncement on matters of race and social reforms have been challenged by many prominent Methodists throughout America.

The statement of the 50 Methodist bishops is being read with regret by millions of Methodists and other churchmen who deplore the intrusion of a tense political issue into the service and worship of a great body of Christians.

[THE REV.] G. STANLEY FRAZER.
St. James Methodist Church.
Montgomery.

Desegregation: Many-Sided Issue

The first session of this year's Herald Tribune Forum, held Monday evening, opened up the problem of desegregation in the nation's schools in all its challenge and diversity. Last May 17 the Supreme Court announced that henceforth in the nation's law the doctrine of "separate and equal" has no place. How did the country respond? What is being done to translate basic law into the living practice of the community? These questions were answered by a variety of speakers, stressing the human side of the task, as well as the economic, legal and sociological aspects.

When much else will have become blurred, there will undoubtedly remain in the minds of those who attended the image of the two young girls, their names and home towns not revealed, who had wanted to play the flutes together in their high school orchestra but had found themselves under the ban of their color-conscious elders. The image will remain of the Negro school teacher whose common sense and inspired example helped make possible integration in one Delaware high school even before the Supreme Court had spoken. These were dramatic and human touches in the evening's program; but no one will underestimate the solid contribution of facts and comprehension made by other speakers.

The changing economy of the South, which forms the context within which all other problems must be solved; the institutions, such as labor unions and the church, which provide channels of understanding among people; the educational press which gives objective information and the survey which reveals a community to itself—these were described and documented. The texts to be printed in tomorrow's issue of this newspaper, will provide a lasting addition to the literature on this subject.

The record to date, needless to say, is mixed. There are places and examples that stand as bright threads in the pattern of American development. There are some others of a different and more somber hue. There is a Claymont and also (less happily) a Milford. Yet the advance already made is notable, and the next steps, as Mr. Thurgood Marshall indicated in his closing address, cannot but be forward—not alone in the field of education but wherever the practice of segregation remains. The advance of desegregation can already be seen as proof that democracy fosters those qualities of mind and heart which make the fulfillment of democracy a predestined fact.

Education and Dr. Pusey

One of the issues raised by Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, in his address before the Public Education Association on Wednesday, is central to the future of teaching in the United States. It is, briefly, whether the training of a teacher should emphasize a fruitful knowledge of the subject he intends to teach or mastery of the method he will use in teaching it.

At the present time, throughout the United States, there are crippling restrictions governing the certification of teachers in elementary and secondary public schools. Graduates of liberal arts colleges, men and women of imagination and learning, are often barred from public teaching by lack of credits in the field of education. Their preparation has developed their intellectual interests, increased their store of knowledge, broadened their horizons. Dr. Pusey thinks, with good reason, that an effort might now be made to remove restrictions which deprive public schools of the services of such desirable candidates.

Skill in teaching, as every one knows, can spring from a variety of experiences quite beyond the circumscribed world of technical courses. To be a human being is, as Dr. Pusey observes, constantly to be suffering and inflicting education. Most successful teachers have sat at the feet of other teachers and developed, perhaps unconsciously, teaching methods suited to their own needs and abilities. The high standards of teaching attained in schools and colleges where no technical credits are required show what learning and imagination can accomplish and technique can not.

Teachers should be encouraged, Dr. Pusey believes, "in all their experience to grow as persons rather than to become educational technicians." With that attractive and sen-

How to End Segregation

When the Supreme Court on May 17 stated the principle that racial segregation has no place in a democracy's public schools it also recognized the practical difficulties of applying the principle. As Chief Justice Warren said, "The formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity." And for this reason the court chose to postpone its decision on when and how to effect integration.

Now, in general, two alternatives are posed—to insist on instant and complete application or to allow adjustment to come a little more gradually according to local conditions. It seems clear enough that the court does not wish to be peremptory. The delay on implementation, with the states being asked to submit their ideas, makes that plain. The court appreciates, as President Eisenhower was saying the other day, that there are deep emotional strains and practical problems. Yet it must be firm as well and compel acceptance in letter and spirit of the law of the land.

With a little time all questions tend to resolve themselves. The Eisenhower administration, in the brief filed by the Department of Justice, has urged a course of action that is both temperate and effective. It states what is obvious—

that segregation is unconstitutional and must be ended "as quickly as feasible." Every thinking citizen knows this; even the occasional belligerents must appreciate that racial discrimination cannot endure.

What the Department of Justice proposes is that the localities be allowed to work out the details, but they must give very definite evidence of progress. The district courts would call on school officials to submit "a satisfactory plan" within ninety days, with the judges deciding whether the local program was really "satisfactory" and exercising continual review on earnestness about wiping out segregation. The Supreme Court would retain jurisdiction and make sure that compliance was being given.

The virtue of this plan is that it fits many local conditions. It offers understanding and good will; it leaves enforcement to the people themselves but insists that there must be enforcement. The objective is to get compliance from the ground up. What the Eisenhower administration proposes is in no sense a compromise with law or principle. It is a practical application of common sense which allows each community to develop an acceptable solution. This is hand-in-hand co-operation that inspires.

EDUCATION 1954

ON THE RECORD

Make Haste Slowly

The Segregation Violence Shows That Hard Edict Will Play Into Hands Of Rabble Rousers

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE OPENING of the school year has raised very serious problems for local school boards, teachers, parents and students in those parts of the nation affected by the Supreme Court's decision reversing previous rulings that equal educational facilities must be provided for white and colored students in public schools, and declaring segregation to be unconstitutional.

In Milford and Hampden, Del., and in Baltimore, Md., fights have reached violent proportions. In Baltimore, a mob demonstrated against Negro students before a high school. The principal told the Negroes that if their parents wished them to go home they would be excused, and 10 of the 14 who attended—out of 36 who were eligible—took advantage of the offer. The rest had to be escorted from school by police, among the insults of demonstrators, and the four who remained were beset as they left, one Negro boy being punched in the face.

Milford, it is reported, has returned to "normal" after similar troubles, which had reduced school attendance to 30 per cent. "Normal" means 83.9 per cent of attendance instead of the usual 95 per cent, restored only when the Negro students who had been the cause of the boycott stayed home.

The Florida attorney general has petitioned the Supreme Court to permit a gradual readjustment from segregated to unsegregated schools and to recognize that the 50-year-old system of "separate but equal schools" involves the state's entire administrative system, the simple repeal of which would create a vacuum. He reported that a survey of public opinion by an interracial commission has shown three-fourths of Florida's whites for segregation, a large majority of colored for the new ruling, but a majority of both against immediate and complete desegregation, both white and colored leaders apprehending violence beyond the capacity of peace officers to handle.

'No Court Can Legislate Brotherly Love,' She Says

THIS COLUMNIST THOUGHT the Supreme Court decision but another example of the folly of idealistic zeal overreaching its aim. The aim of every measure affecting the relationship between the races in America must, with the welfare of each in mind, be to alleviate the tensions between them and to promote equal justice in peace. But long-ingrained traditions and prejudices cannot be wiped out by judicial decrees. No court can legislate brotherly love. And any attempt to enforce interracial associations more intimate than a majority of any community desires will not alleviate but exacerbate racial tensions, the sufferers will be the Negroes, and years of steady progress in Negro advancement can be undone.

What 2,000 years of Christian teachings have been unable to overcome and what the saintly examples of Gandhi was unable to accomplish in India cannot be brought about by judicial ruling. Great problems can never be so solved, in any case.

Those With Some Sense Should Be Heeded

THE "RABBLE ROUSER," screaming white supremacy, and the lynchers taking the law into their own hands have been yielding influence steadily in the South, even over those whom "enlightened" Northerners (of course, with "prejudices") often call contemptuously "poor white trash."

The Bilbos are yielding to nobler and more responsible leadership. It is precisely these who are in despair lest by making haste in this matter the rabble rouser is given a new platform. Nothing is more likely to furnish him a rostrum for arousing emotionalism than enforced associations. Already a dubious character, Bryant W. Bowles, has formed "the National Association for the Advancement of White People," which spearheaded the demonstrations in Delaware.

We hope that the Supreme Court, and every American citizen with sense in his head and charity and compassion in his heart, especially for the Negroes, will counsel moderation and gradualism, overriding the hasty and all too often self-righteous, who want "to bring the law" against all who disagree with them, no matter what the consequences.

NEWS REPORTERS
COLUMNISTS

Gov. Persons Balks On Special Session

By Bob Ingram
Capitol Reporter, Advertiser

THE MEN who are generally well informed on such matters are giving attractive odds that Gov. Gordon Persons will not summon the current Legislature into special session to study the segregation question.

INGRAM

The betting odds on this matter have remained fairly constant, even in the light of mounting pressure which has become evident during the past few days.

The governor, acting like an ostrich, has buried his head in the sand and kept it there as long as the subject was segregation. And there are many who are convinced that Persons is acting like a sensible ostrich.

The sudden increase in demands for an extraordinary session became noticeable early this past week. It was reliably reported Monday that Rep. Wallace Malone, the Dothan banker, had a petition containing the names of more than half the Legislature asking that a special session be called.

The Mysterious Petition

TUESDAY the governor's executive secretary, Vernon Merritt Jr., was quoted as saying he, too, understood a petition had been circulated but said it had not been received by the governor. Merritt also added that Persons had no comment to make on the matter.

Later in the same day Rep. Malone and Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County conferred at length with the governor. Following the conference Englehardt said the three officials had discussed "every aspect of the segregation question."

However, at the same time, Malone became very evasive and denied that he had circulated a petition, although he did admit he was conducting a poll of the legislators to determine their feelings on the matter.

On the following day Rep. Engelhardt, the merchant-farmer-ginner who is a nominee to the state Senate, elaborated on his associate's story by saying that when the poll was completed it would show an "overwhelming majority" of the members favored a special session.

A Present For Folsom

ONE MEMBER of the Legislature, who asked he not be quoted, said he was told by one of the poll-takers that of the first 75 members contacted, all but two favored the special call. If that trend continued through the remaining 66 members, the poll would be a mandate even Persons might find difficult to ignore.

Persons has been extremely reticent to make even the slightest comment on segregation. His theory is that the less noise Alabama makes, the less attention it will attract from the U. S. Supreme Court.

He has also pointed out that the Supreme Court has yet to hand down a final decree on the historic May 17 decision; furthermore, the name of the state of Alabama is not mentioned in that decision.

Persons might also have a selfish motive for his policy of

Rooted in Old KKK

Bigoted Groups Rise from Ashes Of Segregation

Herald P-1

(First of a series)

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Sun. 10-10-54

Out of the struggle arising from the end of school segregation, a rash of new groups have been born, pledged to circumvent the Supreme court decision.

A check of their origins reveals that most—though not all—have roots deep in the old Ku Klux Klan, the discredited outfit listed as subversive by the attorney general, which was dedicated to maintain White supremacy.

Miami

Two of these new organizations have particular interest to Florida.

One is native to Miami—Florida States Rights, Inc., which was chartered by the Dade Circuit court on July 9 to, among other things, "fight to maintain the institution of segregation in Florida."

Another—the National Association for the Advancement of White People—though based in Washington is headed by a Tampan, and used Florida speakers so effectively it is credited with creating the recent disorders in Delaware.

* * *

Terms Tampa Group as 'A Klan Outfit'

W. RAIDEY HAMILTON, president of Florida States Rights, Inc., says his group has complete independence. He terms a Tampa group which is active throughout Florida, with the comment:

"That's a Klan outfit."

"We believe this (segregation question) can be settled peacefully," Hamilton told The Herald.

"Violence is all wrong. Such things as are happening in Delaware will not get anywhere."

"We believe passive resistance would have been better. Your objective is to try to circumvent desegregation through state legislation."

Hamilton's public statement is in contrast with tub-thumping speeches at the group's weekly meetings, attacking "Negroes" and blaming Communists for the movement to integrate segregated schools.

* * *

Klansman Serves as Vice President

At one recent meeting, Oscar Norman, one of the group's organizers, a federal government employe, declared:

"Crosses have recently been burned in Tallahassee, Tampa and other places. It is a warning to Negroes to stay within their limits."

Florida States Rights, Inc., has as its vice president Roy Talmadge Luttrell, 531 E. 57th st., Hialeah, former secretary of the John B. Gordon KKK klavern in Hialeah. Luttrell was one of the witnesses questioned by the federal grand jury investigating the bombings at Carver Village, a Negro housing project.

Of Luttrell's leadership in an outfit which disavows Klan connections, Hamilton explained that when groups fighting segregation decided to incorporate, a committee of 20 met to discuss procedures. Among them was Luttrell.

"He had been a very good, effective worker on the committee," Hamilton said. "He told us he had been a member of the Klan and that he had received publicity in connection with his federal grand jury appearance.

"But he said he had never been indicted, and had told the grand jury everything they wanted to know.

"He said he was making these disclosures so that the facts would not coome out later and embarrass the organization.

"Luttrell laid all his cards on the table. The committee members held a confab and decided they admired his spunk and elected him to office."

Rights, Inc., is Milton Piedra, 545 SW First st. At meetings of the group he is identified as regional vice president of the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People.

Piedra has since resigned from Florida States Rights, Hamilton said.

Herald 10-10-54

NAAPMWP—not to be confused with NAAWP—was born in Griffin, Ga., on June 11. On that day, the Griffin News, outspoken daily newspaper, announced the new group:

"Whose sole objective is to assist, work for the welfare, advancement and protection of the majority of the White people, and to oppose all legal action brought to destroy the traditions of the Southern White people . . . and to destroy segregation laws between the White race and the Colored race."

Miami

Organizers were R. L. Addleton, Griffin attorney and former assistant attorney general of Georgia, William D. Derickson, Griffin photographer; Dr. Marvin Head, Zebulon physician, and Rebecca N. Boyd.

Investigation showed that Dr. Head, former boss of the Pike County, Ga., Klan, had helped Addleton organize the Klan in Griffin.

Derickson was a newcomer from Miami who, the investigators reported, spent most of his time selling memberships in the NAAPMWP at $7.50.

Rebecca Boyd is a nurse in Dr. Head's clinic.

* * *

'Spawning Ground for Mongoloid Idiot'

ON THE BASIS of these facts, The Griffin News' fighting editor, Quimby Melton, Jr., said the following day:

"We noted with interest but without pleasure that Griffin has been selected as the spawning ground for a mongoloid idiot (organization) with a jawbreaking name.

"We don't know whether they will wear bed sheets or night shirts. But if the suckers do happen to find their way into its ranks, we suggest they choose dunce caps as their natural uniforms."

Though Piedra provides a link between the Miami group and the Griffin group, Hamilton maintains there is absolutely no tie.

The Florida State's Rights organization currently is branching out, establishing chapters in the Melbourne area, talking to people in Cocoa, West Palm Beach and elsewhere.

"This is a strict legislative deal, working toward constitutional revision," said Hamilton. "We have no connection with any group."

In addition to Hamilton, a furniture store manager, of 299 NW 36th st.; Luttrell and Piedra, organizers of Florida States Rights, Inc., as shown by the application for charter, include:

Mrs. Roberta Mayo, 2295 NW 93rd ter., treasurer; Ruth V. Armstrong, 660 SW 63rd ct., secretary; R. Duane Stafford, 1767 NW 93rd st.; William F. Hull, 9100 NW 23rd st.; F. W. McColm, 9203 NW 22nd ave.; J. F. Seddons, Sr., 6048 SW 19th ave.; Claud J. Armstrong, 600 SW 63rd ct.; H. A. Keller, Jr., 2481 NW 139th st.; Rollo Karkeet, 3530 NW 17th ave., O. N. Norman, 3945 NW Fourth ter., and Irene G. Hamilton, 299 NW 36th st.

TOMORROW: Origins and operations of NAAWP.

This Morning

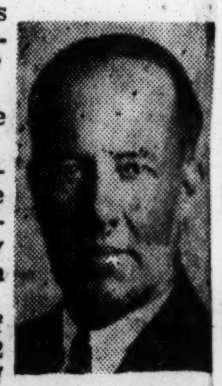
BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"'Good morning, madam!'
To Eve said Adam. . . ."

Something about Georgia is special always to Alabama, and so be it today.

Perhaps its throwback to days when Alabama was created out of a rib of the original Georgia, just like Eve from Adam.

That would explain both our yen for Georgia's company and our determination this afternoon to keep Georgia on the run.



It's the old Devil Eve in us.

"Stay out of those circles — avoid the large levers!" You are absolutely not bound by any so-called "pledge" on your primary ballot.

The Supreme Court of Alabama so ruled in 1952 in Ray vs. Garner, 257 Alabama Reports, page 168. The politicians who are trying to frighten you know it. The court ruled that such a pledge is unenforceable; "merely a moral obligation, binding no longer than it could be conscientiously performed."

If you vote for Mr. Folsom, therefore, just because he is the Democratic nominee, while your conscience tells you he is bad for Alabama, you can't say you had to do it. The highest authority says you don't.

* * *

Abernethy now or Folsom forever?

* * *

The first time Mr. Folsom evaded the desegregation issue by vowing he wouldn't "force the Negroes to go to school with the white people"—it was pretty cute. But as he falls back on that dodge again and again now, it isn't funny any more but tragic. It's tragic that a man expecting to be governor of Alabama be playing shallow and flippant politics with Alabama's misery.

His hems and haws begin to pay off, however.

In Birmingham the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of more than 2000 Negroes has withdrawn support from Tom Abernethy and presumably will vote for Mr. Folsom, persuaded that the latter's evasiveness amounts to a wink in their direction, as, undoubtedly, it does.

* * *

But if the Abraham Lincoln Club only knew, Tom Abernethy is more liberal on the Negro than Lincoln was.

In debate with Douglas at Charleston, Ill., September 18, 1858, Lincoln said he was "not and never have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of white and black races . . . nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with white people."

He freed the slaves all right, but that was a war measure.

Tom Abernethy disagrees with Old Abe. He's for equality under the law, even if he is with him against integration.

* * *

Tom knows and likes Negroes a lot better than Abraham Lincoln did.

* * *

Listening to Fulton Lewis Thursday night here and knowing how far his words go, I could believe he might single-handedly cap the now turned national tide with victory for Ike Tuesday if he would forget his picayunish absorption in sins of Tom Dewey, Sherman Adams, Clifford Case and non-worshippers of McCarthy and speak out for Eisenhower in terms of the great thing that overshadows all others — that under Iike we have stopped without falling.

War is stopped (not abolished, but halted); socialism is stopped (not abolished but held); inflation is stopped—and America, nevertheless, hasn't fallen on its face as Stalin predicted and Truman predicted.

* * *

Yet Fulton fiddles around nightly with local situations, old grudges, the dying McCarthy issue, and complaint that Ike isn't far right enough when the single issue is whether we are about to be turned far left again in failure to support Ike.

* * *

"David put his hand in his bag and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in the forehead; and he fell down upon his face to the earth."

That's what the Bible says.

The Biblical Goliath was six cubits and a span tall. The Alabama one is a mere four cubits and a span.

Options on Desegregation

Thoughful appreciation of individual attitudes in Virginia will show that there is no one pat formula for desegregation of the public schools. In Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax County, where Negroes constitute 10 percent or less of the total population, the process should be relatively easy—certainly no more difficult than in the District of Columbia. In southern Virginia, where the percentage of Negroes is much higher and the tradition of segregation far more ingrained, the adjustment to the Supreme Court decision will take somewhat longer. What is imperative is that the Virginia Commission on Public Education, which will hold a public hearing on November 15, chart a forward-looking course and not become a mere device for stalling and evasion.

There have been indications of tendencies in the latter direction. Governor Stanley invited criticism by appointing an all-white commission of selected legislators. In the wake of the historic May 17 decision the Governor called for calmness and promised to work toward "a plan which will be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court." But on June 25 Governor Stanley called for reexamination of the constitutional provision requiring free public schools, and added that "I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

Meanwhile, local governing bodies have forwarded recommendations to the Governor's commission, many of them urging continued segregation. Many church groups, on the other hand, have urged compliance with the Supreme Court decision, and the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers has called on its members "to build understanding through study and discussion of the problems relevant to the Supreme Court decision on integration." Study groups also have been set up by some counties and by local P-TAs. But a considerable amount of confusion remains. For example, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors recently approved a resolution calling for continuation of the public school system and urging local option to meet the Supreme Court order. But a few days later the Fairfax representatives in the League of Virginia Counties felt compelled to join in a unanimous recommendation against integration in an effort to stave off a resolution for abolition of the public school system.

It is of course absurd to talk of abolishing the public schools. Such action would be a clear violation of the spirit of the Supreme Court decision; and it would be a repudiation of the Virginia libertarian tradition. It is unthinkable that a majority of Virginians, if they understood the full implications of such progress-in-reverse for their already laggard educational facilities, would condone such a benighted move.

What the public has a right to expect, rather, is that the Governor's commission will look practically at the problem before it. Integration of the schools is coming, and Virginia either can prepare for it sanely or resist it futilely like King Canute. The simplest way, of course, would be for the commission to give heed to the differing conditions and advocate local option now denied by the Virginia constitution. Let areas which can make the adjustment quickly go ahead; let others which require a longer period work out a timetable to meet the expected court orders. Meanwhile, let there be the greatest encouragement to interracial groups, churches, P-TAs and other groups to help ready communities for the change. Leadership, not self-pity, is the need in Richmond.

Integration and School Enrollment

Elsewhere in today's Star a news story, supported by tables, discusses the drop in white enrollment in the public schools coincident with the abandonment of segregation. The Star does not attempt any interpretation of its own, beyond pointing to the obvious fact that the sharp drop of 8.1 per cent in the white enrollment, largest decline in the known history of the school system, has been recorded simultaneously with integration, and that a study of individual schools indicates a pattern wherein the largest drops in white enrollment are in the schools which show the greatest percentage of colored pupils. Whether or not this is a temporary condition, reflecting the immediate impact of integration, or whether the decrease in white enrollment will continue, is not known. But the effect is an important part of any study of integration in the public school system, and that effect should be presented candidly and periodically by surveys conducted by the public school statisticians. Any disposition on the part of school administrators to avoid the compilation and publication of such statistics should receive the most careful examination of the school board. A segregated school system in Washington is a thing of the past. But the people of this community have a legitimate right to know all the facts, as they become available, relating to the results of integration.

A SOUTHERN RECONNAISSANCE

In the Southern States, where the Negro population of the nation is still concentrated, there have been various approaches to the problems raised by the Supreme Court's decision holding segregation in the public schools unconstitutional. Reargument on several points raised by the court in connection with the formulation of its decrees will be heard on Dec. 6. In view of "the great variety of local conditions" and "problems of considerable complexity" (in its own language) the court looked toward the states for assistance in choosing a method for the legal and sociological implementation of its opinion. Noncooperation has been the answer in some states and open hostility in others.

North Carolina has been one of the Southern pacemakers in studying the implications of the Supreme Court's opinion. An able, nonpolitical commission composed of state leaders in education, in business and the social sciences, and in the professions, was named by Governor Umstead to study the public school system of the state in the light of the court's opinion. The Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina has made a report to the Governor deal-

ing with the interracial life of the state which, historically and statistically and for its educational value, is almost without parallel in this field of research.

Reconnaissance in the South is being furthered by Southern School News, which is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service. This venture in Southern journalism, aided by the Ford Foundation, and published under the auspices of a group of Southern editors headed by Virginius Dabney of Richmond, is objectively factual and expresses no opinions of its own. Where the consequences of the Supreme Court's opinion are most complex, facts are a first requirement for the processes that in time will lead to simplification. The South is searching, and some of the region's most skilled hands now are taking the helm.

Georgia Segregation Plan Still in Doubt

Herald Miami Fla. pg 1 col. 11-3-54

ATLANTA —(UP)— A swing by big city voters put doubt Tuesday night on Georgia's decision on Gov. Herman Talmadge's plan to sidestep the Supreme Court segregation ruling with private instead of public schools. There was little prospect the outcome would be known before Wednesday.

Late returns showed the vote at 99,359 to 96,736 in favor of amending the Georgia constitution to permit the legislature to finance private instead of public schools with tuition grants to students. Reporting were 670 of Georgia's 1,903 precincts.

The big city vote, which defeated Talmadge's two earlier attempts to extend the county unit system to general elections, was swinging against the amendment as late returns were counted. Only Columbus was going for the amendment.

★ ★ ★

West Virginia's Neely Wins

CHARLESTON, W. Va. —(AP)— Veteran Democrat Matthew M. Neely won election Tuesday to his fifth term in the United States Senate. Tom Sweeney, his Republican opponent, conceded with Neely leading by 59,222 votes after two-thirds the vote had been counted.

★ ★ ★

Alabama Flattens GOP Bid

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(INS) —Alabama Democrats apparently have knocked flat the strongest Republican bid for major offices since Reconstruction days.

Democratic nominee James E. Folsom took an early lead of 31,403 for governor over Republican candidate Tom Abernethy, who polled 13,487 votes in 344 of 2,558 boxes.

On the basis of the same count, Democratic Sen. John J. Sparkman was virtually assured of re-election by polling 27,695 votes to 5,372 for his Republican opponent, J. Foy Guin.

★ ★ ★

Kefauver Victor in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(INS)— Sen. Estes Kefauver and Gov. Frank Clement, both Democrats, swept to victory Tuesday in Tennessee's election.

Republican congressmen in east Tennessee—Rep. Carroll Reece of the 1st district and Rep. Howard Baker of the 2nd—were returned to office, however, in an otherwise clean sweep for the Democrats.

★ ★ ★

Connecticut's Gov. Lodge Loses

NEW HAVEN, Conn. —(AP)— Democrat Abraham Ribicoff apparently unseated Republican Gov. John Lodge, but his unofficial margin of less than 3,000 votes was so close that even a slight error in the official returns could change the result.

★ ★ ★

Gov. Kohler Leads in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE —(INS)— Republican Gov. Walter J. Kohler took an early lead Tuesday over his Democratic opponent, E. William Proxmire. With 51 of 3,228 precincts reported, Kohler had 4,198 votes to 2,867 for Proxmire.

★ ★ ★

In Mississippi It's 30 to One

JACKSON, Miss. —(AP)— Sen. James O. Eastland took a 30-1 lead over his Republican opponent in early returns and Mississippi voters showed overwhelming approval of a constitutional amendment tightening voting requirements that would add restrictions to Negro voters.

Eastland, bidding for a third term, led James A. White of Durant 6,597-228 with 119 of 1,820 precincts reporting.

★ ★ ★

GOP Schoeppel Wins Ike's State

TOPEKA, Kan.—(AP)—Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppell, Republican, won re-election Tuesday in President Eisenhower's home state of Kansas on the basis of early returns. Schoeppel defeated George McGill, a senator from 1930 to 1938.

Pulse of the Public

Rome Reader Disputes High Court Right To Nullify the Acts of Congress or States

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. P4

Rome—Miss Marguerite Biggs quotes Dr. Newton Edwards as saying "the Supreme Court of the United States exercises the right to review the economic and social legislation of the states and to determine whether the objects to be accomplished and the manner of their accomplishment are reasonably necessary to promote the public welfare."

Cul. 11-3-54

This is a true statement. The Supreme Court does exercise that right and it does so in violation of our federal Constitution. Our Constitution specifically states that "all legislative powers granted herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Yet the Supreme Court constantly assumes the powers of a super-legislature.

Our Constitution does not grant the Supreme Court the power to nullify acts of Congress or the states. The court exercises that power without authority. Do the people really want government by judicial oligarchy, or by elected representatives as set up in our organic law?

S. L. HANCOCK JR.

* * *

Mrs. Blitch Advised To Find Boundary

Atlanta—In a local telecast Mrs. Iris Blitch, in discussing the problem of segregation, made the statement that "she was perfectly amazed to hear the state of Delaware referred to as a Southern state."

Before going to Washington as a congresswoman, it might save Mrs. Blitch and the people of Georgia a bit of embarrassment if she would acquaint herself with the location of a mythical line established many years ago as the division between the North and South and known as the Mason-Dixon Line.

G. H. F.

South Should Start New Legal Proceedings

To the Editor:

Instead of changing our segregation school laws in different states, why not start legal proceedings in the courts declaring there is nothing in the Constitution to force the white people of America to associate with the Negro and nothing against segregation? Carry it right back to the Supreme Court and fight it out again. All people make mistakes. The Supreme Court made a mistake and should correct it.

What happened when the barbarians of the north overran the ancient culture of Europe, the dark ages!

Some people want to bring religion into this issue. Divine power created the different races and created the natural laws by which they were brought about. Then there is far more logic in saying divine power doesn't want the races blended.

J. MARVIN DAVIS,

Dothan, Ala.

Folsom Is Right About The School Take-Out

THE ADVERTISER holds with Governor-nominate Folsom that a plan to abolish the public school system to outflank the U.S. Supreme Court segregation ruling is unfair.

The Supreme Court not only reads the election returns, as the folk saying goes, but it reads the morning newspapers between elections. This is to say that the court is well aware of the highly advertised South Carolina device and its limitations to evade the ruling by closing the public school system the alias of private school system.

The court this year will be sitting to hear arguments on how to enforce its decision. Certainly the court will take specific notice of this proposed evasion and its purpose.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that while the abolition blueprint is by nature radical, State Sen. Albert Boutwell and his committee colleagues have well approached the grievous problem and soberly spoke with cool reasonableness.

The principal aim of the plan is ... to provide discretionary power in the legislature to enable it to deal effectively with the changing needs and conditions . . .

It is not a proposal for immediate or revolutionary changes in our educational system.

It is not a plan to abolish public schools . . . It would permit public assistance to pupils without necessarily involving public operation of schools where that course is compelled by unacceptable pressures . . .

The Advertiser believes that it is no more possible to get this past the Supreme Court than it is to slip the sable robes of the justices from their backs without their knowledge.

In this view, both Gov. Persons and Gov. Folsom concur.

Gov. Persons Was Right

LEGISLATOR Wallace Malone, the Dothan banker, was impetuous in his excited demand that Gov. Persons summon, immediately if not sooner, a special session of the legislature to provide for the abolition of the Alabama school system. Gov. Persons was right in his cool refusal to do so.

Malone and his like-minded associates in the legislature have failed to demonstrate the need of immediate action. Moreover, neither the legislature nor the people of Alabama have had time to consider the radical remedy of liquidating the school system.

Alabama was not directly embroiled in the Supreme Court suits. For the time being, Alabama enjoys status as an innocent bystander to the ruling affecting Virginia, South Carolina and the others.

The court studiedly provided a delay in application of its ruling. It will be some months before the court hands down specific details of how the segregation ruling shall be applied.

There is, then, every reason to suppose that Alabama's present segregation system will not be altered in any degree in this school year.

★

OTHER states, such as Mississippi, are far advanced in accomplishing legislation that will call the public school system a private school system to evade the court ruling.

The eight sociologists of the Supreme Court read the morning paper and know all about these school abolition plans. *The Advertiser* does not expect that the court is going to allow its ruling to be evaded with so crude a device. It will undoubtedly take specific notice of such schemes in its decree. That will tell Alabama whether such a scheme will be tolerated by the court.

★

WHILE agreeing with Gov. Persons' refusal to summon a twilight session, *The Advertiser* was not greatly impressed with his stated reasons.

The Governor aptly observes that any such session would be a lame duck session since the terms of legislators expire in November, rather than in January along with other elected officials. In three weeks the present legislative terms will have expired, and three weeks is scarcely sufficient to act on a piece of revolutionary legislation.

But for that matter, the Governor could wait until Nov. 2 and summon the new Folsom Legislature. There is no legal bar to that course.

★

AND there you probably have a lead on the Governor's deeper calculations. By waiting a short time, he can bequeath the duty and honor of solution to this most prickly issue to his old buddy, Big J.

There being no emergency need for a session, *The Advertiser* sees no reason why Persons shouldn't do this.

School Integration

States File Briefs Urging Gradual Change, But Negro Group Demands Quicker Action

Last Monday—November 15—was the deadline for filing of briefs in the Supreme Court school integration cases which will be argued December 6. Seven States and the District of Columbia got in under the wire, as did the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As might have been expected, the position of the States was that gradualism of one sort or another must be written into any workable decree. And equally predictable was the NAACP contention that segregated school systems have had more than enough time already in which to make the changeover.

As for the District, which desegregated its system at the opening of the current school year, Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West said the issue had become moot and that no decree is necessary. Full integration will be in effect by September 1, 1955, he said. NAACP spokesmen disagreed.

State Views

A tip off to arguments that will be advanced December 6 could be found in the State briefs. Significant excerpts:

Virginia: "Education now follows one pattern in the State; a plan for local variation must be devised. Time is needed for the preparation of such a plan; without such a plan, Virginia's schools may be closed."

North Carolina: "From all information available, an attempt to compel the intermixture of races in the public schools of North Carolina would result in such violent opposition as to endanger the continued existence of its schools."

South Carolina: "The courts cannot compel the enactment of legislation or adoption of administrative regulations; they cannot compel the levying of taxes or the making of appropriations. They may annul but they cannot create; they may prohibit but they cannot devise affirmative solutions and command their adoption."

Texas: "A [gradualized, localized] decree will meet with no more than passive resistance by the public."

Arkansas: ["Immediate segregation] would disrupt the financing, management and control of the school system for many years."

Maryland: "If left alone to devise in good faith a timetable for the desegregation of every school in Maryland, the local authorities will be best able to solve the problem with the fewest possible ill effects."

Delaware: "A significant percentage of the people in parts of Delaware are not ready to accept integration."

Submission of these briefs brings to 11 the number of States entered as principals or friends of the court.

Florida Mixup

In Florida meanwhile, a hint of the legal tangles that may arise from integration came in a State Supreme Court ruling that sharply criticized the May 17 decision. A taxpayer's suit had been filed questioning validity of a school bond issue in Manatee County (the Bradenton area of the Gulf Coast). A majority of the State Supreme Court held the bonds to be valid. Their opinion labeled the Federal decision "a great mistake," and predicted a slow changeover in these words:

"Any reasonable pattern for desegregation that may be imposed will require a long time, and the record discloses a pressing necessity for improved school facilities."

But Justice John E. Mathews pointed out the damned-if-you-do, damned-if-you-don't position school boards in the South may find themselves in. His minority opinion labeled the bonds invalid on the ground that (1) the Florida constitution forbids integration and (2) the United States Constitution, as interpreted last May, forbids segregation. Any way you look at it, he held, some basic law is being violated:

"Therefore, the purpose for which the money is to be expended is illegal. The purpose being illegal, it follows that the bonds are illegal."

The editors, Prof. Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Mrs. Margaret W. Ryan, both of Cornell University, noted that though the studies took in border states, they did not cover any part of the deep South. Indeed, they hardly could, because integration has not taken place in the deep South.

Two conclusions stand out. The editors foresee that as integration develops in the South "there will be some instances of personal conflict and name-calling, even instances of disturbances." But they find that "where desegregation has been tried, the typical outcome has been its eventual acceptance." They think that a generation hence this nation may look back with pride "on this period as a time of successful transition accomplished in a characteristically American way." These words do not seem unduly optimistic. They certainly express what most Americans must surely desire: namely, a sensible adjustment to a new educational situation.

We are an adaptable people. We have had to be. We have grown intellectually and emotionally as well as materially. Why doubt that we can take this new step in democracy?

WISE WORDS ON INTEGRATION

Field researchers for the Ford Foundation recently completed a study of "Schools in Transition," which was published on Friday in book form. The field work extended clear across the country from New Jersey to Arizona. It took in twenty-four communities including Camden, N. J., Cairo, Ill., Roswell, N. M., and Tucson, Ariz.

EDUCATION 1954

Editorial Positions

School Issue Flows Into a Main Stream

Courier Journal

THE great stir raised by the Supreme Court's decision against separating the races in public schools seems to come partly from an incomplete view of the issue. It does not stand by itself, a thing to be settled one way or another and thus to be removed from debate. In spite of emotions aroused in states where school segregation is the custom, that question ought to be seen as incidental to a broader movement.

Louisville Ky.

This thought comes with news that an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends an official order ending separate train accommodations for white and dark passengers. Can this sort of separation go on in some sections (though not in others) along with separation in schools, with any hope of stopping the broader movement? That movement is directed against discrimination as discrimination—not discrimination in special brackets like schools or trains.

Little more than ten years ago the movement took shape around pressures to keep Negroes from taking part in the complete voting process. The colored citizen's right to do so was hampered by the "white primary" system in approximately the same states which now blaze with equal resolution to keep their separate schools.

p. 6

The suffrage crisis came in 1944, as several states tried to give the primary election an unofficial or private status, as they now are trying to do for the public school. At that time the vote appeared to be the great and only point, just as the school appears now to be.

Thurs. 11-18-54

However, the latest news about the prospect of ending separate coaches or compartments on interstate passenger trains shows that neither the school nor the vote stands by itself. The movement, which is in the stream of history, cannot be broken up into parts, with a policy or a practice to fit one—say, the armed services, the church, the ballot box, the school—that doesn't fit others.

Alabama Can Afford To Make Haste Slowly

THE progress of events attending the court's school segregation is beclouded by the statements of President Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Brownell and the contending lawyers.

Montgomery

But we are content with our original prophecy last May that there isn't going to be any "blood in the streets", nor is there going to be any widespread race mingling in Alabama's common schools soon.

p. 2 B

And second, *The Advertiser* rests easy in its counsel that the hotspurs who want the legislature to immediately convene and abolish the public school system to evade the court ruling should be ignored. It is now plainer than before that Alabama has time to make haste slowly.

Montgomery Ala.

LAST week President Eisenhower volunteered the surprising statement that he did not believe that the Supreme Court would be "arbitrary" in decreeing the steps by which segregation shall be abolished. Understanding the "emotional and practical problems" involved, the President predicted that the court would display a similar understanding and consequently act with restraint.

Mont. Adv. 11-28-54

At first this left the impression that the President had made a highly improper statement, that out of his social intimacy with some of the court justices he had learned the drift of the court's mind and had indiscreetly popped off. That would have been as improper as Chief Justice Taney's tipping Andrew Jackson how the court was going to rule on Dred Scott.

But the day after the President's statement, Atty. Gen. Brownell formally urged a court decree directing U.S. district courts to ride herd on the dismantling of segregation barriers in their respective localities. Presumably that is what prompted the President's prediction of restraint.

★

THERE is some disagreement among lawyers for Southern states and their adversaries on whether this procedure favors a slow or a swift process of desegregation.

Whatever the case, it appears that having gotten on the record with its principle, the court is content to see its ruling applied slowly.

It won't even rule this school year how its May decree is to be applied. For the time at least, moderation is the prospect.

★

WITHOUT federal troops, the court cannot compel this quarter of the nation to accept race mingling generally in the common schools at this point. And it cannot compel such mingling at all without grievous results.

Segregation as we see it today will not endure permanently. Obviously it is doomed. But neither will it fade away soon.

Shabby AP Reporting

A SHABBILY "slanted" Associated Press dispatch seeking by contrived implication to identify Southern opposition to "integration" in the public schools with the Ku Klux Klan, went forth from Jackson, Miss., Saturday, under the byline of Bem Price. It was carried in Sunday's *Advertiser*.

Adv. Montgomery Ala. 11-23-54

It referred to attempts in Mississippi to resist application of the Supreme Court decision, and added:

p. 4-A

And in the wake of last spring's Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, new organizations have appeared elsewhere in Dixie to sound the call for 'preservation of our Southern heritage', the old rallying cry of the Ku Klux Klan.

An "editor's note" supplied by the AP further stated:

Montgomery Ala.

The South is now witnessing the birth of a new crop of anti-Negro groups unlike anything seen since the post-world War II revival of the Ku Klux Klan.

We hold no brief for the organizations referred to. One of them at least has been offensively blatant and demagogic—as much so as counterparts among radical champions of integration.

Nor do we approve the reported move in Mississippi to apply "economic pressure" to Negro advocates of integration—though if reports are correct, the boycott technique is not the white man's monopoly.

But, to attempt to drag the carcass of the Ku Klux Klan and identify it generally with opposition to integration is grotesque demagoguery and partisanship. There are literally millions of white Southerners who utterly abhor the Klan but are staunchly opposed to integration—certainly to any early, premature move in that direction. To label this opposition to integration as "anti-Negro" is at least as absurd as it would be to say that the NAACP or the U.S. Supreme Court is "anti-white."

This was poor reporting, debauching the "Byline of Dependability."

WHITE PRESS

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"And drunk delight of battle with my peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy."

Post Herald

They are peers today, whatever their records.

Alabama and Auburn, dear to our hearts, are so born again for their game that the best way to bet is against the betting.

Which is to say, against the tide and for the tide.

Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama can be immovable in defense; Auburn irresistible in attack.

When an immovable body meets an irresistible force in an electric atmosphere of alma mater, not even Einstein can say what happens, much less the mathematicians of football.

Sat. 11-27-54

* * *

Greetings to America's top Alabama Democrat, here from Mobile for the game! If Gessner McCorvey's state seems all Fair Deal these days, he may console himself with knowledge that it is an island completely surrounded by Southern Democrats.

* * *

Flash! Is the Supreme Court filibustering?

Is it looking for loopholes?

Hearings on desegregation, scheduled for next week, are postponed "until January, at least" (the AP puts it), pending Senate confirmation of Mr. Harlan. You can almost hear the judicial sigh of relief. Contemplating its handiwork, the Court may well wonder in dead-of-nights now about both the psychology and the law, perhaps even the biology, sociology and politics.

Others, certainly, have stopped to think.

Ike and his attorney general show concern.

Their proposal that lower courts supervise integration of schools, with no general deadline and each local situation in mind, reflects alarm at the resistance and realization of the enormity of what the Court has ordered.

* * *

What is proposed might force the issue, of course, not soothe it. States required through school officials to submit "a satisfactory plan" and make periodic progress reports under threat of immediate total desegregation wouldn't be able to let things slide and looked for loopholes as presently. They would have to have report cards. If they flunked something would have to be done.

* * *

Inured to danger, practiced in hairbreadth escape, the South has been drifting vaguely believing that somehow the thing would be avoided through obfuscation and delay.

Now the South may have to tell a lower court demanding a "satisfactory plan" that it has no satisfactory plan.

* * *

Even money offered by a daughter that "if Auburn receives on the kick-off the Tigers will go for a touchdown" sounded illiterate to me until I realized how big the odds are against Auburn running the other way.

* * *

Naturally Gov.-Elect Folsom wants the business group in his camp with the others, but his ambition is limited by—

(1) His understanding,
(2) His habits, and
(3) His other commitments.

His little understanding is plain in persistent advocacy of that ancient Texas insurance law for investment in the state of 75 per cent of reserves on policies here.

The figure is already 250 per cent and his law might well induce other states with less than 75 per cent to pass similar laws, necessitating withdrawal of funds from our popular credit market to fill the 75 per cent quota in less popular ones like New England.

His habits are illustrated in his naive proposal that hayriding political cronies with "top expense accounts" be sent over the country "persuading" industry to come here.

And his other commitments include the CIO, to which he has pledged repeal of the Right to Work Law.

* * *

The Bible says all men are brothers but it doesn't say they are identical twins.

* * *

The South's hope on the race question is enough political independence to make its vote as valuable as the NAACP's. By creating great gobs of Southern independence, Ike is striking blows for us whether he means them or not.

* * *

A Socialist is a Communist who doesn't know the facts of life. He thinks you can be pretty and sweet, democratic, peaceful and fair about it—but you can't. Not long.

* * *

Blessed are those who communicate, for they shall not go crazy!

* * *

Gently but beyond a doubt, Dr. R. W. G., of Columbia, S. C., finds I misquoted Lord Byron. What the flaming philanderer really said was—

"Fare thee well! and if forever,
Still forever, fare thee well!"

One thing about Byron's philandering was the flame. Nothing pale, scared, sneaking, graceless and serpentine.

When The States Do Too Little, Washington Will Do Still More

Mar 2

It was not a new but it was a timely warning that Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas sounded in his speech here to the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. If the states don't satisfy the legitimate political needs of their people, he said in effect, the people will look to Washington for help. Consequently, the best way to stop the trend toward federalism is for state governments to be adequately alert, energetic and effective.

Birmingham Ala

That, as we said, is not a new thought. But it is one that deserves repeated emphasis. It needs to be driven deep into the consciousness of all people until they naturally question every service of government in the light of whether it can and should be done locally or should be sought from Washington.

The 11-19-54

There are some things, of course, that the federal government should do. There is merit, too, in the point that, in view of the indivisibility of the nation and the need for strengthening all parts of it for the sake of national security, the wealth of the more fortunate states should to some degree contribute to upbuilding the states less fortunate.

P. 14

But recognition of these points should never be permitted to blind us to the certainty that when a state accepts help from Washington it may either surrender some of its authority or run great risk of doing so. The defenders of more federal help insist that Washington can contribute to state functions without exercising control. That hope must be entertained in the light of the fact that nearly always when federal grants have been made to states, they have been followed, sooner or later, by setting up standards or specifications that states had to meet before the grants would be made.

That is true of federal highway funds, welfare funds, and some other grants from Washington. Washington now dictates some of the specifications for constructing federal aid highways. It sets up certain rules for distributing state as well as federal welfare funds. The fact that those specifications and rules are defensible does not change the fact that they come from above.

Obviously in many cases the price for federal help may not be regarded as too high. But at least we should always strive to see clearly what we are doing.

However, because it is generally true that the government which is nearest the people is the best government, the federal government should never be called upon to do what the states themselves can do just as well, or better. In like manner, state governments should not have to do what local governments can do as well. And we might go on to the ultimate step and say that no government should be compelled to do what individuals can do for themselves equally as well.

EDUCATION 1954

ARTICLE

By- BEM PRICE

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

South's White Protestants Find Integration Problem Of Christian Brotherhood

Commercial Appeal

Readers In Religious Groups Accept High Court Decision But Autonomous Churches Refuse To Accept Their Views As Guidance

Memphis

The question of whether a practicing Christian can believe in white supremacy was pointed up by the recent Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling. What do white churchgoers in the South think? What do their ministers say? Will Negroes be welcomed into white churches? Here's a story with some answers an Associated Press reporter traveled weeks to find.

9-19-54 Sec. V P3

by BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—There is agony in the South today: The angony of white Christians wrestling with their souls.

The white Christian has been challenged to practice what he preaches—universal brotherhood.

He has been challenged to surrender the racial prejudices ingrained in him from childhood and in the region for 300 years. He has been challenged to give up his cherished doctrine of white su- many thousands of South- who honestly believe in supremacy and who honestly believe themselves Christ- these questions have pro- the moral crises of a life-

From these challenges there is

Bem Price

The Rev. Robert B. ... of Atlanta, a Presbyterian, said simply: "There will be trouble ... when the time comes for decisions. Many ... seek a solution in their ... The great ... search- ... especially ... the ... was precipitated by ... United States Supreme Court ... May 17 holding that ra- ... discrimination in the public ... was unconstitutional.

... major religious group in ... urged calm acceptance ... ruling. Some Protestant ... conferences applauded it ... only Christian solution.

... stand, however, the ... raised a major ques- ... segregation is to be ended ... public schools, can the ... do less? Is segregation ... un-Christian?

... a churchman has spoken ... an individual, or as a ... entative of an administra- ... dy, against discrimination. ... enerally speaking the ... ants have moved cau- ... meeting the issue.

... he Jews, a small mi- ... the region, they have ... opposed public school ... long before the Su- ... decision.

Ban Segregation

... on of the Catholic ... is simple: there is no ... before God. There ... in the church.

... for example, acted ... gregational level in the ... Archdiocese, largest ... munity in the South, ... this precept a year ... the Supreme Court deci- ... schools.

... while Protestant de- ... simply were urging ... acceptance of the Court's ... the Catholics were ac- ... fighting the Louisiana Leg- ... attempt to evade it.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Negro president of predominately Negro Morehouse College here, told the World Council of Churches at Evanston, Ill., in August that segregation was the great scandal of the church.

"It will be a sad commentary on our life and times," he said, "if future historians can write that the last bulwark of segregation based color . . . was God's church."

* * *

The South against which these challenges have been presented is one tremendous paradox.

There is a deep personal affection between many individual white men and individual Negroes. Many Southern proponents of segregation were reared by Negro nurses and played with Negro children until they reached school age.

In the South the white lives much closer to the Negro than anywhere in the North.

In the rural areas Negro and white families often live as farm neighbors. In the cities Negroes live in the alleys back of white homes.

Chicago Discriminates Sharply

There are large exclusively Negro residential areas in southern cities, but on the fringes of these areas the white-Negro line of demarcation is not nearly so sharp as, for example, in Chicago.

While the white man's relations with individual Negroes often is one of affection, a majority wants the Negro race "to keep its place" in southern tradition that place is one of subservience.

Among the Negroes there is a saying: "Up North they don't care how high you get, just so you don't get too close. Down South they don't care how close you get as long as you don't get too high."

There is a wide fear among southern whites that if the bars of segregation are dropped, there will be a tremendous influx of Negroes into white institutions.

Many observers believe that because the Negroes have their own churches, in their own neighborhoods, with their own social activities, few would be interested in joining white churches. But no one knows the answer for sure.

Southern Protestant ministers also have the matter of judging the temper of congregations.

Integration Ministers Fired

At least two Baptist pastors apparently moved too rapidly.

The Rev. Robert Trotman of Lumpkin, Ga., praised the Court decision as a "just and Christian opinion." His rural congregation asked his resignation.

The Rev. Henry A. Buchanan also spoke out in favor of the decision and was asked to resign from his two rural pastorates in Southwest Georgia, near Shellman.

In Hobbs, N. M., a fringe area, a third Baptist minister, the Rev. William Carter, met a different response. Carter preached against desegregation and predicted that when segregation ended among the city's 6,000 school children, 400 of them Negroes, there would be bloodshed.

The children returned to school on an integrated basis. There was no bloodshed.

Atlanta is widely considered the capital of the "Bible Belt." But it isn't easy, despite that, to get Protestant ministers to talk on the subject of segregation. Most of those to whom I talked, in the windup of a 27-day tour of the south, referred me to someone else. In most cases that someone was the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who serves as secretary of the 17-denomination Christian Council of Atlanta.

"It isn't hypocrisy that makes them evade the issue," he said, "though it may appear so to you. I would say there is more personal courage among ministers here than anywhere else in the South.

Explains Evasions

"When the time comes to be counted, there are many who will stand. But out of loyalty to their congregations they can't speak out on the subject and appear in print before they tell their congregations they are going to do so.

"I have a strong feeling that 80 per cent of the congregations, with their silent social attitudes, will say nothing and go along. They are hoping, though, something will happen which will make it unnecessary for them to become special kinds of heroes."

He said five large Protestant churches in Atlanta had agreed quietly to accept Negro applicants.

"Even the diehards down here," he continued, "recognize that it is only a matter of time; That segregation is not God's idea, but man's, and they are trying to find ways of accomplishing God's will without splitting the churches."

Splitting the churches is a possibility causing some concern. I was told privately, for example, that the Methodists of Clarendon County, S. C., planned to pull out if their church conference approved the Supreme Court decision. There probably are others.

One of the suits attacking school segregation originated in Clarendon County. It probably was the most famous of those on which the Supreme Court ruled.

Colleges Open To Negroes

Seven Atlanta ministers stood up to be counted after the Supreme Court decision, saying segregation could not be defended on the basis of Christian doctrine. Five of them said their churches had acted to end segregation.

Through the South, 46 denominational colleges and theological seminaries are open to Negroes, 31 of them Protestant. Many Protestant churches have actively supported the Southern Regional Council, an interracial organization devoted to equal opportunity for all.

* * *

A full year before the Supreme Court decision, the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of the New Orleans Catholic Diocese, directed an end to segregated congregations.

For four years before that, the Holy Name Society of Catholic men in the New Orleans Archdiocese (which includes a little more than 21 parishes, or counties) had been interracial.

Immediately after the court opinion, the Louisiana Legislature met with the avowed purpose of maintaining racial segregation in the schools through legal evasions. It hit upon a plan of invoking the state's police powers to maintain "the good morals and welfare" of its citizens—that is, by continuing segregated schools.

Three measures were proposed, and originally private as well as public schools were covered. The church mustered its power and the parochial school restriction was dropped. Archbishop Rummel led the fight. However, the Catholic Church won't carry out integration in its elementary and high schools this year.

The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Bezou, superintendent of Catholic schools, said it would be impossible because of the lack of facilities.

Negro-White Dioceses Merged

Bishop Vincent Waters of Raleigh, N. C., said in June of last year that no racial segregation would be tolerated in the churches and merged the white and Negro dioceses.

Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Richmond, Va., said in the wake of the court decision that where no separate school facilities existed for Negro parishioners, they could enter white schools. Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock followed suit.

In the heart of the pro-segregation country, at Grosse Tete, La., not far from Baton Rouge, a Negro, the Rev. Aubrey Osborne, serves as an assistant parish priest.

Parochial schools in the archdiocese of Washington began integration in 1949.

Nashville plans parochial school integration this fall. The Protestant churches, probably the strongest stand after the Supreme Court decision was taken by the 94th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. (Southern), a governing body of church laymen.

The assembly held that "enforced segregation . . . is discrimination which is out of harmony with Chrisitan theology and ethics." It recommended local Presbyterian churches admit persons to membership without reference to race.

Baptists Speak, Unauthoritatively

And the Southern Baptists, largest single denomination in the region with 7,883,708 members, approved the Supreme Court decision as being in harmony with "Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Neither stand however, is binding on the churches. Each Presbyterian and Baptist church is autonomous.

The Methodist Church, second largest denomination in the South, has long argued its basic church doctrine forbids racial discrimination. Paradoxically, however, it maintains a "Central Jurisdiction" which is exclusively Negro.

At Lake Junaluska, the Methodist retreat near Asheville, N. C., I talked with the Rev. J. W. Fowler, pastor of the retreat. He said he had been preparing his congregations to an acceptance of the "Brotherhood of Man" for about five years.

"I know many other ministers who have been doing the same," he said. "Segregation is a matter of Christian principle on which the church ought to act positively.

"I have a great sympathy for the prejudiced. It is a matter of time. It will work out."

A Heavy Blow at Campaigns of Hate

With the arrest of Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, on charges of criminal conspiracy, a major step has been taken toward dealing with outbreaks of mob hysteria attending the State of Delaware's efforts to end segregation in its schools.

It may be that Bowles and his bigoted followers were not alone responsible for the feeling which resulted in the abandonment, at least temporarily, of moves to integrate 10 Negro pupils in the schools of Milford, Del.

But the history of that shameful episode shows clearly that no overt actions to oppose integration with student strikes, boycotts and intimidation of the Negro students took place until Bowles arrived to fan the passions of hate and prejudice.

Because of those passions, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and Attorney General H. Albert Young have displayed forthright courage in ordering the arrest of the man whose organization made several hundred residents of Delaware forget their better instincts and join in the shabby campaign to deny admission of Negro children to previously segregated schools.

The State officials also may be preventing further trouble, for Bowles and his followers had made known their intention of continuing their campaign in the State. Attorney General Young already had moved to revoke the charter of the NAAWP on the grounds that it had exceeded its corporate powers by inciting to riot.

The difficulties attending moves to end segregation in compliance with the Supreme Court decision do not originate with Bowles and his organization in Delaware or any other State where separate schools had been the accepted pattern.

Adjustment to the new conditions would in any case be trying. The Supreme Court recognized that it was dealing with deep-seated customs when it withheld an order telling how its integration decree was to be carried out. In effect the court conceded that its decision would not automatically mean that prejudice was at an end.

Even resentment, against the integration order in Delaware existed before Bowles made an appearance. But the people of Milford and other places went along. The schools opened, the Negro pupils attended, and there was no outcry until something happened to stir up latent feelings—the prejudices of parents, not the school children.

That something, in the view of the State officials, was the advent of Bowles. He held mass meetings at which a doctrine of hate was preached. He encouraged boycotting the newly integrated schools. An attempt to put into practice the Constitutional doctrine of equal educational opportunity for all races became a strike against the schools and a challenge to the authority of the State.

The firm stand of Governor Boggs and Attorney General Young may prevent further disturbances in Delaware, as unyielding actions by authorities in Baltimore and Washington put a crimp in efforts to thwart integration in those cities.

More importantly, the arrest of Bowles may be an effective reminder to the people of Milford and other towns who allowed themselves to be misled by demagogic appeals to their baser feelings.

For the admitted problems of ending segregation in our schools—a blight on our democratic country for decades—will not be conquered by heeding the inflammatory advice of those who preach intolerance and hate.

They will be solved in all places where segregation still exists by people who turn their backs on the demagogues and follow instead the instinct for decency and fairness which is a part of our American tradition.

The Duty Of The Churches Toward Social Problems

One of the indirect effects of the Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation has been the placing of organized Christian groups under a heightened sense of obligation to examine their own positions on that and other social problems. Inevitably there arise the questions: What is the Christian duty in this instance? What stand should the church take, if any? Can churches remain silent?

Questions like these are not new. They are constantly arising. Any great social problem brings them forth. Most of them revolve around the controversy indicated by the phrase, the social gospel. And on that point there have been always and still are many opinions.

There are those who hold that Christian churches should content themselves with declaring the great principles of the faith and leave the application of those principles to individuals. Let the churches, this viewpoint holds, preach truth and righteousness; the individual will decide what those words mean in specific instances. Churches, so it is argued, weaken their influence when they enter into delicate or controversial matters.

Other persons deny this, and say it is the duty of the church, and of its ministerial leadership, to let itself be heard on all issues where moral or spiritual or social welfare is at stake. That is a strongly supported viewpoint today, as indicated by a recent vote of the General Board of the National Council of Churches that decided 87 to 4 to take sides on controversial public issues.

Influencing the board, no doubt, were revelations that have been sharpened as a result of the segregation issue. There has been brought more clearly into the open the experience of Christian missionaries from this country, who find their work hampered, especially in Africa, by certain conditions of Negro life in this country.

But segregation is only one of many public issues which the governing body of the National Council of Churches thinks call for taking sides on the part of churches and church people. There are many others, most of them bound up in some way or other with the politics and economics of the day. The segregation issue is emphasizing that the church is not something aloof and apart from life, from day-to-day living, but is deeply involved in important social problems.

Heritage Of Freedom Belongs To Negroes Too

To the Editor:

After reading paragraph after paragraph on segregation it makes by heart bleed to know the Negroes are living in a country where they're so unwanted. I guess the Constitution made a mistake when it said, "All men are created equal."

How can our children live restricted and divided in this country and fight together in another? It would be very hard for the white man of this country to impress a Communist that their way of life is wrong.

Negroes have come a long way since slavery and if we'd had more missions and good teachings right here instead of abroad the living standards would've been far better. The Negro has always and still is being reprimanded for almost everything he does. It's always what he "can't do"—never what he can do.

Take two children out of one of the finest homes, segregate them, give one love, affection, understanding and freedom, give the other just the opposite, then notice the vast difference in the two.

Yes, I Thank God for the Supreme Court because it believes in the equality of all men and defends human rights and respects a man for his worth regardless of his race, creed of color.

Negroes are a loyal people. We are not invaders. We are native-born citizens and this great heritage is ours too. Not one black hand has been raised against our flag.

MRS. EZELLE GRACE,
Route 10, Birmingham, Ala.

Working Together Would Make Things Easier

To the Editor:

I recently read a letter to you written by Mr. J. O. Pannell. It shows that all white people aren't against the Negro.

He told that the first men who brought Negroes to America to sell them knew they were doing wrong. He also stated that they permitted millions of Negroes to grow up among them without education and any training in citizenship.

If we had more straight thinking people like Mr. Pannell and many others who are willing to come together and work out things, a brighter light would be thrown upon this situation which confronts us today.

In working together all of us progress easier, and faster. If we are to fight against each other it makes matters even worse.

People like Mr. Talmadge of Georgia show a poor example of pulling together when they make statements like this one: "Before Negro and white go to school together I'll turn all the public schools in Georgia to privates ones." Having separate sets of everything is expensive, inconvenient, wasteful and selfish. Expensive because, while constructing a separate building on different lots, why not build a bigger and better one on the same lot?

Inconvenient because when the part the Negro is going to use most likely something is going to be left off. Wasteful because the money and time that is going into these separate stations could be used for other things that are needed. Selfish because we can plainly see that nearly every public accommodation used by the Negro compared to that of others is poorly equipped.

LEO BOOKER,
2509 North 17th Street.

A SCHOOL PLAN OF GOOD WILL AND COOPERATION

Respect For Both Law And Mutual Convictions Is Essential In Meeting Supreme Court Decision

The grave problems raised by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing compulsory racial segregation are pressing hard upon the minds and consciences of the people of the South. But specific application of the decision will not be entirely clear until decrees are issued, and consequently in most areas a period of reflection and preparation fortunately now is available. Able students of the law pertinently point out that legal doctrine to be effective must be translated into actual legal practice. We are now seeking methods of legal practice in conformity with the newly announced legal doctrine. It is an inescapably complex and momentous task.

The interval of preparation does not mean that procrastination can be afforded. Consideration even now is urgent, though in most communities the climax is not yet reached.

These grave problems will not be solved by further conflict among our people. They cannot be swept by evasion.

This newspaper, having expressed its respect that this decision has come at this time, nevertheless believes that constructive and creative efforts must be made to meet it. After long and earnest consideration, The News has come to the conclusion—which perhaps should have been obvious at once—that a constructive approach requires recognition of two fundamental principles:

1. Respect for the law and its interpretation by the Supreme Court.

2. Respect for sincere, widespread community convictions.

Failure of these principles is ignored or grossly subordinated, there can be no effective dealing with the situation. Instead there would be bitterness and conflict and no clear limits could not be defined.

* * *

The Supreme Court is our final interpreter of the law. Our system of government—of justice and freedom—is based on law and respect for law. Our way of life could not survive on any other basis. But it is also true that law gains its force and effectiveness from the willing support of the people. Law which deeply violates the convictions of the people of a nation—or a region—or a community—cannot be adequately effective in that nation, region or community. Any program of action under the Supreme Court decrees, to be constructive and successful, must take account of the deep convictions of the people involved.

* * *

What Kind Of Program?

What kind of a program would be in accord with those two basic principles and avoid the great danger of disruption and conflict which would be involved in other courses of action?

First of all, it is to be recognized, we believe, that compulsory public school segregation is invalidated in principle by the decision. This newspaper recognizes force and reality in the contention that such segregation does involve a kind of discrimination in itself. But it also believes that contentions and conditions underlying the superseded "separate but equal" decision of more than a half century ago and bearing on state rights and the public interest and peace also are still to be recognized as involving considerations of great pertinence and weight. Who can fail to recognize that sentiment among white people in communities of the South generally, and even in some communities in other regions, is strongly against compulsory integration of white and Negro students in the public schools.

* * *

What kind of a plan of action could constructively meet these realities?

It is the belief of this newspaper that a fundamental requisite of any such plan would require that our people of good will of BOTH RACES UNITE COMMUNITY BY COMMUNITY IN STRIVING TO ACHIEVE AS MUCH COMMON GROUND OF AGREEMENT as possible. They should STRONGLY RESIST being drawn into almost EXCLUSIVE CONCENTRATION ON DIFFERENCES. Different conditions and sentiments will make for varying problems in different communities. No one program will be equally effective everywhere.

There IS much common ground upon which we believe a great majority of ALL our Southern people CAN stand. That is true here in Birmingham and the rest of Alabama.

This great majority in both races do not want to defy law.

They do not want to foment new and terrible bitterness and conflict here at home in a world facing the menace of overwhelming destruction through strife.

The great majority of our white people want to respect law and to avoid compulsory action in defiance of law.

The great majority of our Negro citizens, we believe, do not want to try to force integration of students where it is against a prevailing white sentiment and would involve grave possibilities of trouble.

* * *

Much Solid Common Ground

These and other feelings, including long-standing realities of genuine friendship and good will between the two races, provide much solid, common ground upon which to work. Action on that basis, looking to POSITIVE, HOPEFUL results, rather than NEGATIVE OBSTRUCTION AND ANTAGONISM, could, we believe, evoke a powerful COOPERATIVE support among white and colored people.

It could develop the incomparable power of true good will.

It could conceivably lead to marked creative progress instead of mounting stress and hate and peril.

* * *

What kind of a definite program of action, then, could be evolved from such a cooperative spirit and attitude?

In seeking specific answer to that crucial question, let the court's decision be carefully considered. One thing seems to us especially important. The decision clearly invalidates COMPULSORY SEGREGATION. But to this paper it seems evident that it does NOT COMPEL INTEGRATION, especially if there is individual desire or community conviction to the contrary. This distinction points, we believe, to an opportunity for action in conformity with both the court's ruling against compulsory segregation and community sentiment against compulsory integration. In our anxiety over DIFFERENCES and DANGERS, have we OVERLOOKED a really HOPEFUL OPPORTUNITY?

* * *

Helpful Voluntary Action

Specifically, *The Birmingham News* proposes the most careful examination and consideration of a plan under which it would be possible, we believe, both to give respect, and to conform, to the court's ruling against compulsory segregation, and to avoid by VOLUNTARY ACTION an integration of students profoundly against intense community sentiment among white people.

In seeking such a program, school districts might be evolved in each of which—where both white and colored children resided—there would be a school that now is white and one that now is colored. The problem of such districting should not be insurmountable.

Residential patterns in Birmingham as in many other cities are such as to be helpful in meeting school districting problems under the court's decision. It will be natural and logical for great numbers of colored school children to want to continue attending the schools they have been attending. But under the idea here suggested for study, there would be a genuine opportunity for colored children to choose and attend schools regardless of race. Anything less than such an opportunity would not, in a public school system, meet the court's decision.

This paper is unable to believe that a satisfactory solution can be found in abolishing the public school system, although a change in state law in due time giving the Legislature authority in that respect might be a wise precaution affording a means of dealing with an extreme situation of danger or conflict, should such a situation ever develop.

However, under a system which respected the court's ruling against compulsory segregation, which provided an opportunity for a free choice of schools, and which had the strong, active support of most citizens of good will of both races, we would have an excellent chance, we believe, to minimize problems and perils and to keep our schools in operation by VOLUNTARY MEANS along the lines of student body composition which now prevail.

* * *

A Basis For Cooperation

We repeat: We believe that, with compulsory legal segregation done away with by the court, with general recognition of that reality and with continued efforts to make progress in providing genuinely equal educational opportunities for both white and colored students, Negro students and parents in Birmingham and the rest of Alabama would not seek to FORCE UNWELCOME INTEGRATION except in there be under any approach. But this than continued efforts to exert compulisolated instances. Any instances of dif- program would have the stalwart fou ficulty and controversy surely could better tion of a genuine effort to respect both be met through the development of a the law and the deep convictions of s broad measure of good will and coopera- munity sentiment.

tion than under conditions emphasizing differences and divisions.

It should have the strength and vitality son, to deserve thorough and prayerful of a sincere endeavor carried forward in exploration and consideration.

There would be hard problems, challenges and difficulties under such a positive, hopeful and bold program. So would this paper believes, hold more promise or should, e promise good will.

At the least such an endeavor

SCHOOL INTEGRATION GRIEF

The Centreville Press

The segregation issue is causing much trouble in different parts of the country. Ordinarily you would think that states in the deep South would be the first to start trouble, but the states of Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C., are having trouble about mixing the whites and colored in the schools. This is a tremendous problem, but we believe ways and means can be found to have segregation and remain within the ruling of the Supreme Court. There is no doubt in our mind but what both races will be much better off to keep segregation in the schools. There is a great need for improvements to be made in both white and colored schools, but we are unable to see where the educational system will be improved by mixing the races. The colored people now have good teachers, and their schools are improving each year. It would indeed be a bad mistake to interfere now with a program of mixing the races.

Consider Child's Interest In Segregation Problem

To the Editor:

There are those who keep on asserting that the state is guilty of discrimination in giving colored children to colored schools. I would like to ask such persons a question which would test the real merits. If a juvenile court judge has to find foster parents for a colored boy, should he give the custody to a good colored couple, or to a good white couple who might want him? The law all over the country is that the state, and the courts, in awarding the custody of children, must consider the interest of the child.

Juvenile courts all over the country probably give custody of colored children to colored foster parents, because they can be more like natural parents than a white couple, and because of the advantages they would have in being brought up in the association with other children of their own racial kinship. There is not a state in this union that would tolerate a juvenile court preferably giving colored children to white foster parents.

Now the state in awarding custody of colored children to colored teachers, in colored schools during school hours (where good colored schools are available), is simply carrying out the same great principle of considering the interest of the child. It is law all over the country that "the teacher stands in the place of a parent," so that a colored teacher would be more like a natural parent to colored children than a white teacher. Also, there is the additional advantage of being brought up in the association of racial kinship.

PHIL JOINER,
Title Building.

Acting Like Children

The school children can gain nothing from "strikes" and other moblike demonstrations against the ending of segregation, unless their gains are to be written in terms of eventual disgrace to themselves and deep tragedy in this community.

If the children are incapable of understanding why that is true, responsible parents will help them to think it through. Some of the children are confused about the situation in Milford, Delaware, for example, and at Anacostia and McKinley high schools yesterday were heard to say that "If they can get away with it in Milford, we can get away with it here." This is not Milford. This is the Capital of the United States. Neither the Federal Government, nor its agency, the District government, is going to permit any departure from the decision of the Supreme Court that found a segregated school system to be invalid under the Constitution.

Nor should the children or their parents be misled by the fact that in a number of the States, including most of Maryland and Virginia, desegregation has been delayed by the responsible authorities until the Supreme Court issues its decrees next year. This is a perfectly legal course. The Federation of Citizens' Associations believes we should have followed the same course in the District of Columbia. Proceeding in a proper and orderly manner, the Federation, through counsel, has appealed to the courts. Thus far, however, the courts have found no substance to the Federation's contention. The Federation, being composed of good citizens, will abide by the decision of the courts, and has never counseled taking the law into its own hands.

The demonstrations by the children, of course, are purely emotional. We have had school strikes before, led by the parents, and they have been condoned by the authorities. We have a whole generation of children indoctrinated with the idea, accepted in high and low places, that it is wholly proper to strike and to demonstrate against what we do not approve of. But this is an entirely different situation, and even a child should know it. The demonstration by the children contains the seeds of anarchy, not of lawful protest. Only a handful of the youngsters at Anacostia and McKinley yesterday even thought they knew what they were doing or why they were doing anything, and their answers to questions quickly showed how much they had been influenced by unsubstantiated rumor and gossip. The rest of the children exhibited the same sheeplike qualities so common among their elders, and were attracted by the excitement and the normal desire to take a day off from school.

They will come to their senses, The Star is sure, and with the help of their parents will realize the true nature of the dynamite they are playing with. They will remember that in explosions, those who set the fuse usually escape unscathed. It is the innocent bystander who gets hurt.

To Abolish Race Prejudice

Visitor Sees Solution for Problem Through Goodwill and Vision

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a visitor to the United States from Edinburgh I have been privileged since my arrival six weeks ago to view many of the facets of the American scene at various angles. Many of the conclusions I have arrived at are necessarily of a tentative character, but there is one aspect which I have no reason to think will be influenced by any circumstances that may arise before the termination of my visit. I refer to the vexed question of the segregation or desegregation of the Negro section of American citizens.

At Boston I resided near a school where the pupils, both white and colored, are taught in the same classes, and where I had visual evidence that they mixed freely with each other and without manifesting any racial prejudices or animosities. I have also observed, however, if I may judge from reports in the press, that antagonisms still exist in the relationships of these classes in other parts and that desegregation is not common—in fact, that it is still in the experimental stage.

The problem, of course, presents many difficulties, but these might be resolved satisfactorily if a few simple facts were taken into consideration and due allowance made for them. The first one is that slave labor of members of the Negro race was introduced by the early American colonists into certain parts of America. The justification or otherwise for the introduction of such labor remained a disputed issue for some generations before the Civil War decided it in favor of emancipation.

Resentment Engendered

It was only natural, however, to expect that in spite of the freedom enjoyed by—or perhaps I should say won by—the Negroes in a political sense, the attitude to be adopted by the slave-owning class would be one of resentment to the new order of things—at least by a considerable proportion of that class. The event has justified such expectation, for ever since the Civil War certain discriminations have been made against the Negro citizens, the chief of these being their segregation as a racial class.

Traditional habits of thought about the colored race are deep rooted, but they must give place to a new and enlightened attitude. Love and not hate should be the watchword.

I am convinced that the black race has started the march toward the goal of equality with other races, and that, however much it may be impeded, it will one day reach its objective. There is much need of vision and goodwill. Let all other races beware of their own steps, lest any false moves lead not to equality but to subservience. There are great potentialities in the United States, in either direction, in the long days to come.

JAMES WILSON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1954.

Law in Delaware

Vice-Chancellor Marvel's order in the case of the ten Negro students ousted from high school in Milford, Del., is gratifyingly plain. He finds that they "have a clear legal right" to attend the Milford school. That seemed obvious from the beginning, and it is to be hoped that a disagreeable situation will now be righted by compliance with the law.

The trouble in Delaware came from lack of firmness at the outset. When the local school authorities first decided to go ahead with integration, without waiting for the Supreme Court's decrees on practical methods of ending segregation, they should have stuck to their decision. What happened was that the trouble-makers, abetted by outside agitators, were allowed at least temporarily to get the upper hand. The Negro students who had been admitted at the opening of the school year were suddenly removed. This was a shameful surrender to prejudice. It was also, as the court makes plain, a violation of constitutional rights. Having once granted non-segregated education, it was wrong to backtrack and try to withhold the privilege.

The man who was largely responsible for stirring up the disturbance in the first place —Bryant Bowles, with his racist organization called the National Association for the Advancement of White People—is predicting a new boycott in Milford. That remains to be seen. The issue here is whether law is to be obeyed. There can be no choice. Leadership has again been asserted in Delaware.

Delaware Fights Racists

The State of Delaware took two legal steps to deal with the racial segregation issue which has become acute in the town of Milford. Ten Negro students first were admitted to Milford's formerly all-white high school, and then were barred from it by a newly elected Board of Education.

Delaware's Attorney General went to court and obtained a temporary injunction designed to get the Negro students back into Milford High School. He supported a legal action brought on behalf of their parents by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A final decision will be up to the Court of Chancery.

The state's other step was to arrest Bryant W. Bowles. He is the founder of an organization imitatively named the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which has stirred up agitation against the mingling of races in school. The charge was that Bowles had conspired to violate the state's education law by encouraging white students to boycott the Milford high school until Negroes were barred.

The problem in Milford, according to its superintendent of schools, "was not caused by the students in any way." The difficulties arose, he said, "from the protests of parents" in surrounding rural areas. The superintendent's statement was made in a letter to New Rochelle High School declining its invitation to send up a student delegation to see how well integration worked in the New York school.

The invitation from New Rochelle students was accepted by four other high schools—three in Washington and one in Baltimore—where demonstrations against de-segregation had taken place A few students from each of the four are to be New Rochelle's guests this week, with their traveling expenses paid by volunteer classroom collections. New Rochelle High School has 1,600 students, of whom about one-fourth are Negroes. There is no discrimination in school activities, and a Negro was president of the student General Organization in 1950.

Voice Of The People

The Responsibility Of Negro Leadership

To the Editor:

I read with much interest your editorial of the 10th instant relative to your plan for a peaceful solution to the problems created by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding segregation. The plan is ingenious and is indicative of much thought and effort. Your suggestion is, briefly, that what the Supreme Court says cannot be done by compulsion should be done voluntarily upon the agreement of "leaders" of the white and Negro races.

While due regard must be given the inviolate powers of the Supreme Court as well as the intensity of feeling of certain segments of the population of the South, it seems that you have missed the entire point, if not of the decision itself, then certainly of the significance of the 76 years of struggle which culminated in the recent decision.

1. The cases before the Supreme Court in its recent decision involved questions of compulsory segregation in schools as a result of state law. While the Supreme Court of the United States may properly address itself to matters of state action only, the opinion went further to state as the basis of the decision that segregation in education is of itself harmful to the Negro children who invariably, as experience shows, have received the "short end of the stick" in the states practicing segregation in education. Your plan, then loses its moral suasion as it advocates that "responsible leaders" agree to do something which the United States Supreme Court has said is wrong and harmful to Negro children in states practicing segregation in education.

2. Responsible Negro leaders have led this fight to end segregation in education since Gaines vs. Missouri. Lest you believe that they have not represented the vast majority of Negroes, both in the South and North, may I invite your attention to a record which shows that the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended to carry on the ceaseless effort to obtain equality of education opportunities have come primarily from 25- to 50-cent contributions of Negroes throughout the country. Social clubs, fraternal orders, churches, and labor unions have contributed; but theirs has not been the major part. Inasmuch as responsible Negro leaders have been in the vanguard of this fight with the support of the majority of Negroes, it is almost impossible to conceive that there can be found responsible Negro leaders who would concur in your conclusion. If a Negro could be found who sanctioned your proposal it would be reasonable to conclude that he was either not a "leader" or, if so, was not "responsible."

3. I think it fair to say that one of the attributes most admirably demonstrated by such leadership as Negroes in the South have produced over the years has been that of patience. Although there are instances of misunderstanding among the rank and file as to just what the Supreme Court did say, and occasional sputtering of dying fuses, I earnestly believe that responsible leadership in the South is aware of the gravity of the situation. Such leadership is not likely to rush pell-mell into situations which are likely to create even greater problems. While responsible leadership is and must be patient, it is and must be persistent. No realtistic view can close its eyes to the fact that there is as much difference between the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and the State Teachers College at Montgomery as there is between the fragrance of a lily and limburger cheese. Please reconsider the efficacy of any "solution" which would ask responsible Negro leadership to accept voluntarily such a situation.

CHARLES F. ANDERSON,
508 North 11th Avenue.

Opportunity And Security Denied Through Segregation

To the Editor:

The great evil of racial segregation is it is designed to promote unfairness toward the Negro. A race should not be given advantage over another race. It is designed to make short the limitations of the Negro's utopia, and wants him only to do a few small things and never have the will to do any of the larger things. It regulates and controls the destiny of the Negro and denies him a true pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Racial segregation gives opportunity and recognition to low merit when it is white over a high merit when it is Negro. Because of segregation, the Negro is discriminated upon sight, whether friend or enemy. A long-standing and proven friendship does not alter the discrimination.

Whites will not keep the segregation agreement as they did not keep the agreement of "separate but equal" agreement in the case of Plessy vs. Furguson that was held in 1896 in New Orleans, La. Immediately after this agreement disfranchisement was sought and gained.

The Negro is not anxious to sit immediately beside the white. His anxieties are for his curriculums, facilities and opportunities and securities to be the same in technical standards. Segregation failed to provide genuine opportunity and security for the Negro. Segregation does not guarantee real security and opportunity for the Negro.

Opportunity and security have not come to the Negro through this type of isolation, and segregation is designed to perpetuate the isolation. We are convinced, therefore, that we cannot afford to gamble our opportunity and security and our survival on arrangements and programs that have no reasonable prospect of providing genuine security.

HOWARD H. CRUIKSHANK,
124 Fourth Avenue, Southwest.

The World Is Watching

Editor, The Advertiser:

Recently a letter appeared in this column entitled "Preserve Racial Identity." This article was written by a doctor who posed as being a friend of the Negro. The essence of his writing had to do with keeping the races separate through segregation.

I stand at the opposite extreme of the doctor. The handwriting is on the wall —segregation is on its way out. There is no place for such in a democratic society.

It seems that one of the main reasons Southern people are opposed to integration is because they feel that it will result in interracial marriage or miscegenation. Should a person forget about his prejudices and think rationally along this line he will conclude that there is no problem. The Negro is not interested in marrying in the white race. The Negro is interested in equality. He wants no special jobs, he wants no special sections in which to ride on buses and trains. He wants no designated sections in which to live. He wants no special schools and no special churches. He wants just what other American citizens want. Nothing more and nothing less. Take it from me, he shall not rest until that "want" has become a living reality.

World peace is of far greater significance than preserving racial identity. The world has its eyes on America. Since the Supreme Court handed down the May 17 decision declaring segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional, people the world over have been watching and waiting to see whether or not America can actually practice what she preaches.

The dark people of the world, who constitute two-thirds of the world's population, are waiting for America to sell democracy in her own land before she attempts to sell it elsewhere. They are waiting to see America integrate the Negro into her democratic society.

[THE REV.] U. J. FIELDS.
Montgomery.

SEGREGATION:

Row and Reprisal

The trouble started two days after eleven Negro students were admitted to the Lakeview High School in Milford, Del., a small farming town just north of the Mason-Dixon line. Mass meetings were held, school board members were threatened; parents began to keep their children out of school, fearing violence. One night a cross was burned.

Bryant W. Bowles, the 34-year-old organizer of an anti-integration group he calls the National Association for the Advancement of White People, arrived from his headquarters in Washington, D.C., and began fanning the flames of prejudice. "My daughters," he told one crowd, "will never attend school with Negroes so long as there is breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

The school closed, then re-opened after the Negro students had been transferred to an all-Negro school 19 miles away in Dover. The tension mounted as Milford waited for a final decision from the state supreme court. Bowles continued his speeches to growing crowds and did a brisk business selling memberships in NAAWP at rates of $5 for a one-year membership and $50 for a "gold card" (life) membership.

This week, as Bowles arrived at Milford's airport to address a crowd of 1,500, state troopers arrested him on charges of conspiracy to violate school laws. In ordering the arrest, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs said: "The state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech, but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children." Bowles was later released on $6,000 bail pending a hearing scheduled for November.

R.S.V.P.

"First you start about a century ago," said the English gardener to the American who had asked how England grows beautiful lawns.

The student organization and the principal of New Rochelle, New York, High School have invited student representatives from the high schools in Washington, Baltimore, and Milford, Delaware, where desegregation has been resisted, to come and see how "integration" has been working successfully with 25 per cent of the enrollment Negroes.

This is a noble gesture, and behind it, without a doubt, stand some of the most hopeful and idealistic motives of youth. But when one more fact is supplied it becomes obvious that the idea falls short of reaching to the heart of the problem: Negroes, says the dispatch from New Rochelle, have been welcome in the public schools as far back as anyone can remember—back to a time, we would guess, when they constituted no more than 1 per cent of the student body.

Negroes in Washington, Baltimore, and Milford, Delaware, have not been welcome in the public schools as far back as anyone can remember. And the problem these communities face is not simply prejudice, but the prospect of rapid change from long-held concepts of what is proper.

Nevertheless, we hope the invited high schools accept. We wish parents had been invited, too, and would go. The visit could not but contribute perspective. And perspective is a wonderful aid to any solution.

New Junior High

Although not the pioneer junior high school in New Orleans—as an institution for the two highest elementary grades and the two lower high school years—the new $1,400,000 Carter G. Woodson school for Negro children on Freret between Third and Washington is the first designed and built as a junior high. During the past two years other schools have been made into junior highs. But none of them can compare with the new buildings into which students were moved only last week.

The some 1550 children who occupy the new school are reported to be greatly impresssed with it. As the largest and most costly school yet constructed under the Orleans parish school board's current building program, it is said to compare favorably with the facilities of any junior high school in large cities over the country. Occupying two square blocks, the school includes four classroom buildings along South Robertson; a central unit for library, administration and special classrooms for science, homemaking, industrial arts, and art; and other buildings, comprising an auditorium seating 770 people, a gymnasium that will seat 1700, music practice rooms, physical education department and cafeteria.

Because of the size and scope of its facilities, the new school represents something new in school buildings for the city. Newly built elementary schools, although similar in functional design, are on a much smaller scale.

Nevertheless, the Woodson school is reported to be "a good buy"—for cost-cutting construction methods held the price down to about $12 per square foot, as compared with the $16.74 cost per square foot of one new elementary school in the system.

Now Lift the Racial Bars From Milford School

The ruling by Vice Chancellor William Marvel, of Delaware, upholding the "clear and convincing" legal right of Negro children to attend the Milford high school from which they have been barred, is a welcome and vigorous blow to the forces of intolerance in that State.

Followed up by an order directing the school board to readmit the 10 affected students, it should pave the way for peaceable termination of a racial dispute, stirred up mainly by outside agitators, that has rocked the Delaware town for several weeks.

The Vice Chancellor's decision is the only proper one that could be made in view of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling on equal educational rights in the public schools without regard to race or color. The Milford school board has admitted that the students have been barred only because they are Negroes; has conceded that they are within their rights to ask admission; but has insisted on withdrawing those rights temporarily.

If the school authorities in Milford had acted with courage and a sense of responsibility, instead of running away from their duty, the students would not have been excluded. The Negro pupils had attended the high school, along with 660 white students, for ten days at the outset of the term. Integration was on its way to becoming an accomplished fact, without undue attention paid to it, when professional preachers of race hatred appeared on the scene, with Bryant W. Bowles at the forefront. Milford was torn apart with boycotts, threats of violence and mass-meetings of the old Ku Klux Klan type. The Negroes were thereupon summarily ordered out of the school.

That such a denial of constitutional rights can continue to stand is beyond belief. Court relief has been inevitable, and even should the school board carry its weak case to the State Supreme Court, it can hardly overrule the law of the land. The best thing the board can do is hasten to correct its mistake, and remove the outlawed Jim Crow stigma from its public schools.

EDUCATION 1954

EDITORIAL OPINION

WHITE PRESS

Virginia Affairs

Racial 'Study' Loaded Against Court

By Benjamin Muse

THE STATE COMMITTEE on Public Education has not made a promising beginning.

Appointed August 28, its first public hearing is scheduled for November 15. In the past seven weeks, its accomplishments have been limited to the election of a chairman and the appointment of an executive committee, which has met several times in private.

As it is necessary regularly to point out, the "Committee on Public Education" is not a committee on education. It is Virginia's official agency "to ascertain . . . the wishes of the people" and "give careful study to plans or legislation or both" as a result of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

THE OBJECTIVE VERBIAGE in the announcement of the committee's appointment, quoted from above, might suggest that it is in fact a fact-finding body. But the Governor who appointed it had already stated his own position in no uncertain terms.

Expressing his conviction that "separate schools are in the best interest of all the people of the Commonwealth," he said:

"In order that my position may be clearly understood, I should like to state further that I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

Governor Stanley used the same language again in addressing the committee at its initial meeting. It is his obvious intention that the committee should concern itself with "legal means," if any can be found, "to continue segregated schools."

WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, that appears to be the purpose also of the 32 Byrd organization adherents Stanley appointed to his committee.

State Senator Garland Gray, who was elected chairman, is second only to Attorney General Lindsay Almond as a champion of racial segregation in Virginia. (He is also a candidate for governor, although less seriously considered.)

Gray was the prime mover in the somewhat secret June 19 meeting of Fourth District legislators in the Petersburg Firehouse, which adopted a resolution, saying in part:

"We desire to have recorded our unalterable opposition to the principle of integration of the races in the schools and that we hereby pledge to the people of our District and to all the citizens of Virginia our determined purpose to evolve some legal method whereby political subdivisions of the State may continue to maintain separate facilities for white and Negro students in schools."

Gray's continued outspoken remarks, in spite of his position as chairman of the committee, led the Virginia Methodist Advocate last week to question his "competence" to serve in that capacity.

The committee will proceed with public hearings, at which representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, church groups and others favoring compliance with the Supreme Court's rulings will have an opportunity to express themselves. The hearings may also produce some surprises.

BOTH THE COMMITTEE and Governor Stanley are evidently confident that a preponderance of the testimony in the hearings will support their present intention of "evolving" some means of circumventing the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision.

There has been no indication that the committee intends to address itself at all to the urgent task of planning for the gradual desegregation of Virginia's public schools. Nor does the committee now expect to have any recommendation to offer to Virginia's representatives at the December hearings of the Supreme Court.

The committee is left with the business of going over the half-dozen circumvention formulae which have been brought forward in this and other segregation states and deciding which one is most worth trying in Virginia. With the assistance of the State's resourceful Attorney General, it may also come up with a brand new one.

It is increasingly evident, however, that for constructive planning for the transition to a system of integrated public schools, which must take place during the coming years, Virginia will have to look elsewhere than the State Committee on Public Education.

Perspective on Segregation

The Supreme Court was well aware from the beginning of the practical difficulties in bringing an end to segregation in the public schools. The principle has been stated, but the methods of achieving compliance call for much study and consultation. As a first step, the court has called on the states themselves to offer their ideas on how to proceed.

Florida's response provides the opening sample of the South's formal reaction. Its Attorney General is opposed to swift integration of the schools. He warns that peremptory action would provoke "violent physical resistance." Now this need not be taken so much as a threat, but rather as a plea for patient understanding of the difficulties in large scale adjustment. What Florida proposes is that enforcement on the ground level be left to the school authorities and the Federal district courts. This may strike some people as a tactic for delay and evasion; they feel that unless the Supreme Court is extremely emphatic the process of desegregation can dawdle along indefinitely. But it must also be admitted that no challenge to constitutional interpretation is involved. Florida's point is that a tremendous problem has been presented, and that the desired end can only be achieved gradually through tact and wisdom.

One thing, however, needs to be remembered. This is that the national voice of conscience has spoken. The Supreme Court has said that it is wrong to discriminate. The declaration is founded in law and morality. It must be made to work. One reads of an unhappy deviation in one Delaware town or of a few trouble-makers in Baltimore. But such incidents are abnormal; Washington's success with integration shows what can be done.

The need is for calm perspective—neither to exaggerate nor minimize the hazards. A lot of struggle still lies ahead, but the big step has already been taken. The question henceforth is one of methods—how fast or slow to go. But the direction is ahead. And as public conscience is increasingly mobilized, the practical details of solution will steadily fall into place.

Confusion and Children

The one item with regard to Raleigh's dealing with the storm last week about which there was a possibly dangerous confusion was the matter above all others in which confusion should not occur. That was in the handling of the matter of the children in the schools.

During the morning radio stations continually broadcast an announcement, emanating from county civilian defense headquarters, that children would be kept in the schools until the storm subsided. Later school officials announced that schools would be dismissed at 1 p. m. That was a pretty late closing time, apparently based on a miscalculation of the Weather Bureau as to the speed of the storm's approach. The storm hit, if the stopping of electric clocks can be counted as the time it hit, at 1:31 p.m.

No harm resulted to any child. Apparently, however, civilian defense authorities acted first without consulting school officials. Apparently also school officials were a little late in making the decision which prevailed. Obviously if the civilian defense set-up is to be useful in any kind of civilian defense it must coordinate activities, not just announce them. Obviously also in the event of danger to children in the schools, it would be better for the children to be dismissed too soon, rather than too late—or even so late that the traffic congestion around schools should occur, as it did, close to the impact of the storm.

This incident, involving the city's most precious citizens, showed that though there has been much talk about civilian defense against disaster, no coordinated plan had been made even to protect children in the event of disaster. What is needed in any such case is not civilian defense improvisation on excited radio broadcasts but coordinated planning in advance with responsible authorities.

McKinley Integrates With Hardly a Ripple

By John McKelway

More than 1,000 persons, all from different breakfast tables filed up the hills to McKinley High School yesterday and were "integrated."

Those who came were in their teens—a difficult period, anyway—starting the first day of school in a new year. They came knowing that integration would be there, along with tough and easy teachers and the inevitable report card.

They lingered outside the school as long as possible, standing in little groups and chatting. Some grabbed a few quick puffs from cigarettes hidden in their hands. Most of all, they just looked the place over.

Restless Then Calm.

Then the bell rang at 9 a.m. and the groups merged in the halls. They split again into groups and sat down in the school's big auditorium. They squealed, scuffed their feet and were restless. A boy wearing glasses sat by himself on the front row and doodled. A gang of boys on the back row whistled at a couple of girls, late arrivals and evidently embarrassed. Or had the girls planned it that way?

If there was tension at McKinley High School yesterday it was then, when everybody was together, waiting to get on with school and the thing called integration. But it lifted quickly.

Maybe it happened when Joanne Morris, 19, who has a rich voice, sang the Lord's Prayer. Or when Dr. Charles E. Bish, principal, told the students:

New Type of Class.

"No school is better than what the Community thinks it is . . . Realistically, specific items are often generalized . . . The behavior of one individual can be taken by the community as representing the behavior of an entire group of individuals. Good behavior is everybody's job."

As names and "home rooms" were flashed on a screen, the groups began to split apart and new groups were formed—a new type of class for McKinley High School since 1891.

There was the usual confusion. Some names weren't on the list, some classrooms, as well as teachers, seemed to be missing. "Where's the gym . . . the cafeteria . . . the office . . . the machine shop . . . Can I switch my English class to history?"

DR. CHARLES E. BISH
Addresses the students.

They moved from class to class and filled out tiresome forms and slips and cards. Sometimes they were in the "majority," sometimes in the "minority." But they didn't complain—at least to their teachers.

And the teachers, as one said, "found it a challenge." Taking things as they come, they let the students flop down in their own "seating arrangements." Permanent seating would be decided later. The teachers found that those who had been at McKinley last year were helpful toward those who came for the first time—particularly in filling out the awful forms. They crossed the aisles to help.

At 12:15 p.m., the school day ended. Integration had come to McKinley after many years.

Bish "A Right Guy."

"I guess it'll be all right," a student said afterwards. "There are a few wise guys around, sure, but it doesn't make any difference to me. And Bish (Dr. Bish) is a right guy."

"They're just three of us," said one girl, "in a French class of 20. My parents told me to try it for a week and see how it goes. I talked to one real nice girl—helped her in gym class."

"I like this place," said a boy. "They've got a lot of equipment. You sure can get lost in this place, though."

"I didn't hear of one disagreeable incident," Dr. Bish said. "Maybe this is the honeymoon, I don't know. This thing is going to take time."

Headaches Ordinary.

A tall, easy-moving man, a physical education teacher and one of four new teachers at McKinley, said: "It's going to be an interesting year."

At a teacher's meeting following the close of school, the main trouble seemed to be too many children in one class, or not enough in another. Nobody said anything about integration. Their usual opening-day headaches were present, and they broke up to work things out.

By afternoon the halls of McKinley High School were empty. A wad of chewing gum rested in one of the fountains. School had started again.

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other."
—Thomas Jefferson.

The American Negro, according to Zoologist Carl Stern, of the University of California, is doomed to disappear through "racial diffusion." Professor Stern is quite calm about it.

But you wonder if the "diffused" American he anticipates can keep this the greatest country and win the cold war.

In the animal world, scientists consider whether "diffusing" this breed and that is a good thing.

But in the world of human beings such thoughts are, of course, undemocratic, illiberal, unprogressive, unanthropological, illiterate—and Southern.

No matter how quietly they may have accepted (until lately) desegregation in the national capital (where there are more colored children than white and politicians and bureaucrats put up with all things for politics), acceptance doesn't mean desegregation is a success.

That is a long-run question.

The United States News reports that Dissenters agree "the big problems will be social, the dating of white and colored, the social dances."

"Of course we cannot have segregated dances," one teacher is quoted.

* * *

"True friendships are expected to develop between many white and Negro students," says The United States News, "and we rule out the possibility that some of these friendships might grow into romance."

* * *

Success or failure of desegregation won't be apparent until decades from now when it is ascertained whether we are a nation of mixed white and Negro blood and, if so, what sort of nation that will make in the competition to survive on a planet in cold war.

* * *

In District schools the much advertised busing is mostly token, apparently, a handful of one race or the other in each school. There are several exceptions where the races are mixed in nearly equal numbers but nothing has happened thus far except some "grumbling" which Walter White and his pet dogs see jealous fear that incoming busing may crowd white boys off the school team.

* * *

There is a snobbery about the race question which persuades many that discussing it is provincial and vulgar and that its basic question—mixing the blood—is not to be mentioned in polite society. But nobody is qualified to look down on anybody about this unless he has faced that basic question, ugly or not.

* * *

What Thomas Jefferson (misclaimed by Chief Justice Warren) said about equality may be found on pages 91 and 92 of Prof. Bernard Mayo's "Jefferson Himself" (Houghton Mifflin): "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the Negroes) are to be free; nor is anything more certain than that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinions have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably. . . ."

* * *

"Justice is in one scale," Jefferson concluded, "and self-preservation in the other."

* * *

"No one seriously proposes deportation at this late date, and undoubtedly some of the differences mention have dimmed. But we are entitled to a Chief Justcie who won't claim Jefferson for his sentimentalities.

* * *

Walter White and Co. are flunking the Republicans!

On civil rights legislation the GOP is way behind Democrats, the NAACP Bulletin reports.

President Eisenhower did all right with the armed services, and Attorney General Brownell took the right stand in the desegregation case, it says, but Congress was a do-nothing and a washout.

As for Ike, he "not only failed to request Congress to act on any Civil Rights bill, but also repudiated the action of Secretary of Labor Mitchell when the latter endorsed an FEPC bill at a congressional hearing."

Christians who see religious principle violated by race segregation can't prove it by the Bible. The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Fancher, of Minter, Ala., who did postgraduate work at Harvard after becoming a Master of Theology at Louisville Seminary, has studied the Bible about it for years and written much, including a current pamphlet called "Segregation — God's Plan and God's Purpose." There is an introduction by Bruce Henderson.

* * *

Not being one who believes this question is to be settled on Biblical authority, I report Dr. Fancher's able, well-documented volume only in reminder to the literal that the Bible is probably more quotable for than against segregation.

'A Feeling Of Inferiority'

The demonstrations of white school children in Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia recall a section of the Supreme Court's May 17th decision invalidating school segregation.

Aside from the purely legal aspects of segregation, the court said, there was the psychological damage done to Negro children by the old "separate but equal" doctrine. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," the court said, adding:

> To separate [Negro children] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone . . .

The court then quoted with approval the decision of a Kansas court which contained this passage:

> . . . The policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group . . . Segregation, with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system.

In overruling the Plessy vs. Ferguson (separate but equal) decision of 1896, the court commented:

> Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy vs. Ferguson, this finding [that segregation does harm to the hearts and minds of Negro children] is amply supported by modern authority.

The court thus balanced the great weight of its decision on sociological factors rather than legal ones. This the Supreme Court claims the historical right to do: to consider not only the strict constitutionality of laws, but their "wisdom" as well.

Applying the court's new doctrine of psychological inequality to the displays in Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, how much greater damage is being done by the student revolts than was ever done under simple segregation? What effect will these demonstrations have on the hearts and minds of Negro children who are thus being told — humiliatingly — that they aren't wanted?

Even assuming that the demonstrations may be childish insurrections against authority, or no different from the senseless panty raids which swept the country a short time ago—even so, the psychological effect of integration in these cases must be the exact reverse of the Supreme Court's sociological theories.

Haste and ill-considered compulsion will not save Negro children from "a feeling of inferiority." Rather, such action is calculated to augment that feeling, for reasons made obvious by the "demonstrations" in the nation's capital, in Baltimore and elsewhere.

Delaware School Tense

The difficulty of abolishing racial segregation in public schools of the South was illustrated last week in Milford, a town in southern Delaware.

Before this term, Negro high school students had to travel to Dover, nineteen miles away, to attend an all-Negro school. In view of the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation, the Milford Board of Education admitted the eleven Negro high school students to the local school, which previously had been all white. But the board received a protest against integration, signed by 1,200 of the town's 5,200 population. Hotheads telephoned anonymous threats of violence if the Negroes were not ousted.

Rather than risk violence, the Board of Education kept the school closed all week, and also closed the town's second school. The board then appealed to the State Board of Education for vindication and support. The State board hedged on the principle involved and asked for a ruling from the Delaware Supreme Court. The local board members thereupon resigned.

The State board then took charge of the Milford schools and, pending court advice, ordered the schools reopened tomorrow on an interracial basis. The eleven Negroes will be free to attend the previously all-white school if they are willing to press the issue.

Time Magazine For Sept. 6 Reports Segregation News

Article Tells About Ohio White Citizen Setting Fire To Negro School To Keep Children From Having To Go To It; Tells Also How He Avoids Losing His Job After Having Fun With His Fire

TIME MAGAZINE FOR SEPT. 6, ... article telling what it has found with regard to de-segregation in education in a number of States at the beginning of the new school year.

After reporting that in the Deep South "there is a general determination to ignore, defy or circumvent the [Supreme Court] ruling ... no plan has been adopted," the ... says the Deep Southern-... are marking time and waiting ... Court to hand ... decrees outlining Federal ...

It is indicated that "Deep South-... are now in general agreement as to what they are going to ... and that there are "ideological" ... Southerners in ... where ... authorities will ... to carry out the edicts of the ... Court.

De-segregation, the TIME article ... is to come on a local more ... basis, if the ... Supreme Court ... down ... Court this Fall ... will permit such action.

The article states that in the Dis... of Columbia (Washington) in... is to take place in the ... kindergartens of the city in Sep... ember of this year and this Fall, ... Negroes will be moved out of ... overcrowded Jim Crow schools into ... white schools.

Delaware, says the article, is ... Except for one school dis... in the three southern counties ... have little toward de-segrega... They have plans in Delaware ... segregation gradually.

MARYLAND — Rural counties ... done nothing yet to end seg...

TEXAS where nine cities ha... operate under local option law... ordered to comply with the ...

VIRGINIA school districts ... Negro populations are ... launching cautious integration plans this Fall. Districts with large Negro populations are waiting.

TENNESSEE, one of the few States to abandon the wait and see lethargy of state capitals, has tackled the problem on a state-wide basis. The State has asked permission to file a brief next month as a friend of the Supreme Court. Tennessee's brief is expected to suggest that school children be integrated gradually, beginning with the First Grade and moving up through the grades as the years pass. Said State Solicitor General Allison B. Humphreys, "The question (of segregation) was settled by decision last May. We see no point in further arguing the issue." Meanwhile, Tennessee schools will stay segregated for the semester, at least.

ARKANSAS will comply with the Supreme Court decision but school districts are not compelled to act this semester, and almost none have. One that did was Fayetteville, Ark., which will integrate twelve Negro high school students as an economy move.

MISSOURI has left the question of segregation up to Local School Boards. A few have acted and others are submitting long-range de-segregation plans to state officials.

TIME MAGAZINE comes up with an unusual article on segregated schools in its September 6 issue and has granted the GLOBE permission to print it. The article is as follows:

BURNING ISSUE

The most remarkable incident arising out of school de-segregation occured at Hillsboro, in southern Ohio. Hillsboro has an un-segregated high school, but maintains a segregated 50-pupil elementary school for Negroes. This year the school board decided to de-segregate, but proposed to do so in a gradual two-year program.

The delay ruffled Philip Partridge, 43, the county engineer, who is white and a vehement opponent of racial segregation. He reasoned that if the Negro school did not exist the authorities would have to de-segregate immediately. Accordingly, he set fire to the Negro school. After $4,000 worth of damage, firemen saved the building.

Partridge was sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Lima. Doctors there released him, finding him sane, although possessed of "some unusual and strong ideas." He returned to Hillsboro to resume his duties as county engineer. The county commissioners tried to fire him, but strong-minded Partridge contended that he had job tenure, that his setting fire to the school was an after-hours act performed as a private person and did not affect his professional competence as a county engineer.

This week, as Hillsboro's Negro children prepared to go back to their school, now slightly charred, Highland County was still paying Partridge's salary, and the principle —if it is one — that civil servants are not answerable for their private thoughts and deeds was, for the moment, at least preserved.

COUNCIL ORGANIZED TO SAVE SEGREGATION

Groups Are Set Up In Three Alabama Counties

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 27.—(AP)—White citizens councils to apply economic pressure to Negroes who advocate desegregation have been formed in three Alabama counties.

Spread of the movement from Mississippi to a second Southern state was revealed Saturday by a Selma attorney, who asked to remain unidentified until a rally of the Dallas County Citizens Council Monday night.

The spokesman said councils have been formed in Dallas, Perry and Hale Counties, and a fourth will be organized in Marengo Monday night.

All are in the agricultural Black Belt of Alabama, where Negroes outnumber white residents as much as five to one.

The attorney said committees, one of which will be a screening panel, will furnish information to council members about whether a Negro is "all right" or should be given the "pressure."

"The white population in this county controls the money and this is an advantage that the council will use in a fight to legally maintain complete segregation of the races," the spokesman declared.

"We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."

"Women will not be allowed to join," the spokesman said, "because we feel that it is a job for men."

Only white men will be admitted to the rally.

Mississippi State Senator T. M. Williams, a leader in the Mississippi movement, was listed as the principal speaker here Monday. Mississippi council leaders helped organize those in Alabama.

The Dallas Council is ready "to lay its cards on the table," the spokesman said.

"We are not anti-Negro; we only want segregation maintained," he declared, "and we are not vigilantes. We will operate openly and violence is the furthest thing from the minds of the council members.

"We have lived with Negroes all of these years without trouble, and it is our utmost desire to continue the happy relationship, but on a segregated basis."

Councils Of White Citizens Operating In 3 Counties To Fight De-Segregation

SELMA, Nov. 27 (AP)—White Citizens Councils which will apply stern economic pressure to Negroes who advocate de-segregation have been formed in three Alabama counties.

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Mississippi State Senator T. M. Williams, a leader in the Mississippi movement, was listed as the principal speaker here Monday. Mississippi council leaders helped organize those in Alabama.

The Selma attorney, however, said that the Alabama councils will not have any connection with the Mississippi groups, and each Alabama council will be independent of the other.

"Each will operate independently, working out its own problems," he declared, "and if a state council is formed, it will be the servant of the county groups and not the governing body in the move."

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"We are not anti-Negro; we only want segregation maintained," he declared, "And we are not vigilantes. We will operate openly and violence is the furtherest thing from the minds of the council members.

"We have lived with Negroes all of these years without trouble, and it is our utmost desire to continue the happy relationship, but on a segregated basis."

The spokesman asserted that the councils have no resemblance to the Ku Klux Klan."

"The two organizations are as different as daylight and dark," he said, "and to even mention them together is a slander of the council, bringing it undeserved detrimental publicity."

Top Scientists Study Ways To Divert School Trouble

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Forty-four of the nation's leading social scientists have formed a committee of consultants which will seek to prevent outbreaks or racial tension in connection with de-segregation of public schools, Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, announced Wednesday.

During the past weeks members of the committee were in Milford, Delaware, and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, the two communities where overt frictions arose following integration of Negro children in white schools in accordance with the United States Supreme Court ruling of last May. Their purpose was to observe the start and development of community tensions, to analyze the forces at work, and to recommend methods for preventing such disturbances there and elsewhere.

Alfred McClng Lee, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Brooklyn College, heads the committee of consultants, Marshall said. Robert M. MacIver, professor emeritus of sociology at California is honorary chairman and Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of phychology at City College of New York and research director of the Northside Center for Child Development, is vice-chairman.

The committee has offered its services as a consulting resource to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Marshall said.

The civil rights lawyer pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had quoted the findings of several of these social scientists in its May 17 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. In effecting the transition to an integrated school system, Mr. Marshall added, we need the assistance of these men and women who have a scientific understanding of the way community processes work.

Professor Lee has defined the need for the consultants' work, Marshall said. He believes that long-standing prejudices, misconceptions, fears and superstitions can only be relinquished through a careful program of reconditioning to new conceptions. He feels it is necessary to work with community processes in developing patterns of cooperation which can have general applicability. This is an area of community action about which there is little precise knowledge and for which new procedures are needed.

The committee's membership consists of social scientists and educators on the faculties of colleges and universities across the ccuntry. They include: James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological School; Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University; Samuel W. Blizzard, Union Theological Seminary; Herbert Blumer, University of Cailfornia; Isadore Chein, New York University; Martin P. Chworowsky, University of Pennsylvania; Carroll D. Clark, University of Kansas; Stuart W. Cook, New York University; Bigham Dai, Duke University; John A. Davis, City College of New York.

John P. Dean, Cornell University; Dean W. Dodson, New York University; Winston W. Ehrmann, University of Florida, Gainesville; Mabel A. Elliott, Pennsylvania College for Women; E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Else Frenkel-Brunswik, University of California; Noel P. Gist, University of Missouri; Earl G. Harrison, Former Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School; Floyd N. House, University of Virginia; Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Kenneth D. Johnson, dean, New York School of Social Work; John J. Kane, Notre Dame University; Eugene P. Link, University of the State of New York, New Paltz; Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne University; Ernest Manheim, Kansas City University; Robert K. Merton, Columbia University; J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Women's College; Gardner Murphy, director of Research, Menninger Foundation; Theodore M. Newcomb, University of Michigan; Frederick B. Parker, University of Delaware; Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Ira de A. Reid, Haverford College; Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College; Arnold M. Rose, University of Minnesota; S. Stansfeld Sargent, Columbia University; George Schermer, Phila. Commission on Human Relations; Charles H. Thompson, Howard University; Robert C. Weaver, director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Atlanta University; Carolyn Zeleny, Wilson College.

To Guard Against Violence

Nation's Leading Social Scientists On Watchdog Group

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Forty-four of the nation's leading social scientists have formed a committee of consultants which will seek to prevent outbreaks of racial tension in connection with desegregation of public schools, Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, announced last week.

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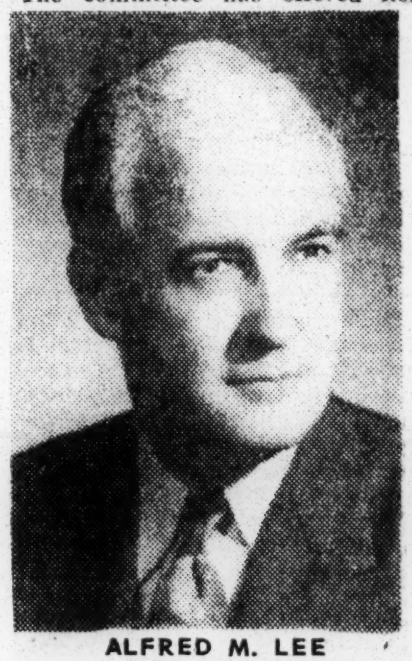

ALFRED M. LEE

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N.C. Baptists Name Committee To Study Segregation Problem

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 18 (AP) — The North Carolina Baptist Convention adjourned its 124th annual session here today after adopting a resolution naming a 21-man committee to study the segregation problem.

The resolution recognized the "validity of the spiritual and moral basis" of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision of last May 17 which declared public school segregation unconstitutional. The resolution urged "sound judgment and Christian love" in implementing the decision.

Named on the committee were the presidents of seven Baptist colleges, the heads of three Baptist institutions in the state, and the secretary of State Missions. Convention President Douglas M. Branch also will name 10 ministers and laymen. No date was set for the committee to make a report.

The resolution was couched in milder tones than that presented yesterday by Dowd Davis of Beaufort and the University of North Carolina, president of the Baptist Student Union. The BSU motion called on the convention to act in "utmost haste" in implementing the Supreme Court decision. The BSU commended the decision at its recent convention in Salisbury.

The record 3,084 registered messengers and visitors also heard the Rev. W. W. Finlator of Elizabeth City urge counter measures against race track operators who, he said, are "pressuring" state legislators to legalize pari-mutuel betting at the next session of the General Assembly.

"We are dealing with a shrewd well - financed and determined opponent," Finlator said, "but we can frustrate his purpose by awakening the Christian conscience of our state."

Also adopted was a resolution deploring the forcible closing of a Southern Baptist chapel at Madrid, Spain. The resolution termed the action last July 17 a "serious denial of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to North Carolina's U.S. senators and congressmen. The State Department will be asked to make a copy available to the U.S. embassy at Madrid, capital of Catholic Spain.

Speakers at the closing session included Dr. Edward H. Pruden, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Washington, D.C., and Dr. C. C. Warren, pastor of the host First Baptist Church.

Dr. Pruden called on North Carolina Baptists to understand better the work of the Baptist World Alliance, a voluntary group formed to promote fellowship and cooperation among Baptists. The World Alliance, which meets every five years, will hold its 40th anniversary meeting in London next year.

Dr. Warren substituted for Dr. James W. Storer, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, whose plane was grounded at Norfolk, Va. Dr. Warren said Baptists have a door of "unparallelled opportunity open to them" These opportunities include the great influx of new industries to the South and its expanded population, he said.

In other actions highlighting the three - day session the convention:

1. Approved a record budget of $2,725,000 for 1955.

2. Authorized three Baptist colleges to borrow nearly 3½ million dollars for building expansion.

3. Approved the recommendation of Wake Forest College trustees that the college postpone until mid-1956 movement to its new campus in Winston-Salem.

4. Re-elected all officers for another one - year term.

5. Gave the green light to a continuing fight against liquor, gambling and sexy literature.

6. Selected Asheville as the 1955 convention site.

Baptists Adopt Racial Report; Wake Forest to Move In 1956

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Sun. 11-21-54

By DANIEL J. COUGHLIN

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 17 (AP) — The North Carolina Baptist Convention today adopted a report calling for "restrained emotions" on the segregation issue. It approved a continuing fight against liquor, legalized gambling and sex in literature.

Wake Forest College trustees, meeting in conjunction with the convention, voted unanimously, meanwhile, to delay until mid-1956 movement of the college to its new campus in Winston-Salem.

More than 2,700 messengers and visitors packed the First Baptist Church as the convention reached the halfway mark in its 124th annual session. They heard a full slate of speakers and a long list of reports. The convention also selected Asheville as the site of the 1955 session, re-elected all officers and approved a record $2,725,000 budget for 1955.

The Committee on Social Service and Civic Righteousness noted in its report that "members of both white and Negro races are involved in bringing about satisfactory relations. . ."

A motion by H. V. Scarborough, a messenger from Raleigh, to debate the report was defeated when the Rev. Douglas M. Branch of Rocky Mount, president, ruled Scarborough's remarks "out of order."

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Scarborough prefaced his remarks by saying that Negroes in North Carolina "do not want the abolishment (sic)" of segregation.

Branch replied that the report did not imply approval or disapproval of segregation by the convention.

Scarborough retorted that the Baptists will have to face the issue "sooner or later" and they "might as well do it now."

Also defeated was a motion from the floor that the portion dealing with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation be stricken.

The committee report, after calling for restrained emotions and stating that "in the South race relations is a biracial matter," declared:

"The Christian citizens of the South, if the spirit of the court's decision is taken seriously, must reaffirm their belief and teaching about man as having infinite worth in the sight of God. The crux of the Christian attitude is to view other humans as being equal worth and thus worthy of equal rights and responsibilities, until those persons prove themselves unfit for rights and responsibilities."

Another motion, proposing that the convention formulate a definite policy regarding integration of the races in its schools, orphanages and homes, was quickly shunted to a committee for study.

The Wake Forest trustees reached their decision quickly after hearing a report from a five-man committee which was named last month to study the question.

Noting that four of the five basic buildings on the new campus would not be ready by the summer of 1955 — the earlier moving date — the trustees recommended that the college now aim at moving by late spring or early summer of 1956 with the formal opening scheduled for September of that year.

Branch headed the full slate of officers re-elected. Others included Dr. D. R. Perry of Durham, 1st vice president; Claud B. Bowen of Greensboro, 2nd vice president; John E. Lawrence of Shelby, 3rd vice president; Malloy A. Huggins of Raleigh, general secretary and treasurer; and U.S. Rep. Charles B. Deane of Rockingham, recording secretary.

On the liquor issue, the Rev. W. P. Biggerstaff of Raleigh, representing the Allied Church League, said he believed public sentiment is shifting to the dry movement. He urged Baptists to support the trend wholeheartedly.

On gambling, W. W. Finlator of Elizabeth City urged the messengers to apply pressure to counteract what he termed the "buttonholing" of state legislators in an effort to have a bill passed which would provide for local option elections on the question of legalized gambling.

The Committee on Social Service and Civic Righteousness lashed out at publications depicting lust and violence. It said they take "a deadly toll of the highest. . .character traits of those who read them."

Earlier, the convention unanimously approved a record $2,725,000 financial goal for 1955. It also authorized three colleges to borrow 8½ million dollars for building expansion.

The borrowing program included three million dollars for Wake Forest for its new campus; $225,000 for new dormitory space at Campbell College; $150,000 for new classrooms at Meredith College; and $50,000 for additional work on the convention's permanent headquarters at Raleigh.

The convention's overall financial program is $450,000 greater than the budget for 1954. Of the total, $1,495,000 will be spent within the state for operating and capital expenditures and the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville. The remainder goes to the Cooperative Program of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Tonight the messengers heard a plea for more foreign missionaries from Dr. Baker James Cauthen of Richmond, Va., executive secretary of the Foreign Mission Board.

Dr. Cauthen, a former missionary to China, called on North Carolina Baptists to help the board double its annual number of missionary appointments.

"We have been appointing about 75 a year," Cauthen said, "but at this rate it will take 15 years to attain the staff of 1,750 we need."

By doubling the rate of appointments, the goal can be reached in half the time, he said.

Referring to the record number of ministerial students now enrolled in Baptist colleges and universities, Cauthen said "there are more than 10,000 of these. . .who should dedicate themselves for world mission service."

BAPTIST CONVENTION OFFICERS—Officers of the North Carolina State Baptist Convention, re-elected at the group's 124th annual session in Charlotte yesterday, are (sitting left to right): Dr. Claude Bowen of Greensboro, second vice president; Dr. D. R. Perry of Durham, first vice president; the Rev. Douglas M. Branch of Rocky Mount, president. Standing left to right are: L. L. Morgan of Raleigh, statistical secretary; the Rev. John E. Lawrence of Shelby, third vice president; Dr. M. A. Huggins of Raleigh, general secretary-treasurer; U. S. Rep. C. B. Deane of Rockingham, recording secretary. (AP Wirephoto).

EDUCATION 1954

INTERRACIAL GROUP- RICHMOND, VA.

Interracial Group Meets To Discuss Court Ruling

Wire & Wod. 11-17-54

BY CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Political seers and social workers and educators in Virginia and North Carolina are predicting that the U. S. Supreme court decision desegregating public schools will launch a revolution in race relations in these two states and the rest of the South next year.

From statements made by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the commission is taking into accounts the views of the citizens of the commonwealth, but it is seeking "legal means" to circumvent the high court's ruling on segregated schools.

Local NAACP branches and the NAACP state conference had representatives at the hearing, setting forth their desire that the state plan at once to desegregate the schools in keeping with the court decision.

Other groups, including several Elk lodges supported by local daughter Elks, local civic, educational, religious, fraternal and PTA groups had representatives at the hearing urging immediate steps to comply with the court's degree when it is handed down. Some whites, also appeared in favor of the court's decision, particularly the ministerial groups.

White ministers of Norfolk, the Virginia Council of churches, an interracial organization; liberal white representatives of Episcopal, Presbyterian and other churches, urged the commission to recommend immediate compliance with the court's ruling.

GENERAL FEELING

One group's statement to the commission that, "We believe that no 'legal means' can be found to circumvent the said (court's) decision," sums up the general feeling expressed by groups urging immediate com pliance with the decision..

The late Gov. William Umstead of North Carolina appointed an interracial committee to study problems related to the court decision. That state, as a whole, has taken a snaer approach to the issues than has Va. The school board of Greensboro went on record a few days after the decision as being in favor of abiding by the law rather than taking steps against it.

Georgia and Mississippi have taken steps to circumvent the court's decision on the issue, and other southern states hope to find a way to retain segregation in the schools, even if they have to abolish public schools in favor of private schools.

Despite the increase of reports on groups expressing opposition to integrated schools, the South is headed for a revolution in the whole area of racial segregation, according to some educational, political and social work leaders.

EDUCATION 1954

UNITED NATIONS
UNESCO

Desegregation will not cause riots, UNESCO social scientists tells world

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The notion that mixing colored and white children in American schools will cause rioting and bloodshed was scornfully dismissed by social scientists, a publication by UNESCO disclosed Friday.

"The American — Whittling Away the Color Bar" was the title of the 36-page special article devoted largely to the U.S. Supreme Court's May 17 decision branding racial segregation in the nation's public schools as unconstitutional.

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THE ARTICLE, written by Dr. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University psychology professor and a member of UNESCO's and a member of UNESCO' social science department, said:

"Apparently many people believe that somebody else will start the rioting, even though they themselves are prepared to accept the new situation," said an article on the subject.

"There will of course be difficulties in the way of further desegregation, but previous experience indicates that they can be surmounted."

The article will appear in the October issue of the UNESCO Courier, published monthly by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris and distributed here.

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DR. KLINEBERG pointed out that social scientists—psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists — and educators had helped the NAACP fight the school case through the courts.

In the lower courts, he said, many social scientists were pro-NAACP witnesses, and in the Supreme Court, 32 American social scientists signed a statement presented as an appendix to the NAACP brief.

This appendix—based on a questionnaire on school segregation sent to "a large number" of American social scientists—marshaled "an imposing array of evidence" that desegregation usually occurs without violence, Klineberg said.

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IT NOTED that such moves and in the United States Armed Forces had gone through "without maior incidents."

The statement reported that 90 per cent of the social scientists questioned felt that segregation was "psychologically detrimental" to the segregated minority and 80 per cent felt it hurt the white majority also.

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IN COLORED CHILDREN, Klineberg reported, the experts felt it generated a "generally defeatist attitude," while white children developed an overconfidence from "the unrealistic conviction that they are superior" because of their race.

The statement by the social scientists concluded that fears based on the notion of inborn racial differences in intelligence "are not well founded."

SOUTHERN CHURCHES URGED TO END RACE SEGREGATION

Daily World Dec. 10-6-54

WASHINGTON (A N P)—While Southern politicians continue to "create votes by creating strife," the major Southern church conventions have firmly backed the Supreme court decision declaring racial segregation in schools unconstitutional.

The Southern Regional council, a private research group financed by churches, union and the Ford foundation, has gathered quotes from recent southern church declarations:

Southern Baptist convention: "This Supreme court decisional guarantee of equal freedom is in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Methodist conferences of North Georgia, North Arkansas, South-west Texas, Florida and Louisiana commended "the principle of the decision."

The Florida Methodists said: "We commend the recent decision of the Supreme court guaranteeing to all American citizens equal educational opportunities, making the law of the land more consistent with the Scriptures."

At the 94th general assembly of the Presbyterian church, U. S., southern delegates commended "the principle of the decision."

The assembly called on "sessions of local churches to admit persons to membership and fellowship in local church on the scriptural basis of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ without reference to race."

anarchy. The Supreme court decision is an example of Americanism at its best, and is a reflection of the seential principals of our Christian faith.

Reporting on the World Council of churches assembly, recently concluded in Evanston, Ill., Bishop Oxnam read the councils proclamation on racial segregation.

At the church meeting, the American university entertained three white and two colored districts of the city, during ceremonies marking "American University Day."

Meanwhile, another Methodist group heard Dr. Leroy Loemker, head, philosophy department, Emory university, state that there is no basis in the New Testament for claims of some politicians that it is Christian to defy the high court's decision.

Bishop Oxnam Takes Stand For Integration

Wash. City Post p. 1 10-22-54

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, presiding prelate of the Washington area, in addressing an interracial audience at Metropolitan Methodist church here last week, called the Supreme court decision on segregation an example of Americanism at its best.

Referring to disturbances in the schools of Milford, Del.; Baltimore and Washington, all within his own episcopal area, the bishop stated: "Those who advocate violation of the laws of our land contribute to

Disciples Of Christ Study Segregation

Baptist Messenger Houston Texas

MIAMI— The business session of the International Convention, Disciples of Christ, turned to the Christians concerned in the matter of segregation Saturday morning.

The non-governing body passed a resolution asking the churches and agencies to be directed by the spirit of the master in the problem of segregation.

Proponents of a strongly worded resolution, deploring segregation and asking for definite action, had to yield to the proponents of a milder resolution after much discussion and voting.

Wash. City Post 10-24-54

The resolution which was finally adopted called upon churches, agencies and institutions to re-examine themselves in the light of the implication of Christ's gospel and to initiate and encourage voluntary racially inclusive community groups that might plan for full compliance with the gospel of Christ; as well as plan definite techniques for implementation within their own bodies as the individual situation demands and permits, and as the spirit of the master directs.

The body also urged the churches, agencies and institutions, in the spirit of reconciliation, to teach forbearance, patience and generosity on both sides as they attempt to work out the problems of the Disciples of Christ and racial segregation.

N. C. BAPTISTS CONVENE TODAY

Newport News Virginian

Statement On Segregation Among Reports to Be Submitted at Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 15 (AP)—North Carolina Baptists will hear a statement on segregation during the 124th annual session of the Baptist State Convention which opens here tomorrow.

The statement is included in the report of the Committee on Social Service and Civic Righteousness. The committee will report Wednesday.

Three-Day Meet.

The three-day meeting also may hear a request from Wake Forest College for authority to borrow another three million dollars for its new campus near Winston-Salem. The convention—held in Greensboro last year with a record registration of 2,875—approved at that time a three-million dollar loan for dormitories and faculty apartments at the new Wake Forest campus. This year's meeting, the first in Charlotte in six years, may hang up a new attendance record.

The sessions also will take indirect note of a split in the North Rocky Mount Baptist Church. The pastor, charging the Baptist State and Southern conventions were not adhering to strict Baptist theology, withdrew from the conventions and took a majority of the congregation with him. The question arose: Who owned the church building itself? This led to the naming last year of a committee to suggest model by-laws and constitution for a Baptist Church. This committee will report at this meeting.

Raleigh News & Observer

In Financial Terms.

In financial terms, the Baptist churches are a 30 million dollar a year business in North Carolina. The 3,107 churches with membership of 585,482 contributed $29,159,490 to all causes last year. It is expected that reports at this years sessions will push this figure beyond 30 million.

Appropriation of another $50,000 for a state headquarters building in Raleigh also is expected to be considered by the convention delegates, who are known officially as messengers.

Between sessions of the convention, work on the church is carried on by the General Board, composed of 85 members from every one of the 73 Baptist associations in the state. The convention will receive a summary tomorrow of the work of the General Board. And early in the meeting a committee will be named to study the report of the board and make recommendations.

Preliminaries today included meetings of pastors, educational workers and laymen.

AVC Asks Decree By Next Fall

Brief Proposes Boundaries and Voluntary Transfer

by LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Gradualism in de-segregating public schools is blasted by the American Veterans Committee in a brief filed in the United States Supreme court Friday.

AVC filed its brief as a "friend of the court" in three of the five cases in which arguments are to be heard, beginning December 6, on the questions of how and when the court's decision of last May 17, outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, is to be put into effect.

The brief was filed in the Delaware, Kansas and District of Columbia cases, but not in the South Carolina and Virginia cases. Desegregation of the public schools in Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia is well advanced, but South Carolina and Virginia are seeking ways of getting around the Supreme Court decision.

Two Methods Urged

As to how the court should order desegregation proposed, AVC urges two methods: (1) The establishment of geographical boundaries for school districts, and (2) permitting students to remain in the schools they are now attending or voluntarily transferring to another school.

As to when the final decrees shall become effective, AVC urges that school authorities be required to desegregate public schools at the beginning of the next school year, September, 1955, or show good cause why that cannot be done.

The Supreme Court should indicate in its decree, AVC says, the principles underlying any method of desegregation, compliance with which will satisfy the constitutional prohibition against racial segregation.

If the court should remand the cases to lower courts for further proceedings without indicating the 'guide lines" of acceptable desegregation methods, AVC believes prejudiced school boards may force applicants for nonsegregated schooling to the "arduous, tortuous and time-consuming" process of prosecuting a separate suit in which the trial court would take over the administrative duties of the school board.

AVC charges that such a procedure is advocated by the Attorney General of Florida in a brief filed earlier as a "friend of the court" in all five school segregation cases.

Would Lead To Craos

Such a procedure adopted by the Supreme Court, AVC asserts, would, in some areas open the door to a "chaotic pulling-and-tugging" in which the trial courts would be "hard put to insist on applying the law rather than personal judgment concerning the community's 'willingness to accept' the requirement of equal justice under law."

The lode-star of answers to questions of how and when the decision should be put into effect, AVC states, should be inherent in the ruling of May 17:

1. That under the constitution all children of any racial ancestry, including both those now in the public schools and those who may come into the public schools in the future, should and must be permitted to enter the same public schools which children labelled "white" could enter.

2. That no public school authorities may, in their administration of the public school system, impose any distinctions or accord different treatment, by segregation or otherwise, on the basis of race, color, or ancestry.

As to children now in a segregation school, AVC says, the best way to bring the school system into conformity with the Constitution, while at the same time not denying to any child his constitutional rights, is to prescribe geographical school boundaries, based on the student's residential proximity and accessibility to the school, and requiring all students residing within such boundaries to go to that school.

The compulsory school attendance laws, AVC asserts, would cause the school to reflect the composition of the neighborhood. If the neighborhood population is racially mixed, the school will be racially mixed. If the neighborhood population is all-white or all-colored, the school population will have the same hue.

A School Board Decision

The Constitution does not necessarily compel a school board to fix such boundaries or permit or prevent choice of school by the child, AVC points out. If racial factors are not involved, the method used is for the school board, not a court, to determine, AVC states.

The school board may permit children to go to any school within the public school system, as in Baltimore, to require them to go to the nearest school within a certain area.

The second way school boards can give to each child in a school his constitutional right not to be subjected to compulsory racial segregation in public education, AVC says, is by permitting him to continue in the school he is attending or transfer to another school.

If, as in Baltimore, there are no school boundaries, except for students at a few overcrowded schools, the pupil may apply for transfer to any school within the system.

In localities where school boundaries are fixed, his application for transfer would be limited to the school within whose boundaries he resides.

The voluntary transfer method AVC asserts, permits adjustment to desegregation which will lean heavily on the readiness of the community, and, in areas of distrust of voluntary mixing, will permit more gradual desegregation than would use of fixed school boundaries.

The essence of the voluntary method, says AVC, is the child's right to admission to any school. The process of adjustment to a mixed system, it states, will begin and be effected as applications for transfer are made.

Any other method of gradual adjustment to a mixed system is either not permissible or inappropriate under the judicial process, AVC declares.

Worse Than Segregation

In any case, it adds, the court should reject the notion that until such time as the "hard core of public opinion has softened to the extent that there can be at least some measure of acceptance on the part of a majority of the people," school boards may reject applications for equal education.

The quotation is from the Florida brief. Adoption of that proposal, AVC states, would be worse than reinstatement of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

As to children entering school for the first time, assigning them on the basis of normal geographical boundaries would satisfy the Constitution as to them just as it would for children now in school, AVC asserts.

The final decrees of the court should be effective at the beginning of the school term immediately following the date of the decrees, AVC states, with provision for delay for an additional school term where the school boards proves to the lower court that unusual technical or administrative difficulties require such delay.

The period between the issuance of the decrees and the opening of the next school term, AVC suggests, should be ample time to make necessary changes in records and facilities, personnel assignments and other administrative changes to a non-racial basis.

Gradualism Not Necessary

Such administrative adjustments did not prove great obstacles in the desegregation programs of the relatively complex school system of Washington, Baltimore, Topeka, Wilmington, Delaware, and the States of New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and many other areas where public school desegregation has been proceeding smoothly, effectively and rapidly.

Gradualism, AVC argues, is not necessary to achieve smooth and effective desegregation.

Gradualism heightens, rather than lessens, tensions, AVC declares, citing the experiences of the District of Columbia Recreation board.

Efforts of the board at gradual and segmentary desegregation, which ended segregation at a dozen or so individual playgrounds, AVC says, visibly heightened racial tensions in Washington as the pro-and anti-segregationists pushed their views.

But after the board last May 18 abruptly abolished all segregation at one time in all facilities, racial tensions in public recreation calmed and ceased, AVC says.

That large numbers of people are affected, that the proportion of colored people may be substantial, and that desegregation is relatively rapid are not major obstacles, AVC maintains. To support this argument, it cites:

1. The recently desegregation of the vast military establishment, as rapidly as administrative adjustments could be made, was effected smoothly.

2. After the Supreme Court decision in the Thompson Restaurant case, racial segregation in the restaurants of Washington, which has a "southern exposure," ended overnight, without friction or disturbance.

3. Shortly after segregation in restaurants was ended, racial discrimination ceased in District of Columbia theaters and all public-ly-run recreational facilities, and the many thousands who now sit and play next to persons of another color "displayed no tremor or qualms.'

4. More than 60,000,000 Americans, through their legislative representatives in twelve states and at least thirty-two cities, have obligated themselves to abstain from racial discrimination in employment. Management has responded favorably, and many unions are extending the principle of non-discrimination, including nonsegregation.

5. Recent surveys show that large percentages of southern workers favor nondiscriminatory employment requirements. With increased industrialization the South is more and more accepting nondiscriminatory and nonsegregated employment.

6. President Eisenhower on November 11, 1953, announced the ending of racial segregation in facilities for civilian workers in Navy Yards in the South.

7. In the field of housing, the Federal Government now refuses home loan guarantees or insurance for property on which racial restrictive covenants have been recorded since February 15, 1950, and racial discriminatory practices are now prohibited by law in eleven states.

In addition, either by municipal ordinance or other action, or by resolution of the local housing authority, racial discrimination in housing is forbidden in twenty four cities including Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Delaware, New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Paul.

8. More than sixty cities have established human relations commissions, and at least fifty southern cities have adopted anti-mask ordinances designed to curb Ku Kluxism.

9. White and colored children already are sitting side by side in church schools in Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and other areas where segregation was the rule prior to the decision of May 17.

10. All schools on military reservations, run by commanding officers, have been integrated, and all schools on Federal property, run by local school boards, will be integrated by Sept. 1, 1955.

11. At least 116 colleges and professional schools in southern and border states, both public and private, which were previously all-white, are now desegregated.

12. Thousands of public elementary and high schools have also been de-segregated. Virtually every section of Missouri has some form of integration in its public schools.

In Arizona and New Mexico, public school segregation is now a thing of the past. In West Virginia, more than twenty-five colleges and junior colleges, which were formerly all-white, have been fully or partially integrated and threats of violence have been arranged.

In Recent picketing and threats which stopped or reversed integration plans of local school boards at Milford, Delaware, and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, most colored students have also been fully or partially integrated for all practical purposes and the brief flurry of walkouts and racial extremism by a small proportion of students in Baltimore and truancy by a small proportion of the two teachers in Washington, AVC asserts, "do not undermine" the contention that integration is proposed to undermine out contention that 'gradualism' is unnecessary to colleges as soon as administrative details and facilities can be arranged. smooth integration."

These incidents, AVC says, were

'isolated instances of rowdyism largely inspired by professional hate mongers."

When compared to the overall picture of effective transition in the many areas where desegregation is taking place, AVC states, these incidents "shrink to their proper proportion."

The AVC brief was filed by Phineas Indritz, national counsel for AVC.

EDUCATION 1954

OES favors immediate school integration

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 11-27-54

BALTIMORE

A standing vote favoring immediate school integration throughout the nation was taken Tuesday by Myra Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star, Prince Hall Masons.

The action was taken at a public session of the three-day 58th annual meeting of the organization, at Metropolitan Baptist Church, Mosher and Mc[illegible]

With Grand Master Willard W. Allen and Grand Worthy Matron Annie E. Williams presiding, the meeting featured as guest speakers Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College.

DR. JENKINS told the assembly of 600 delegates and visitors that "Each of you has a position of leadership in your community. You and the other leaders must assume an active role in your community to make school integration work.

"It is necessary that a colored representative be on every committee of planning and procedure. It must be a representative who will stand up on his hind feet and not the type who goes along with his hat in his hand.

"Integration is a two-way street. We have got an important job as parents in this situation.

THE COLORED pupil, to make a favorable impression has got to be clean always, and must watch his behavior. He can't be as boisterous as heretofore; he must study harder and stand up in his school work.

"It is our responsibility to help these youngsters see their duty."

Mr. Murphy urged the group to stand up for immediate integration rather than "the gradual change" as advocated by Maryland's Attorney - General Edward D. E. Rollins in his brief submitted to the Supreme Court.

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SUPPORTING the NAACP stand, Mr. Murphy pointed out that "on Nov. 15, Thurgood Marshall filed an order that we hope is a final brief or argument in the Supreme Court on segregation in public schools.

"In that argument he makes two points which I believe are important to us here today:

"First. That the Supreme Court has no power to integrate the schools gradually because it has no precedent for it. Therefore, lacking power it should integrate the public schools at once.

"Second. If it should conclude that it does have power or assume the power to order integration gradually, it should order some part of the integration program to being at once and be completed by Sept. 1955, or 1956 at the latest.

Va. Odd Fellows for integration

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
P. 18
Sat. 11-27-54

Assail stand taken by state officials

PETERSBURG, Va. — The board of directors of the Grand United Orders of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 15, State of Virginia, at its board meeting held last Saturday, adopted a resolution reading as follows:

RESOLVED, That we unanimously favor the stand taken by the Supreme Court af the United States in declaring that segregation as to races in schools is legally and morally wrong.

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WE ALSO condemn and denounce the stand taken by the Honorable Thomas B. Stanley, Governor of Virginia and the Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond in stating that they will try by all legal means to circumvent the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Instead they should use all legal means to obey and enforce the obedience of the laws they have been sworn to uphold.

Signed: Eugene West, grand master; F. S. White, deputy grand master; G. O. Charity, grand secretary; H. H. Quarles, grand treasurer; R. L. Rice, grand director and V. A. Walker, grand auditor.

The board represents 185 lodges with over 4,000 members throughout the State of Virginia.

ORGANIZATIONS

EDUCATION 1954

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
(ADA)

ADA Requests Post and School Strike Probe

Herald

Americans for Democratic Action's national board yesterday urged Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to investigate the current outbreak of parent strikes against school integration to see if they are of "common origin and in violation of Federal civil rights statutes.

The ADA said parents in certain cities of Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia "have taken the law into their own hands in an attempt to enforce their prejudices on the community."

Washington

The political action group declared: "There is evidence that this defiance of the law is the result of a carefully planned conspiracy organized and led by a few people, typical of those who attempt to set group in hate against group."

The ADA leaders called upon education and civil authorities to enforce the Supreme Court's recent ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. They said "vigilante interference" cannot be tolerated.

Some 65 ADA leaders from all over the country are holding a two-day closed meeting at the Hotel Willard this weekend. Co-chairmen are Arthur Schlesinger, jr., Harvard professor of history, and James E. Doyle, Madison, Wis., lawyer.

In a second press announcement, the ADA praised Vice President Richard M. Nixon for a speech in Wilmington, Del., last Thursday in which he said equality in education and employment must be practiced in America to prove the sincerity of our democracy before the rest of the world.

Nixon is chairman of a special group named by President Eisenhower to eliminate racial discrimination in firms operating under Government contracts.

British Church Leader Calls For End Of Race Bias

Daily Worker
Thur. 11-7-54
p. 3

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(ANP)—Canon L. J. Collins, St. Paul's cathedral, London, continues to speak out for the cause of Africans. His latest speech included an appeal for an "all-out" campaign against color discrimination by the church in Great Britain.

Canon Collins was addressing a congregation which included delegates to the conference of the World Association of Parliamentarians for World government.

He stated in part:

"I appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of the Church of England to declare publicly their support for Luthuli, the president. and Sisulu, the secretary, of the African National congress (Union of South Africa), at present suffering persecution.

"I appeal to them to ask the churches in South Africa to abolish at once any racial discrimination, even if it means a loss of white congregations.

"Let them ask us in Britain to be ready to make to the South African churches any financial loss that may be involved in following the policy propounded at the assembly of the World Council of Churches at Evanston, Ill., urging member churches to renounce and work for the abolition of all forms of segregation or discrimination, to its practical end.

Presbyterians Hit Segregation Hard

AUSTIN — The Texas Presbyterian (U.S.) Synod completely knocked out racial segregation in a series of decisive blows which took the form of policy actions adopted by the 99th session of the Synod held Sept. 1416 at Presbyterian McRanch Assembly.

By adopting with virtual unanimity recommendations from its Christian Education and Christian Social Relations Committees the Synod affirmed that "enforced racial segregation is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics".

Then the body went on to swift action, urging trustees and officers of local churches to admit persons Synod to adopt policies for operating these institutions and agencies on an unsegregated basis, asking the Presbyteries to urge session of local churche to admit persons to membership and fellowship in the local church "on the Scriptural basis of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ without reference to race," and instruc ing the executive committee of Christian Education "to bring any conrary practices on its part into line with our existing beliefs".

The measure passed without noticeable opposition.

A light scattering of negative votes was registered on the first test vote declaring enforced racial segregation to be discriminatory and un-Christian. After that all of the othtr votes seemed to be unanimous. The first policy statement also declared that "the Church, in its relationships to cultural patterns should lead rather than follow."

The Rev. R. W. Jablonowski of Fort Worth presented the recommendations of the Christian Education Committee and the Rev. Robert H. Bullock of Houston handled the report of the Christian Social Relations Committee.

The Synod voted to make dissolution of the Texas-Mexican Presbytery and integration of the Latin churches into the geographical presbyteries effective Jan. 1, 1955, rather than a year later as previously planned, favoring Presbyterian reunion.

The regular meeting was changed from September to July on account of the new fiscal year beginning Jan. 1. The meeting will be held in Waco July 1921. A budget of $1,009,415 was voted for Assembly's and Snod's causes.

Va. Presbyterians back desegregation

DANVILLE, Va. (ANP) — The 66th annual session of the Presbytery of Southern Virginia convened here recently and adopted a resolution endorsing the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Drafted by the organization's social education committee, the resolution read in part:

"Whereas, we have the intelligence of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court of May 17, to the effect that the practice of segregation in the public schools on the basis of race is in violation of our national constitution.

"Be it resolved that this presbytery is in hearty approval of this just and far reaching decision, long overdue, to give equal rights to all the citizens of our great republic. . . ."

Oxnam Flays Integration Resistance

Disobedience Held Subversive, Worse Than Red Betrayal Of Government

By Kenneth Dole
Staff Reporter

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam yesterday declared that resistance to the Supreme Court decision on school integration is "subversive" and "does more to undermine democratic government than any traitor Communist can do."

A Communist can be dealt with but a person who waves the flag while disobeying the law is a more difficult subject, the Bishop said in a talk at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland ave. ne.

Such a person, he said, "apparently doesn't know that disobedience to the law leads to anarchy."

"Resort to violence and refusal to obey the law," he added, "is subversive, and does more to undermine democratic government than any traitor Communist can do. We can deal with him as a traitor; but it poses something of a problem to know how to deal with a man who dares to carry the Stars and Stripes in a parade of persons who march to repudiate the law of the land and to reject the clear teaching of the Christian faith."

Calling segregation sinful, Bishop Oxnam praised the court decision as a "historic utterance" and said "it has done more to bring back to this beloved land the respect and gratitude of the peoples of the world than any statement since the historic utterances of our leaders that led to the adoption of the United Nations Charter."

The reaction to the decision "has been heartening beyond expression," he said. "But there are those among us who advocate disobedience of the law, who stand ready to use force to prohibit its execution."

He cautioned against hasty action in support of the decision. "Wisdom and patience must characterize loyal citizens," he said, "but unwisdom and precipitate action are unforgivable. These are the practices of the revolutionist."

The Washington Bishop spoke at the rededication of the renovated Simpson Memorial Chapel in the Methodist Building. In his address, "The Valley of Decision," he also remarked on foreign policy, McCarthyism and private exploitation of atomic energy.

On foreign policy:

"Within his own party, there are those who would undermine the President with recourse to isolationism, with threats of withdrawal from the United Nations, with crude pronouncements that offend sensitive peoples, and with practices that alienate our friends in the free world.

"The Secretary of State drives himself relentlessly to the end that the free world may be sufficiently strong and sufficiently united to stay the hand of those who would jeopardize the peace and thus give us the time necessary for conference and the solution of problems."

Warning against encroachments on the public domain by "big enterprise," he said:

"Big enterprise is not necessarily bad enterprise, but enterprise that would take over the results of the research that led to the release of atomic energy, forgetting that the people paid for the research, enterprise that would take over the forests and the oil reserves, is bad enterprise; and unless we are careful someone will be wishing to take over the National Parks and operate them for their own special privilege."

One of the most articulate opponents of McCarthyism, the Bishop commented simply on the Watkins report:

"Six Senators, faced with a difficult and politically explosive ask, nonetheless, in loyalty to principle and to the best interests of the Nation, have brought in a report, calm but challenging, and the Senate of the United States stands in the valley of decision."

The Simpson Chapel honors a Methodist Bishop who was a friend of Lincoln and delivered his funeral oration.

"Its strategic location makes it an ideal place of worship for the Capitol Hill community," according to Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Executive Secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, which owns the building. Midweek services to which al lare invited regardless of faith are planned for each Wednesday noon.

The chapel will be open for meditation and prayer at all times.

South's Church Conventions Strongly Back Desegregation

By MILT FREUDENHEIM
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Major Southern church conventions have taken strong positions backing up the Supreme Court decision declaring racial segregation in schools unconstitutional.

Southern Regional Council, a private research group financed by churches, unions and the Ford Foundation, has rounded up the following quotes from recent Southern church declarations:

Southern Baptist Convention: ". . . this Supreme Court decision is in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

The Baptists affirmed "our belief in the public school system" and urged that the schools "place in our educational program shall not be impaired" during racial integration adjustments.

Methodist Conferences of Florida, North Georgia, Louisiana, North Arkansas and Southwest Texas "commended" the decision and called for community leadership.

Said the Florida Methodists: "We commend the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court guaranteeing to all American citizens equal educational opportunities, making the law of the land more consistent with the Scriptures . . ."

Southern Presbyterians at the 94th General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, U. S., commended "the principle of the decision."

The Assembly called on "sessions of local churches (to) admit persons to membership and fellowship in the local church on the Scriptural basis of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ without reference to race."

Roman Catholic Bishops' Catholic Committee of the South republished a 1953 statement urging: "Let us Catholics, true to our convictions, set the pattern."

The San Antonio Archdiocese opened parochial schools to all children regardless of race. Richmond, Va., Catholic high schools followed suit, as did other Catholic school systems.

A Christian Life and Work Conference of the Southeastern (Fourth) province of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. endorsed the court decision as "just and right."

Southern B'nai B'rith, one of the oldest and largest Jewish groups, called for "orderly and legal adjustment consistent with both religious and democratic ideals."

Presidents of state councils of churchwomen and Christian social relations chairwomen from 15 Southern and border states resolved:

"We feel we are impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit."

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Desegregation Will Not Be 'Uneventful'

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER:

I read the editorial "Delaware Tried It" with much concern. When the Supreme Court declared that segregated schools were unconstitutional the people who are mentally honest knew that the decision only pointed up the beginning of a process of adjustment. They knew that in the process of adjustment there would be those who would conscientiously put forth efforts to determine the more practical ways and means of making the adjustments indicated in the decision. Those who understand the society in which we live knew that there would be those who would take the responsibility of calling for and holding to the law in the adjustment.

No person capable of thinking clearly expected desegregation "uneventfully." Man has never accepted great changes, not even for his own survival, "uneventfully. But progress has been made because there were enough wise and courageous people who were faithful in their efforts to find that better way of life in spite of discouraging events. We go on hoping for peace, but knowing certain eventualities will face us.

If someone had made a faithful effort to carry out the "separate but equal" decision we might not have had the agitation for the May 17 decision.

When are we going to have the Christian fortitude and the democratic firmness to make the necessary effort to correct the wrongs in this all-important area of our great society? Shall we go on digging chasms of misunderstanding and fanning the flames of bitter hatreds? Shall we go on in dumb resignation to eventualities that serve as road blocks to righteous adjustments?

Desegregation is not going to be "uneventful." We have taught every generation group-hatred. We still teach the younger generations to hate. We teach them in speeches, in newspapers, in the classrooms, and sometimes from the pulpit. In teaching Christian attitudes toward other groups we have failed Christ miserably.

We stand in judgement before God and before the world. Our ideals have been written across the map of the world in blood. How long are we going on in a state of contradiction to these ideals for which every group has given some of it's best blood to perpetuate?

The path of least resistance would be perhaps, to open the universities and colleges of Alabama to Negroes. The religious college like our own Huntington College (I call this college our own because it influences, one way or the other, the entire life of the community) should be open to Negroes.

There is a soft tender side to this monster—desegregation. We can find it if we have the will to do it.

Montgomery

S. S. SEAY,
Secretary-Treasurer
African Methodist
Episcopal Zion Church

AMEZ Bishop Warns Negro Leaders Against Compromise On Segregation In Resolution

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP). — Resolutions urging Negro leaders not to "enter into any collusion or compromise" in affecting the Supreme Court decision on segregation, were adopted by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church during its recent week-long convention here.

The resolutions, submitted by the bishops of the denomination, called the court's decision "nothing short of devine miracle..."

The warning to the leaders was contained in a statement which read:

"We would also press it upon those of our leadership who have the desire to get along with neighbors peacefully in race relations that they do not for the mere sake of temporary peace and falsely professed good will enter into any collusion or compromise in applying this great decision of law to the local communities, and by no means should we in any place permit ourselves to become adjusted to voluntary segregation, professing that we think it necessary to keep the peace."

The convention elected the following officers:

John S. Tally, Detroit, president; C. M. Palmer, Durham, N C., vice-president; Dr. Victor J Tulane, Washington, executive secretary, and Arthur E. Brooks Washington, treasurer.

Methodists Praise Supreme Court Ruling Against Bias

SUMTER, S. C. — The Area Council of the Atlantic Coast Area of The Methodist Church over which Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area presided, gave a unanimous vote of thanks to the Supreme Court in its recent decision to outlaw segregation in public schools.

AGAINST BIAS

The resolution was presented to the Council by the Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman of Sopth Carolina Rev. J. H Bridges of Alabama Rev. C. S. Stinson of Georgia and Rev. A. D Hall of Florida The resolution not only praised the Supreme Court for its stand against segregation but urged each Christian leader to assist in the implementation of the law which affects the Negro race in a very definite way

The Area Council was composed of more than 250 district superintendents, pastors, lay men, lay women and youth workers coming from Georgia, South Carolina, Fla. and Alabama. The general theme of the Council was 'Evengelism' Dr. Eugene E. Golay of the General Board of Evangelism, the Department of Evangelistic methods, was sent from the Nashville office as a resource person Dr. W. D Lester associate Secretary of Negro work of the General Board in Nashville was also a leader at the Council.

Other speakers at the Council were Rev. E. G Newton, Atlanta, Rev. J M. Ridgeway of Sylacauga, Ala., Rev. J H Spears, a lay man of Florence, S C ; Mrs. S. D. Bankston, a lay woman of St Petersburg, Fla ; Walter Willis, Jr., of the Central Alabama Conference. Rev. G. W Ransom, Sylvania, Ga ; Rev. W M. Stokes of South Carolina and Rev. Ferdinand Hunter of Gainesville, Ga.

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, gave the opening statement. He stated that "these church leaders had been called together to study methods and techniques of the program of Evangelism in order to go out and lead their respective congregations in gathering in souls for the Kingdom of God." The Resident Bishop also presented to the Council the program of the Council of Bishops of The Methodist Church which is known as the Bishops' Crusade for Korea."

The Council accepted the invitation of the pastor Rev. George W Ponder and the district superintendent, Rev. A. D Hall to hold its next session at Ebenezer Methodist Church in Miami, Florida

Emmanual Church, Sumter, S. C. under the leadership of its pastor, Rev. C. F. Ferguson and district superintendent, Rev. I DeQuincy Newman, gave royal entertainment to the Area Council which closed on Thursday at noon.

Segregation A "Spiritual, Moral Issue" Say White Ga. Baptists

Daily World

AUGUSTA, Ga.— (SNS) — The white Georgia Baptist Convention adopted a carefully worded recommendation of Atty. H. G. Dukes that the convention urge individual Baptists to meet the desegregation problem "calmly and dispassionately."

Another official speaker at the convention was open in his attack on segregation. Rev. Henry Buchanan of Shellman called the issue a spiritual and moral question and called upon the messengers to speak out against it. He said:

A SPIRITUAL, MORAL ISSUE

"It is not a political question, concerning Talmadge, but a spiritual and moral issue concerning Jesus Christ." This remark came in reply to a statement made earlier by Hugh Grant of Augusta, attending the meeting only in a visitor status, who said the adoption of Mr. Dukes' report "directly repudiates Gov. Talmadge's program." He was later ruled out of order since he was not an official messenger of the convention and could be heard only as a visitor.

Rev. Buchanan, in his anti-segregation speech continued:

"If we don't speak out against segregation, then we must admit that we are afraid that when we get home we will be fired for making a decision that was not popular with the thinking of our people."

"NOT STRONG ENOUGH"

Rev. Henry J. Stokes of Macon praised the report, with a strong "misgiving that it might not be strong enough." Dr. James P. Wesberry of Atlanta's Morningside Baptist Church referring to the Grant speech, said "the issue shouldn't be brought out now."

Reporting for the Social Service Commission, Mr. Dukes asked for prayers "to God to guide us in our thinking, that in the end there should be justice and brotherly love." It continued, "we should urge all Christians and positive thinking and planning so that all people, of all races, would have equal rights as God would have it."

"The important thing is that we start out in the right spirit, in a spirit of Christ, and that we act in accordance with the will of God," it stated. The report suggested that Christians "try to find the answers as each issue presents itself."

Since each church is an autonomous body, the convention merely recommends actions to the individual churches it represents.

Mr. Dukes explained that his report did not ask the group to accept or reject the Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation. The ruling is a judicial fact.

However, "we have had no directive from the court," he said, "We will meet it when we come to it."

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA METHODISTS VOTE TO CONTINUE SEGREGATION IN SOUTH

Black Dispatch P.5

Ignore Plea of Official Representing Southern Regional Council B Big Vote

LAUDS INDEPENDENT NEGRO CHURCH

Oklahoma City Okla

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — Over vigorous opposition, the old guard in the North Alabama Methodist conference, which convened last week at Birmingham-Southern college, forced through the adoption of a resolution favoring racial segregation.

The proposal passed by an estimated 3-2 or 4-5 vote over the opposition of the Rev. Dan Whitsett, pastor, First Methodist church, Sylacauga and Rev. Denman, Nashville.

Rev. Whitsett, chairman, Alabama division, Southern Regional council, argued that the pro-segregation resolution "will bring disrespect on our conference."

In opposing the resolution, Rev. Denman, one-time president of the five-man Jefferson county board of education, declared:

"I want this great body to be loyal to the Supreme court of the U. S. the same as they would be to any other governmental agency."

Rev. Whitsett pleaded:

"I hope and pray that this matter will be defeated."

But the majority of the 1,000 delegates sided with Rev. G. M. Davenport, pastor, Trinity Methodist church, Tuscaloosa, who charged that the school freedom issue was explosive beyond words."

"We have not arrived at the day when we are ready for mixed schools," he argued. "We are not ready for that day and we won't be ready for some time to come.

Lashing out at critics of the segregation resolution, Rev. Davenport described them as "the little minority who are throwing it up to us that we are not Christians.

Bitterly, he asserted, "They are the reformers who put their arms around the Negroes and want to bring them into the fold."

Answering this line of argument, Rev. Paul Clem, minister, McCoy Methodist church, suggested:

"I am not proud of the mistreatment of Negroes at the hands of whites. We have not given the Negro people anything like equal school facilities."

The resolution adopted said in part:

"The North Alabama conference has taken just pride in the educational advancement and progress which our state, county and city educators have brought about for the thousans of Negro children and youths. We are proud of the elegant school buildings and equipment which our leaders have provided for our Negroes.

"We are proud of the Negro superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers who have manned these schools. It is therefore our honest conviction that it is for the good of both races that separate schools be maintained.

"We therefore are thoroughly committed to a central jurisdiction for our Negro members. The independent Negro churches who handle their own affairs are in the ascendancy among the Negroes.

"Independent Negro Methodist churches and independent Negro Baptist churches comprise the great majority of Negro church members in the U. S. Hence, we believe it is the interest of the Negro church members of the Methodist church that they continue on a central jurisdiction."

CHURCH GROUP

Ala. Methodists Laud Supreme Court Ruling In School Case

Record P-1 Birmingham, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala. — Members of the Central Alabama Methodist Conference have been urged "to give full support to the implementation" of the May 17 ruling of the United States Supreme Court banning the segregated school system.

Some 400 ministers and laymen delegates to the five-day 79th annual meeting of the conference Sept. 15-19 unanimously adopted a resolution September 18 highly commending the Supreme Court's May 17 anti-Jim Crow ruling and also declared that "Segregation ..... is human persecution."

"We know by painful experience, the statement said, "that segregation in education or any other area of human life is a complete evil."

The Rev. J. E. Lowery, of Mobile, pastor of the Warren Street Methodist Church, presented the statement and resolution which was sponsored by the Board of Social and Economic Relations. Other members of the committee were the Rev. Ernest D. Ridgeway, pastor of historic Morning Star Methodist Church of Bessemer; the Revs. C. L. Moore, E. C. Benford, H. V. Richardson, C. J. Booker, pastor of Enon Methodist Church and B. N. Smith.

The conference, presided over by Bishop J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Georgia, presiding prelate of the Atlantic Coast Area of the Methodist Church, was held at King Memorial Methodist Church.

One week earlier, the North Alabama Methodist Conference, meeting at Birmingham-Southern College, September 11 modified its stand on segregated schools which two days before, Sept. 8, it had flatly favored racial segregation.

However, the revised position of the North Alabama Methodist Conference read, in part:

"The Supreme Court of our nation issued a unanimous decision that segregation of the races in our public school system is unconstitutional."

"This ruling of the Supreme Court upsets the traditions and customs of the people in many states in our nation. In seeking to conform to this decision, our state, county and city boards of education will face many problems.

"We not only call upon our people to obey the laws of our nation, state, county and municipalities, in order that our democracy may live, but also to be prayful and to show Christian patience as all of us work together for the good of all men."

The text of the statement and resolution of the Central Alabama Methodist Conference read:

"These are deeply troubled times. Hatreds, jealousies, and suspicions are rife in nearly every part of the world. Wars present and wars we fear may come and threaten us with widespread disaster if not the total destruction of our civilization.

"Yet in the midst of all these troubles Christians continue to hope for a better day. We look anxiously to the Church as the one force that can lead us into brotherhood, mutual helpfulness and peace. Thus Christians today have become the keepers of the hopes of humanity. It therefore becomes our obligation as Christians to do whatever we can to promote understanding and peace among men. We certainly cannot afford to do anything that will increase bitterness and suspicion among the people of the world that will surely contribute to the tragedy of our times."

"We know by painful experience that segregation in education or in any other area of human life is a complete evil. It has done no good and it has done much harm. It prevents men from seeing themselves as brothers. It brings humiliation and handicap to those who are segregated. It breeds conceit and guilt in the hearts of the perpetrators, and it breeds sorrow and resentment in the hearts of its victims."

"Regardless of statements to the contrary, wherever segregation is practiced it is human persecution. It arises out of a false sense of superiority, and its purpose is always to maintain some ill-gotten social and/or material advantages."

"Specifically, segregation in the field of public education is a senseless waste of state and federal funds and resources."

"It prevents the children of America from knowing and appreciating each other, and thereby from developing the unity of spirit essential to our nation's growth and security."

"We also know by painful experience, that the phrase "separate but equal" is a meaningless shibboleth, unattainable in practice and morally unjustifiable. It is a contradiction in terms. The demand for segregation comes from those who feel that others are unequal and who want to push their "unequal" brothers away."

"We are, therefore, grateful that the Supreme Court of these United States, by unanimous decision, has declared that the practice of racial segregation in the public schools in our nation is unconstitutional. We feel that the Court has undertaken to remove a vicious cancer from our national life."

"We feel, that in time, as we are able to think without passion we will all see the wisdom and good of the decision, and we will accept it willingly. Surely in the face of all our present troubles, this is no time for the blind defense of ancient prejudices, or for spiteful schemes to circumvent the law of the land. Our nation has enough lawlessness, already."

"We are called to venture into larger areas of brotherhood and good will. The end of our adventure will be greater nation and a more victorious Church."

"We therefore submit the following resolutions:

"E. We do hereby highly commend the Supreme Court of these United States for this just and historic pronouncement. We call upon the members of this Conference to give their full support to the implementation of this decision in their respective communities."

"2. Further, we do hereby call upon all disciples of Jesus Christ everywhere to join us in the support of the implementation of this decision which surely promotes the Christian principles of brotherhood and human dignity. Let us lay aside the weights of prejudice and hatred which beset us and preach and live the whole gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

North Alabama Methodists Favor Racial Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Over vigorous opposition, the old guard in the North Alabama Methodist Conference, covening Sept. 8 at Birmingham Southern College forced through the adoption of a resolution favoring racial segregation.

The proposal passed by an estimated 3 to 2 or 5 to 4 vote over the gallant opposition of the Rev. Dan Whitsett, pastor of First Methodist Church of Sylacauga and the Rev. Denman of Nashville.

Rev. Whitsett, who is chairman of the Alabama Division of Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga., argued that the pro-segregation resolution "will bring disrespect in our conference."

In opposing the Jim Crow resolution, the Rev. Denman, who at one time served as president of the five-man Jefferson County Board of Education, declared: "I want this great body to be loyal to the Supreme Court of the United States the same as they would be to any other governmental agency.

Fervently, the Rev. Whitsett pleaded: "I hope and pray that this matter will be defeated.

But a majority of the 1,000 delegates sided with the Rev. G. M. Davenport, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Tuscaloosa, who charged that the school freedom issue was "explosive beyond words."

"We have not arrived at the day when we are ready for mixed schools," Rev. Davenport argued. He added: "We are not ready for that day and we won't be ready for some time to come.

Lashing out at the critics of the segregation resolution, the Rev Davenport described them as "the little minority who are throwing it up to us that we are not Christians."

Bitterly, the Rev. Davenport asserted: "They are the reformers who put their arms around the Negroes and want to bring them into the fold."

Answering this line of agrument, the Rev. Paul Clem, minister of McCoy Methodist Church suggested: "I am not proud of the mistreatment of the Negroes at the hands of the whites. We have not given the Negro people anything like equal school facilities."

The resolution adopted said in part:

"The North Alabama Conference has taken just pride in the educational advancement and progress which our state, county and city educators have brought about for the thousand of the Negro children and youths. We are proud of the elegant school buildings and equipment which our leaders have provided for our Negroes."

"We are proud of the Negro superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers who have manned these schools. It is therefore our honest conviction that it is for the good of both races that separate schools be maintained."

"We are thoroughly committed to a central jurisdiction for our Negro members. The independent Negro churches who handle their own affairs are in the ascendancy among the Negroes."

"Independent Negro Methodist churches and independent Negro Baptist churches comprise the great majority of Negro church members in the United States. Hence, we believe it is the interest of the Negro church members of the Methodist Church that they continue on a central jurisdiction."

Meantime on another pro-segregation front, State Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, told members of the Birmingham Rotary Club Sept. 8 a workable save-school-segregation plan had been forward to Gov. Gordon Persons by a committee of legislators and lawyers.

He said that legislative segregation research committee had recommended that the legislature delete that section of the State Legislature requiring the state to support a public school system. Mr. Boutwell did not indicate what machinery would be suggested for providing free schooling for Alabama children.

State Senator Boutwell is chairman of an interim legislative commitee seeking ways to hang on to the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed segregated school system. Serving with him are Sens. Herbert Byars of Greene and J. Miller Bonner of Wilcox, and Reps. Robert Kendall, Coneuch; Jack Gallalee, Mobile and Ira Pruitt, Sumter.

At the request of the leigslative committee, the Alabama Bar Association named to help with the legal problems: Joseph F. Johnson and J. Kirkman Jackson, both of Birmingham; Norman Harris, Decatur, and Gessener T. McCorvey, Mobile.

On a third keep-segregated-schools front, Publisher Tom Abernethy, Republican candidate for the Alabama governorship, suggested that the Legislature be called into special session to workout a plan to save the segregated school system.

Methodists OK Race Division In Schoolrooms

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 8 (AP) — About 1,000 delegates to the North Alabama Methodist Conference today adopted a resolution supporting segregation in schools.

"It is our honest conviction that it is for the good of white and negroes that separate schools be maintained for the two races," the resolution said.

Meeting at Birmingham - Southern College, the delegates adopted the action unanimously.

The resolution read in part:

"The North Alabama Conference has taken a just pride in the educational Capital Advancement and progress which our state, county and city educators have brought about for the thousands of Negro children and youths. We are proud of the elegant school buildings and equipment which our educational leaders have provided for our Negroes.

"We are proud of the Negro superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers who have manned these schools. It is therefore our honest conviction that it is for the good of both races that separate schools be maintained."

The resolution also said, "The independent Negro churches who handle their own affairs are in the ascendancy among the Negroes. Independent Negro Methodist churches and independent Negro Baptist churches comprise the great majority of Negro church members in the United States.

"Hence, we believe it is in the interest of the Negro members of the Methodist Church that they continue as a separate central jurisdiction."

SEGREGATION DECRIED BY EPISCOPAL GROUP

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—A resolution urging the Episcopal Church to "witness against all forms of racial segregation and discrimination" was adopted today by the Twenty-fifth Synod of the Episcopal province of Washington.

"We decry all forms of racial segregation and call upon the members of our churches in all of their public and private contacts to correct this injustice to our brothers in Christ," the resolution said.

The synod, which represents thirteen dioceses in five states and the District of Columbia, will vote tomorrow on a resolution calling for support of the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools.

The Rev. George Tittman of Arlington, Va., chairman of the synod's Department of Christian Social Relations, presented both resolutions.

At today's business session, the synod elected Ogle R. Singleton, patent attorney and secretary of the Washington, D. C., diocese, as its first layman delegate to the National Council of the denomination.

A resolution protesting against the choice of Honolulu for the triennial general convention next fall was tabled. The last general convention approved Houston, Tex., as the next meeting place, but the question of segregation arose when plans were being prepared and presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill then decided on Honolulu.

EDUCATION 1954

CHURCH GROUP

DeKalb Pastors Hit School Plan; Church-State Cleavage Safe—Bell

By M. L. ST. JOHN

...e DeKalb Protestant Min... association Friday joined ... church groups in condemn... ...e private school amend... ...ed State Democratic ... Sammons Bell ... said in false the contention ... the amendment will weaken ... ...t separation of ... and state.

... across the ... on the future of ... School Supt. M. D. Collins' ... and Gov.-Nominate Marvin ... said teachers might get a ... raise under the private ... plan.

... action, the De... ...inisters urged defeat of ... amendment on the ground ... it endangers the relation of ... and state. The amend... ...says that "notwithstanding ... other provisions of the Con... ...the Legislature may ... grants of tax monies to ... for educational purposes. ... Methodist and Baptist ... earlier this week had ... the amendment.

... issued a statement con... ...the amendment will ... rather than weaken ... doctrine of separation of ... and state. He said ... ...ment of a Supreme Court ... requiring mixed schools in ... case would force many ... Protestant children into pa... ...schools unless other ar... ...ements are made. Such has ... the experience in other ... he added. Bell said the ... Legislature never will ... grants to church schools.

... remark by Atty. Gen. Eugene ... set off the dispute over Col... ...job. Cook had said Collins ... ...the amendment be... ...Collins feared he would ... his job if the amendment ...

... opponent of the amendment, ... Stewart Colley of Grant... ... Friday charged Cook was, ... effect, trying to threaten Col... ...lins with impeachment. She said impeachment is the only way the state and local superintendents can be removed — "unless the mysteriously worded Amendment No. 4 can be construed to permit the dismissal of the school superintendents."

Cook replied: "We'd have no need for a state school superintendent to supervise private schools. Dr. Collins is an honorable man and a good friend of mine. The state is deeply indebted to him for his contribution to the educational system."

Dr, Collins, addressing 1,000 teachers at the Tenth District GEA meeting in Athens, declared: I'd rather lose my job than see this diabolical amendment go through."

The teachers cheered when GEA Secretary Harold Saxon paid tribute to Collins.

Speaking in the University Fine Arts Building, Collins asked: "Have you forgotten Sept. 1, 1942, when the politicians caused the University System of Georgia to be taken off the accredited list? Are we going to sit idly by again and see both the colleges and the public schools marked off the accredited list? If we are then it will be a dark day in the history of Georgia."

Griffin, who was in Savannah for a television appearance, said there would be no difference in the operation of the schools if the plan passes. The same teachers would be employed at salary scales equal to, or even higher than those currently prescribed, he said.

"Do not believe any statements to the effect that segregation can be maintained in Georgia under the present laws of the state," Griffin warned. "Either we must obey the terms of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, or we must devise ways and means whereby we can maintain segregation legally in our schools outside the terms of the court's ruling."

Former Federal Judge Neil Andrews, addressing the Dalton Civitan Club, likened voting for the amendment to "jumping off a bridge in the middle of the night without knowing what's beneath." He said the amendment would knock out the constitutional provision earmarking gas taxes for road purposes, and thereby permit highway and all other funds to be used for educational purposes.

Clergy's Entry in School Fight Stems From Belief Moral Issue Is at Stake

By M. L. ST. JOHN

MOST UNUSUAL new developments in the fight over the "private school amendment" were entries of the Atlanta Baptist and Methodist ministers into the dispute. Preachers attempt to steer clear of politics, unless a moral issue is at stake. They think such an issue hangs in the balance now. Both Methodist and Baptist ministerial groups here are urging defeat of Amendment No. 4 on Nov. 2.

The Baptist preachers fear it will tear down the principle of separation of state and church. The Methodists say it will not solve the segregation problem, but, on the other hand, it will create many new problems. One of these new problems would be the one the Baptists fear—that state tax money will be used to send children to church schools, thereby violating the American principle of separation of church and state.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Durwood Pye, attorneys who will play leading roles in drafting laws preparing to transfer Georgia education from public to private schools in event the amendment passes, have given their opinions time and time again that the change—if it ever takes place—will not break down separation of church and state. They declared that another provision of the Constitution prohibits state funds from being used to send children to church schools. They said the Legislature will not make grants to children to attend church schools. In licensing the private schools which a child must attend in order to get state grants, the General Assembly will refuse to license a church school, they asserted.

NULLIFY ALL PROVISIONS

Former Federal Judge Neil Andrews disputed all this. He said the new provision will nullify all other provisions of the State Constitution. He cited the language of the proposed provision which states "notwithstanding all other provisions of this Constitution" the Legislature may make grants of tax funds to citizens in discharge of all obligations to provide an education. He declared the state cannot exercise any licensing and supervising control over private schools, without coming back under the United States Supreme Court segregation decision. Once the state gives a child money for education purposes, it cannot tell the child which school to attend—be it church, mixed racial, Georgia school, European school, or otherwise, Andrews contended.

M. L. St. John's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

The Baptist ministers had read the conflicting opinions of these learned lawyers. The varying opinions did nothing to quiet their fears of mixing state and church. They considered a resolution to pray over the amendment. They decided to do more. So they passed a resolution against the amendment. The action was unanimous.

NO SIMPLE THING

Action by the Methodist ministers, likewise, was unanimous. The Methodists, also, had been unconvinced by the arguments that the amendment is a simple thing.

Atty. Gen. Cook admitted that the state, under the new court decision, cannot force a school to be segregated even if it is a private school. He said he assumed the private operators would run segregated schools, however. Attorney Pye declared the state can force segregation in private schools by licensing one as a white school and the other as a colored school.

Aside from other things involved, it is of paramount importance to know whether the state can license, inspect, accredit, and regulate private schools without falling under the provisions of the court decision. Unfortunately the answer to that question cannot come before election day. If the amendment passes, the Legislature will attempt to set up such safeguards. Undoubtedly, these will be challenged in court suits.

Then the answer will come.

Most healthy sign to date over the amendment dispute is that it is being conducted on a fairly high plane. There have been some bad labels used. There have been some broad implications made by each side. However, the opposing leaders have been able to share the same platforms and debate the issues of the amendment without tempers flaring and without name-calling.

Methodist Clergy Urges Defeat of School Proposal

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The Methodist Ministers Association of Greater At- Monday declared the proposed "private school ment" will destroy Georgia's public school system out solving the problem it is proposing to solve."

ty-five ministers voted mously for a resolution urg- defeat of the amendment in Nov. 2 general election.

ther developments in the bat- over Constitutional Amend- No. 4 included:

L. T. Methvin of Eastman, president of the Georgia ion Assn. and member of the Committee to Save Our ols, warned that passage of amendment could mean the of county agents' and home stration agents' work throughout the state.

School Supt. M. D. Collins told 800 teachers at Ma- that the state's present ban mixing races in the schools sufficient to maintain segrega-

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Grif- warned he will close schools dismiss teachers without pay retirement benefits if the amendment fails and the courts Georgia schools mixed.

James Peters of Manchester, chairman of the State Board Education, warned school lead- to stop feuding with the gov- or if they expect to keep on their high appropriations for tion.

Democratic Chairman Simmons Bell said "The mittee to ave Our Schools" ould be called "The Committee Bad Segregation in Georgia."

debate between Fulton Rep. Lokey and Bell will Tuesday's dispute over proposed amendment. It will place at 8 p.m. at the E. Rivers PTA meeting.

The ministers said that while the amendment is only permissive, its passage "would be interpreted as approval of an idea which we deem to be radical, revolutionary and destructive of a precious heritage, and of the welfare of our children, youth and adults." They said the amendment will create very serious problems, rather than solve any.

FACULTY MEMBERS

Methvin said the Extension Service of the University of Georgia will be ended if the university becomes a private school. The county agents are members of the university faculty, but they are paid largely from federal grants which would not be available to private schools. Loss of the agricultural agents would be the first step in what Chancellor Harmon Caldwell described as the "disintegration" of the Univeristy System, Methvin commented.

Supt. Collins quoted "able consttutional lawyers" as stating the law now on the books to withhold funds from school systems which integrate the races would make it possible to maintain public segreated schools. The amendment would completely disrupt Georogia's public education system, and establishment of private schools would be a death blow to democracy at the grass roots, Collins said.

Griffin said he is declaring his intentions now so there will be "no misrepresentations" and no "disillusionments." He urged passage of the amendment, stating it will enable him to preserve segregation without cutting off school funds.

Peters pleaded for the amendment in a talk to the State Board of Education, meeting informally in Americus. He called it a "last-ditch stand" to preserve segregation. Peters declared he does not believe the Georgia Education Association, which is fighting the amendment, favors mixing the races, however.

Roy Harris of Augusta, member of the Board of Regents and the Georgia Education Commission, predicted the private school plan will destroy the University System. The state will have to divide funds now going to the public colleges with students in privately-owned and church owned colleges, he said.

TEXAS TOO

Southern Church Group Backs End To Segregation

WASHINGTON — (ANP) - While Southern politicians continue to "create votes by creating strife," the major Southern church conventions have firmly backed the Supreme court decision declaring racial segregation in schools unconstitutional.

The Southern Regional council, a private research group financed by churches, union and the Ford foundation, has gathered quotes from recent southern church declarations:

Southern Baptist convention: "This Supreme court decisional guarantee of equal freedom in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Methodist conferences of North Georgia, North Arkansas, Southwest Texas, Florida, and Louisiana commended "the principle of the decision."

The Florida Methodist said:

"We commend the recent decision of the Supreme court guaranteeing to all American citizens equal educational opportunities, making the law of the land more consistent with the Scriptures."

At the 94th general assembly of the Presbyterian church, U.S., southern delegates commended "the principle of the decision."

The assembly called on "sessions of local churches to admit persons to membership and fellowship in local church on the scriptural basis of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, without reference to race."

Churches Not In Sympathy With Hate Mob

BALTIMORE, Md.—Opponents of integration in the city's public schools who caused nation wide attention to be focused on Baltimore last week by picketing several of the schools and making attempts at violence found no comfort from church groups.

The Council of Churches and Christian Education of Maryland-Delaware issued a call on October 1st to the clergymen of Baltimore to urge picketing parents to cease their "self-defeating movement and to join with the rest of our citizenry in an earnest effort to maintain law and order in Baltimore."

Especially strong statements were issued by Superintendents Norman L. Trott and J. Luther Neff of the Baltimore South and East Districts of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church. Dr. Trott called upon South Baltimore Methodists "to support the position taken by the public school authorities in conformity with the Supreme Court decision." He declared that it is "good Americanism" to believe that all men are created equal.

He added, "Christians are likewise committed to the belief that all the people of the worl are children of the Heavenly Father and they are children in Christ. Methodists as good Christians and good Americans should cooperate with all responsible authorities in making possible this right decision regarding desegregation in our schools. They should not permit either persons or groups to upset the orderly process of law, substituting race prejudice instead."

The Rev. Herbert L. Weaver, Jr., pastor of the Patterson Memorial Methodist Church and chairman of the South Baltimore Association, deplored the outbreak at Southern High School for the following reasons:

"First, it was a deliberate attempt to discredit those whom God loves and to further the breach which already exists between His children. Words that were uttered and blows that were struck were a disgrace to a Christian community and an insult to the Almighty God. We must, as Christian ministers, condemn any such spirit or action.

"Second, it was an attempt at mob rule. The courts of our lands and our own local authorities have created laws concerning the operation of our schools. As long as they are in existence, we believe that they must be obeyed.

"We bow to the Almighty in repentance that we Have not more successfully led His people down the pathway of the Christian life."

Baptist Unit Here Hits School Plan

By ANNE COWEN

A forceful resolution against the "private school" amendment was given unanimous approval Wednesday by the Atlanta Baptist Assn.

The Baptist group expressed fear that passing the proposed amendment would jeopardize "the sacred principle of separation of church and state."

The resolution noted the amendment does not specify what schools children would attend with the money the state would allot to them.

"It would seem to us that children who attend denominationally connected schools would be eligible for public funds," it stated.

"We conceive it opening the door to a violation of our sacred and constitutional heritage of the separation of church and state," it continued.

"We the messengers of the Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches cannot approve this or any other amendment which tends toward violation of this sacred principle," it concluded.

The strong resolution was substituted for a weaker resolution urging "careful study and earnest prayers" over the amendment.

The first version was sent back to committee after Dr. J. L. Baggott and Dr. D. J. Evans suggested the association's stand on the issue should be "stronger."

The final resolution was the result of 30 minutes' work by the Rev. G. Merrill Meadows, Orchard Knob Baptist Church; Dr. Dick H. Hall, Decatur First; the Rev. W. T. Booth, Brookhaven; Dr. D. J. Evans, Gordon Street, and Dr. O. M. Seigler, Cascade. There was no general debate on either resolution.

Earlier at the Wednesday morning meeting at Woodland Hills Baptist Church, the association re-elected the Rev. R. L. O'Brien, Capitol Avenue, moderator, and Milton L. Holcombe, clerk-treasurer. The Rev. Ebb Kilpatrick was chosen vice moderator.

New officers of the associational brotherhood are L. Waites Guthrie, Capitol Avenue, president; Ray Kimsey, Brookhaven, and E. R. Jackson, Virginia Avenue, vice presidents; B. M. Calaway, Inman Park, secretary-treasurer, and Matt Baker, Providence, song leader.

The association will hold its 1955 meeting at Second-Ponce de Leon and North Avenue Baptist church, Oct. 18 and 19. The Rev. Roy Niager, Euclid Avenue, will be convention preacher.

Staff Photo—Charles Tarvin

ATLANTA BAPTIST OFFICERS FOR 1955

(L-R) Clerk Holcombe. Dr. O'Brien. Dr. Kilpatrick

Eight Southeastern Methodist Bishops Against Church Stand On Segregation

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 11-29-54

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 28. (AP)—Eight Southeastern Methodist bishops advised against any church statement on school segregation being made before the final decree of the U. S. Supreme Court. Bishop Clare Purcell said Mon. 11-29-54

Purcell is presiding bishop of the North Alabama Methodist Conference.

A statement adopted by the Methodist Council of Bishops in Chicago said, in part, that the high court decision furnished the church "with an unequalled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court."

Purcell said the full statement of the council was approved by a majority and not a unanimous vote. He also claimed that a report by The Associated Press omitted an important part of the statement. This was the full statement, according to Purcell:

"The historic decision of the Supreme Court abolishing segregation in the public school system is in keeping with the attitude of the Methodist Church. In our official pronouncements, including the social creed and the Episcopal address adopted by the 1952 General Conference, our position has been clearly stated. The Supreme Court recognized that such a ruling brought with it difficulties of enforcement, and therefore, made provision of sufficient time to implement its decision. The declaration of the decision was made in the magnificent home of the Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., but the ultimate success of the ruling will be determined in the hearts of the people of the nation. Thus, the church is furnished with an unequaled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court. We accept this responsibility, for one of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers, equal in the sight of God. In that faith, we declare our support of the ruling of the Supreme Court."

"It should be stated," said Purcell, in commenting on the statement and news stories about it, "that the eight bishops of the southeast advised that no statement on the subject be made pending the final decree of the Supreme Court, which then was expected in December.

"Whatever their personal opinions on the issue may be," he continued, "they opposed any statement, some declining to vote and others voting against it. It should also be noted that the court recognized that such a ruling brought with it difficulti. of enforcement, and therefore, made provision for sufficient time to implement its decision,' It was never in the thinking of the council to pledge the church to 'lead the fight.' The council recognizes that many thousands of our people are sincerely divided on this issue and differ conscientiously.

"It is important also to note that the bishops' statement has no relation whatever to the present organization of the Methodist Church with a separate jurisdiction for the colored people. This is a constitutional matter and to change it would require a two-thirds vote in the General Conference and also a two-thirds vote in the Annual Conferences. I know of no effort now being made to initiate such a change.

"It now appears that the implementation of the decision will be referred to the lower courts where local conditions and opinions will be respected. Pending the final decision our people should exercise a fine restraint and Christian patience in the whole matter."

Leaders Ask Churches End Segregation

Constitution P. 28. Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Christian leaders from across the country today called for deeds—and not words—to end racial segregation in America's churches.

"The present time is of crucial importance," declared a special section meeting at the biennial assembly of the National Council of Churches.

"In various situations and areas over the nation, sacrifice and bravery appear to be prerequisite in the adjustment of tradition to the teachings of Jesus."

The appeal was sounded, in numerous addresses and in various resolutions, as about 2,000 representatives of 30 Protestant and orthodox denominations worked to strengthen their joint fortress of faith.

Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins told the assembly that churches have given forth with "brave and inspired pronouncements" against segregation, but have been slow in putting the principles into practice.

Va. Baptists Quit Over Bias

Defender Bal. 12-4-54

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP)—A resolution calling for acceptance of the Supreme Court decision holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional has caused the Virginia Baptist General Association to lose at least one of its members.

The Rural Baptist Brotherhood announced that it was leaving the association because "no other body of the Baptist Association has the right to speak for and on behalf of the Rural Baptist Brotherhood of Greensville county, on the question of segregation of the races in the public schools."

Urge Aid For Desegregation

Defender P. 12

The powerful Methodist Council of Bishops, representing more than nine million American methodists, reaffirmed its opposition to racial segregation in public schools last Monday, Nov. 23.

The bishops praised the Supreme Court ruling and called upon the "hearts of the people" to enforce it.

The message, approved and released by the council, read in part:

"The historic decision (of the Supreme court) abolishing segregation in the public school system is in keeping with the attitude of the Methodist church.

"But the ultimate success of the ruling will be determined in the hearts of the people. Thus, the church is furnished with an unequaled opportunity to provide leadership during this period in support of the principles involved in the action of the court.

"We accept this responsibility, for one of the foundation stones of our faith is the belief that all men are brothers equal in the sight of God. In that faith we declare our support of the ruling of the Supreme Court."

End Segregation, Protestants Urged

Courier-Journal

Units of National Council Implore Churchgoers To Show Brotherhood

Louisville, Ky. P. 2

From Wire Dispatches

Boston, Dec. 1.—American Protestantism was called on today to "repudiate completely" all forms of racial segregation.

In a resolution approved by two divisions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., churchgoers were implored to "demonstrate principles of Christian brotherhood" by combating "all forms of injustice, discrimination, and segregation based on color or race."

The actions were taken by the division of foreign missions and the division of Christian life and work, representing two of the four major operational arms of the national council. The council speaks for 30 major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies in the United States. It is holding its biennial general assembly here this week.

Courier 12-2-54

Some Discrimination Is Admitted

The resolution acknowledged that some member denominations by "customary practice admit or exclude individual members and local churches on the basis of color."

Deploring the inconsistency of this practice in the light of Christian teaching and in view of the progress made by governmental and lay groups in the field of racial integration, the resolution called for "similar or even greater progress by the Churches of Christ."

"We recognize that the need for Christian understanding of both the religious and legal requirements for a racially integrated school system is particularly acute at this time," the resolution declared. "In various situations and areas over the nation, sacrifices and bravery appear to be prerequisite in the adqustment of tradition to the teachings of Jesus. Everywhere patience and tolerance are the sine qua non of brotherhood."

A thumping victory for the East was recorded by delegates when they confirmed by standing vote the selection of New ork over Chicago as the permanent headquarters for the council. The vote was 276 to 106.

Latin American Threats Related

Actually, the controvery was resolved last September when the council's 125-member general board picked New ork. But a strong minority had kept the issue alive.

A Methodist missionary reported today that "religious persecution, fascism, and clericalism" are greater threats to democracy in Latin America than communism.

The Rev. B. Foster Stockwell, president of Union Theological Seminary, Buenos Aires, said:

"Our best friends in Latin America are profoundly disturbed by our professions of democracy on the one hand and on the other by the complacency or active support we have shown toward the fascist regimes like those of Venezuela, Colombia, or Spain."

He said Protestantism in Latin America was helping "in laying surer foundations for political democracy and international understanding," but "Roman Catholicism, when left to devlop along its own lines, becomes a totalitarian form of religion."

Scholarship Service Reports

Movement To Desegregation

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — The largest movement of Negro students from segregated high schools in the South to non-segregated colleges in the South as well as the North — ever to take place in any single year was reported recently by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

The project is being directed by Richard L. Plaut, Executive Vice-Chairman of the NSSFNS, of which Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean Emerius of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The report was submitted to Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, Vice-President of the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education.

July 11-23-54

The project furthers the basic purpose of the NSSFNS, which was established in 1947 to broaden and increase opportunities for qualified Negro students for high educatoin in an interracial environment. An independent agency, it is supported mainly by grants from foundations and allocations from college chest drives.

1 HIGH SCHOOLS

The talent search is being conducted directly through field services. During the 1953-54 school year, 81 high schools in the 45 largest Southern cities were visited four times each by the co-directors of the field services, Dr. Paul F. Lawrence and Mr. Donald W. Wyatt on leaves of absence from Howard and Fisk Universities, respectively.

Tests were given to 1,485 students, selected by principals and counselors as constituting the top ten percent of their senior classes. Of this group, less than half, an alarmingly small percentage, attained minimum scores for college admission and scholarship aid. Of the 737 who qualified, 399 indicated their desire to go to an interracial college; 207 actually completed applications; 197 were accepted and 191 finally enrolled this fall.

Of the 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, the great majority (70 percent) applied to Negro colleges where most of them (90 percent) were readily accepted. Aside from the major factor of low-cost, these students favored Negro colleges because they were more confident of admission and anticipated a more satisfactory social adjustment.

INTERRACIAL COLLEGES

Sholarships from colleges and other sources amounting to $78,630 were awarded to 119 of the 191 students who enrolled at interracial colleges; while 70 of the 119 were also awarded $21,985 in supplementary aid by the NSSFNS to bridge the gap between the total cost of their first college year and the combined total of scholarships, earnings and help from home. About 80 percent of scholarships recipients needed supplementary aid.

The 191 students who enrolled at the interracial colleges this past academic year represent a 180 percent increase over the 68 students who enrolled in 1952-53. This increase, the report states, is directly due to the finer screening made possible by the testing program and the added stimulus and fuller information provided candidates through the on-thespot counselling service.

Negro Americans, our largest minority group, repreent 10 percent of our population but less than one percent of our interracial college population, the NSSFNS states. It contends that broadening the educational opportunities for qualified Negro students will enable them to take their appropriate places of leadership and add to the total of trained and skilled manpower for which there is such an acute national need.

According, the NSSFNS sought an objective analysis by man-power specialists of the magnitude and quality of exisiting talent and the extent of their financial need. Such an analysis was rendered by Dr Eli Ginzberg, Director, and Dr. Douglas Bray, his associate, of the Conservation of Human Resources of the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University.

They projected that on the basis of the figures disclosed by the project, there were now about 1,200 Negro students each year throughout the entire South who could be considered qualified college candidates; this figure, however, includes only those who were in the upper 10 percent of their class and who have taken a college preparatory course. To provide for the total financial needs of these students, about 900,000 would be needed.

The analysis noted that less than three percent of all Negro high school graduates in the states covered by the project were found to be likely candidates for an interracial college. This relatively poor showing is the result of reduced motivation to learn in school because of economic and cultural deprivation in the home and the ill effects of segregation on the development of scholastic aptitude.

An additional aim of the talent search project is to involve local community leaders in the discovery of able Negro students. According to the report, some progress has already been made toward organizing community committees in Richmond, Atlanta, Louisville and Kansas City.

STUDY NOTES FLAW IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Times

Less Than 3% of Graduates Adjudged Likely Candidates for Interracial Colleges

P-14c

Despite a record enrollment of Southern Negro students in interracial colleges, a survey has shown that less than 3 per cent of the graduates of segregated high schools for Negroes would be likely candidates for non-segregated colleges.

Pennsylvania

This was announced yesterday as the result of a year's "talent search" by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. The project is part of a two-year survey under a grant of $170,000 from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Dr. Eli Ginzberg, director of the Conservation of Human Resources of the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, who was asked to analyze the report figures, estimated that there were about 1,200 Negro students each year throughout the South who could be considered qualified college candidates.

These, he said, would be found among the upper 10 per cent of their classes. It would require about $900,000 a year to provide for their financial needs, he said.

While the report showed half of the top 10 per cent of senior classes in the eighty-one schools covered had minimum requirements for college, Dr. Ginzberg estimated that the figure for all high schools for Negroes in states covered by the project would be under 3 per cent.

The search for qualified Negro college candidates, conducted among the eighty-one high schools in forty-five cities, gave added credence to that part of the recent Supreme Court ruling on segregation that stated that a separate school system was not inherently an equal system, the report stated.

Other Findings

The findings included:

¶The movement of Negro students to nonsegregated colleges in the South for the 1953-54 academic year was 180 per cent higher than the record high of the previous year.

¶Only half of the top 10 per cent of the senior classes in the surveyed high schools—considered those of highest rank for Negroes in the South—possessed minimum college qualifications.

¶Of the 737 who qualified out of 1,485 tested, 191 enrolled in interracial colleges although 197 were accepted.

¶Of 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, 70 per cent applied to Negro colleges and 90 per cent of these were accepted.

As a result of the findings, the report concluded "that these scores would seem to cast a serious reflection on the effectiveness of the dual school system in the South, at least in the system's ability to produce successful college candidates.

"That they emphasize the serious handicap which students from the lower socio-economic brackets must overcome to acquire elsewhere the cultural background necessary for college, when it is not found at home."

Concerning the limited number completing applications to interracial colleges the, report held it was due to:

¶Reluctance on the part of both parents and students to venture out of a lifelong segregated environment.

¶Fear of not being able to meet the scholastic standards and the financial cost of an interracial college.

¶The influence of parents, principals, teachers and counselors in favor of the predominantly Negro College near home, frequently their alma mater.

The report added that "The number of qualified candidates might have been much larger had it not been for the many whose learning potentials had been submerged in discouraging environmental influences, providing little intellectual motivation."

Georgia CIO Fights Talmadge Move To Kill Public Schools, Keep Bias

P13 Mon, 10-18-54

AN ALL-OUT effort was pledged by the Georgia CIO Council convention at Macon to defeat Gov. Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the State's public school system—the oldest in U. S.

The proposal would send children to private schools to perpetuate segregated education which the Supreme Court has outlawed.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey delivered a blistering attack on the Eisenhower Administration and called on the delegates "to carry on the trade union job of political action that is going to be so essential to the country over between now and Nov. 2."

Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the "banners" of Eisenhower's *"great crusade are smeared with oil from the payoffs of those who lubricate the wheels of the Republican bandwagon."*

He said the crusade banners were sullied by "the members of Eisenhower's own party, the men who selected him to lead and then proceeded to make mockery of the things he promised in his campaign speeches."

Carey pointed out that the Administration had not lived up to Eisenhower's campaign promises to cut taxes and balance the budget. He also said that *"if we have a firm, stable, unyielding foreign policy for as long as an hour, that becomes a red-letter day in State Dept. history."*

HE ALSO reiterated the CIO demand that Assistant Sec. of Commerce Lothair Teetor be fired.

Carey said that "greed for profits" was causing companies to move their plants South in the hope that they could get rich quicker "by paying substandard wages and extracting a higher workload because the people had never had a yardstick be-fore to evaluate the intention of these migrants."

He predicted that these runaway plants would "find the same union at their front door."

THE CONVENTION elected W. H. Montague, an Auto Worker, as president to succeed William H. Crawford, who was presented with a plaque on his retirement after serving for three years. The plaque honored Crawford, who is the CIO Steelworkers' district director, "for his life of dedication to the labor movement, and for his ability to build strong unions."

GEORGIA CIO honors W. H. Crawford (left) by presenting him with plaque on retirement as Council president. Pres. William Sapp of USA-CIO Local 2401, Atlanta, presents plaque. In animated conversation at right are (from left) Southern CIO Dir. Carey Haigler, Reg. Dir. Charles Gillman and Assistant Councils Dir. Carl McPeak.

Pulse of the Public

High School Principal Takes an Exception To the GEA Stand on Private School Plan

Forum: As a member of the Georgia Education Assn., I perhaps feel that the people of Georgia should understand the apparent opposition of the GEA to Amendment No. 4 to be voted on in the general election of Nov. 2.

During the last session of the GEA Convention in Atlanta a resolution was introduced and adopted opposing this amendment. The leadership of the GEA took this as definite mandate that every member and every local unit, and every district was strongly opposed to this amendment. Such was not the case then and is not so today. This most important matter was handled contrary to usual procedure of the GEA. As a matter of rule, all important matters coming to the organization are discussed and acted upon at the local level. As public teachers in your county if any action by your local unit has ever been taken on this all-important issue.

The GEA is apparently opposed to the Amendment No. 4 because the leadership is opposed to it. This leadership has tried desperately to scare the teachers of this state to death by setting up an army of straw men and shooting them full of poisonous arrows of every imaginable evil. This leadership has not said just where it stands on segregated schools at the NEA Convention in New York last summer.

M. L. POWELL,
Principal, Pearson High School.

Jaycees Hit School Plan; Backers Pat

Talmadge, Griffin Say 'Only Means'

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Atlanta Jaycees Thursday came out against the "private school" amendment, while Gov. Talmadge said the proposal will enable the Legislature to provide an education for Georgia's children.

Judge William Ingram of Cartersville, long-time staunch supporter of the Talmadges, told the Atlanta Jaycees that Georgia cannot escape providing racially-integrated schools—even if it has to do so by setting up a third school system in addition to the present segregated system. He said the amendment "wouldn't work."

Durwood Pye, secretary of the Georgia Education Commission who debated Ingram, said the amendment will permit establishment of the "three-school" system if necessary, but that Georgia can have no schools without the amendment if the Spreme Court moves in.

GRIFFIN, TALMADGE

Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin and Gov. Talmadge stepped up their campaign with a joint statement issued here to answer objections raised by opponents of the plan. They appealed for passage of the amendment as the "only" means of giving the incoming administration the "tools to do the job of preserving segregation in schools."

The Gainesville Board of Education went on record against the amendment.

Gov.-Nominate Griffin carried his campaign to Albany Thursday night for a television appearance.

State School Supt. M. D. Collins and GEA leaders continued to assail the amendment as "destruction of the public school system" and "no protection of segregation" in a district meeting of teachers at Gainesville.

"ENABLING ACT"

Gov. Talmadge spoke Thursday night at Sparta. He said the court's decision will apply only to schools operated by the states or their political subdivisions. It will not apply to schools where grants are made directly to the child, he stated.

"The amendment takes no action and requires none," Talmadge asserted. "It is merely an enabling act which frees the hands of the representatives to avert the breakdown of the state's educational system which necessarily will follow a Supreme Court order for mixed schools."

Ingram said a private school operator becomes an "agent" of the state in that he is fulfilling the state's obligation to provide an education for its citizens and is doing it with state funds.

"An agent of the state would be bound by the same court decision that binds the state, itself," the former City Court judge asserted. "There is no way the state, by any system, can follow its educational money to the end result without having to follow the court's decision."

Ingram predicted that the fact that the Legislature, governor, attorney general and Georgia Education Commission have advertised the amendment as a plan to avoid complying with the court decision would be offered as evidence in the court hearings.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In suggesting the "three-school" plan advocated in the gubernatorial campaign by Tom Linder, Ingram said he didn't see how a person's civil rights would be violated if he had a choice of attending mixed or segregated schools.

Pye declared Georgia's schools need not lose their accredited standing if the system is changed from public to private. Private schools are accredited now, he pointed out. The state would continue to operate schools on a high level to warrant accreditation, he promised.

However, Pye warned, if the courts force the schools to close and the Legislature hasn't the power to make educational grants, Georgia will have no accredited schools. It will have no schools at all, he added.

TWO GOVERNORS

The Griffin-Talmadge joint statement said that:

1. The amendment does not abolish the public school system.
2. The teacher retirement system will continue undiminished and uninterrupted.
3. The state constitutional provision requiring separation of church and state would stand inviolate and none of the grants could be used for religious education.
4. Grants would cover all costs of books, tuition, transportation and all other educational expenses.
5. Schools would continue to operate with the same high academic standards now in force.
6. The amendment is solely a "last resort" measure to be utilized only when needed to preserve free, segregated schools.

Says Ga. Cannot Enforce Segregation In Schools

By International News Service

Georgia's Attorney General said Weldnesday the state would be powerless to enforce segregation in the schools in the face of a court order whether the private school amendment passes or fails.

Atty.-Gen. Eugene Cook, answering questions propounded by Atlantan Mrs. Nancy Fletcher, said that under the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against separate schools the state has no power to require segregation in any school system. He added:

"If a white citizen desires to attend a mixed school, there is no legal way to stop him with or without the private school amendment."

The amendment, which Cook supports, would permit the legislature to grant money to individuals for educational purposes. It would clear the way for a system of private schools should public school segregation be banned.

Answering other questions, Cook said:

. . Religious groups would have no claim to public funds under provisions of the amendment which permits grants to individual students. He said the legislature might give or deny such grants to students going to church schools.

. . Textbooks and other school supplies could be purchased from the grants that would be given individual children.

. . . Private schools leasing buildings owned by the State School Building Authority would have to pay rent to the Authority.

. . . While the amendment provides that grants of public funds would go to the individual students the legislature might determine that they could be paid direct to the schools attended by the students.

. . . The compulsory school attendance law would remain in effect, requiring children to attend school, whether private or public.

EDUCATION 1954

INTEGRATION PROGRESS IS MADE AT LOCAL LEVEL

But South's Divided Views Create Complex Problems for High Court

By JOHN H. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 6—On Dec. 6, the Supreme Court will begin hearing oral arguments concerning the decrees it should issue to enforce its historic decision of last May 17 that public school racial segregation is unconstitutional.

The court itself has noted that the formulation of such decrees presents problems of considerable complexity," and it has invited that the oral debate set forth suggestions on the procedural steps that would construct the best scaffolding for the vast social changes involved.

At this stage, the seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, having school segregation statutes that were affected by the court ruling, are widely divided on the issue. Their official views fall into various shadings, ranging from determined opposition to ready acceptance of the decree.

Action Locally

Below this state-wide level, hundreds of county and community school boards and superintendents, regarded by many as the "key" factors in the drama, unquestionably have been quietly scanning their immediate problems at home.

They have been looking into zoning regulations, redistricting possibilities, neighborhood housing segregation patterns and community "attitudes." Under the old tight segregation laws, these were matters they never before considered.

This particular group at this stage, quite naturally, is not taking any overt action until the state-wide political leadership speaks out. As evident from recent school integration flareups in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Del., their great problem rests in such questions as "to what extent would higher authorities give sanction to local integration moves?" and "what are the techniques for measuring local community support at critical stages?"

Role of N. A. A. C. P.

In this particular context is the Negro role, spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Through its state chapters the N. A. A. C. P. has petitioned most of the local school boards to make room at the conference table for Negro spokesmen. The N. A. A. C. P. has stressed that its formal petitions were mainly to get bi-racial negotiations under way at community level, but this temperate gesture on the N. A. A. C. P.'s part has been lost in the explosive atmosphere.

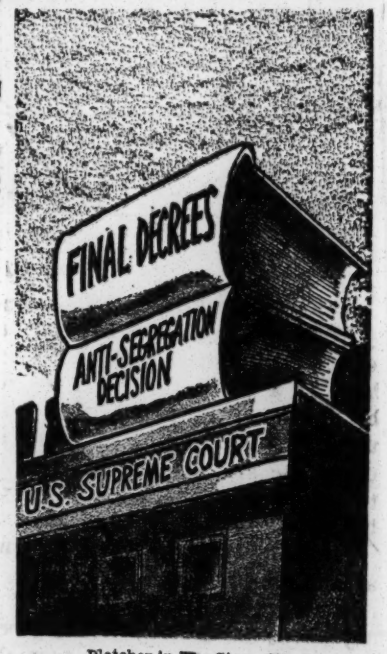
Position Defined

Another important facet concerns those educators, religious leaders and workers for interracial harmony who have acclaimed the desegregation decision as an inspiring moral challenge. They, too, have been quietly prepared for the adjustment period ahead, holding question-and-answer sessions in church-sponsored seminars, distributing thousands of pamphlets outlinig the possibilities for local accommodations.

This group takes the position mainly that region-wide there are a thousand or more counties, each with 10 per cent or less Negro population, that could "accept" some school integration if properly prepared in advance.

Many of the region's experts hold that a significant item missing since May 17 has been what they term a lack of national leadership emphasizing to domestic and world opinion that

'NOW THE DIFFICULT TASK'



Pletcher in The Sioux City Journal

since the Supreme Court laid down its broad principle, the segregation issue has become primarily a vast social engineering project.

INTEGRATION FOES ARISE IN THE SOUTH

New Groups Use Boycotts to Prevent Desegration—Units Are Described

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 20 (AP)—A new type of anti-Negro vigilante movement—using boycotts instead of bullwhips—has arisen in at least one state in the South.

And in the wake of last spring's Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, new organizations have appeared elsewhere in the South to sound the call for preservation of our southern heritage," the old rallying car of the Ku Klux Klan.

At present these various groups operate independently of one another. Most are weak, capable of drawing crowds of only several hundred even when appealing for mass protest meetings. But two of them exhibit considerable vigor and have some powerful backing.

The two strongest are the

INTEGRATION FOES

American States Rights Association with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., and a network of Citizens' Councils in Mississippi. It is the Citizens Councils that have advocated, and apparently already put in use, the idea of substituting economic pressure for physical force, the traditional weapon of the Klan.

Citizens Councils have been organized in twenty-two of Mississippi's eighty-two counties and are spreading. Their purpose is to apply economic pressures to "troublemakers" who would upset the "southern way of life." A 'troublemaker" is anyone who advocates compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

The ire of the councils is directed against "outside agitators" in general and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in particular. The only organized opposition to the movement, and hence its chief target, is the handful of N. A. A. C. P. members inside Mississippi. Dr. Emmett J. Stringer, a Columbus, Miss., dentist, is state president for the N. A. A. C. P.

Incidents Described

Dr. Stringer said he believed there had been some action on the part of the councils.

"We had a branch president, a merchant, who had to give up," he said. "A group of white men drove up to his store and told him to get in the car. He did and they took him to his bank and there were the banker, his wholesaler and other people who gave him credit. They told him they would give him no more * * *. He had to give up, go bankrupt or get out."

Dr. Stringer, a graduate of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., said he had reports from one area that the public utility services of any Negro leader who became even one day in arrears on his bills were cut off abruptly.

"As for me," he said, "I can't get credit anywhere in Mississippi, and I'm just getting started too."

After the existence of the semi-secret councils was reported in late summer, the Mississippi Assembly Representative from Sunflower County, Mrs. Wilma B. Sledge, announced that the councils "are a widespread group composed of reliable white male citizens who believe that segregation is not discrimination and are organized for the sole purpose of maintaining segregation."

"They do not and will not advocate violence in any form," she added.

While the councils propose to fight the court's decision by legal means, there are undercurrents that suggest violence would be tolerated if necessary.

The movement is backed by some of the state's leading citizens—bankers, politicians, druggists, lawyers, planters, merchants and newspaper men.

State Organization Set Up

At a meeting on Oct. 12 at Winona, a state organization of the councils was set up with Robert B. Patterson, a Holly Ridge planter and former college football star, as executive secretary.

Mr. Patterson is the only official whose name has been made public.

Ostensibly membership in the councils is not secret and apparently is well known in various local communities. A stranger, however, who makes inquiries as to membership, even though a southerner himself, is met with open hostility, suspicion or a plea of ignorance.

The first Citizens Council was organized in Sunflower County's seat, the town of Indianola. A reliable source there said it began with a meeting of five or six men in a private home. Among those present were Mr. Patterson and Herman Moore, head of the Indianola Bank.

The plan for the councils reportedly was drawn from the book "Black Monday," by Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady of Brookhaven, in which the theory of economic pressures is advanced. (Black Monday is the designation given by some to May 17, the day the Supreme Court decision was announced.)

Mr. Moore subsequently became chairman of the Indianola Council. The minutes of the first meeting were duplicated and distributed throughout the state to a carefully selected mailing list.

According to the minutes, Arthur J. Clark Jr., an attorney, explained:

"It is the thought of our group that the solution to this problem may become easier if various agitators and the like could be removed from the communities in which they now operate. We propose to accomplish this through the careful application of economic pressures."

The remarks also were tape recorded and distributed to an even more carefully selected group. With the original account of the Indianola meeting went a statement urging members to read certain publications. The bulk of them, while anti-Negro, are also anti-Semitic.

Mississippi Farm Bureau Backs Segregated Schools

Group Agrees to Support Proposed Amendment

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation today resolved to support segregated public schools as a prerequisite to improving existing facilities.

Delegates attending the 33rd annual convention of the bureau voted overwhelmingly to insist that no building program for equalizing schools begin "until reasonable assurance can be given that segregated schools will continue."

The group agreed to support the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted Dec. 21, empowering the Legislature to abolish public schools "in the event it is the only way to maintain segregation."

Farm, County Matter

The Farm Bureau Federation boasts no active Negro membership. Negroes may belong only as associates.

The Negro division of the federation was in session at the same time, at a different convention site.

W. E. Ammons of Jackson, state leader of Negro men's work of the Agricultural Extension Service, said the Negro convention "stuck strictly to farm and county matters and the segregation question did not come up."

Main Factor

The resolution adopted by the whites urged equalization of facilities and opportunities not only between Negroes and whites but also between rural and urban schools.

"Actual need rather than 'equal facilities'" should be the main factor in determining size, location, etc., of schools, the resolution stated, and financing "should come from increases in sales, tobacco, income and severance taxes in that order insofar as is necessary to meet the needs."

The education equalization program was enacted by the 1953 special session of the Legislature and partially financed by the 1954 regular session.

Some lawmakers have pledged not to vote for full financing unless the abolition amendment is ratified.

Supports Favored

Without finances, Mississippi's schools would become inoperative.

The delegates also adopted a resolution in favor of 90 per cent of parity price supports for cotton and of a realistic national cotton acreage allotment.

The acreage resolution stated that one million bales is "sufficient reduction in our cotton stocks in any one year, and we support a realistic national allotment, allocated under present provisions of the law."

Earlier today, Boswell Stevens of Macon was re-elected president of the federation. Three vice presidents also were elected. They were H. H. Huddleston of Lamont, C. D. Maddox of West and Aldèn McNair of Learned.

OWEN COOPER, executive secretary of the Mississippi Chemical Corporation, Yazoo City, holds the Farm Bureau plaque for the most outstanding contribution to agriculture in Mississippi which he was presented at the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation banquet in Jackson.

After Two Turndowns

Finally Find Place to Meet

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—At long last, some of the country's top legal officers have found a place to meet. They'll gather at this swank Mountaineer State resort for their convention (National Association of Attorneys General) beginning Dec. 8.

Earlier this year they had to switch from Biloxi, Miss., because the Attorney General of that state wouldn't invite Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Reason: His position on school integration!

Last week, the association cancelled plans to meet at the swank Camelback Inn at Phoenix, Ariz., because of the Inn's restrictions against Jews.

SEVERAL STATE Attorneys General had hinted they would refuse to stay at the Inn.

So now it comes here . . . the third choice!

Wonder what would have happened had one of the attorneys general been a Negro! Possibly, they'd still be looking for a spot.

Army Still Has Race Designation

FORT DIX, N. J. (ANP)—Although the Defense Department recently announced that segregation in the Army is a thing of the past, racial identification still exists on the soldier's most important record, the "Form 20," and the No. 1 in his files.

ATTORNEYS' MEETING SHIFTED TO ARIZONA

Refuse To Invite Brownell

Results in Shock From Mississippi

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The National Association of Attorneys General Monday shifted the site of its annual convention from Mississippi to Arizona because of a dispute over United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.

The association's executive committee said the 48th annual convention will be held Dec. 8-10 at Phoenix, instead of at Biloxi as previously scheduled.

Didn't Invite Brownell

Eugene Cook, president of the organization and attorney general of Georgia, said the site was changed because he did not invite Mr. Brownell to the convention, a traditional gesture.

Mr. Cook said one of the reasons he did not invite Mr. Brownell was that Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, who would have been the convention host, does not like Mr. Brownell.

Mr. Coleman said at Little Rock, Ark., that the "action was taken in advance and with my consent. The decision to transfer the meeting to Arizon was reached sometime ago."

Mr. Coleman said he expects to attend the convention at Phoenix "If my schedule will permit the trip."

Four Other Reasons

Mr. Cook said he had four other reasons for not inviting Mr. Brownell: Because Mr. Brownell made "ruthless political attacks" on former President Truman; because he attacked the late Senator Robert A. Taft; because he intervened in the school segregation case, and because at the 1953 convention he defended the Federal Government's right to inspect state penitentiaries without notifying state officials.

The announcement of the executive committee did not go into the reasons for the change.

Mr. Cook said he personally would not invite Mr. Brownell to attend to address the convention, even though the site has been shifted.

But he said the matter now would be up to the executive committee and to Ross Jones, the host attorney general.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL CONFAB IN HOT SPOT RESPECTING BAN PLACED ON JEWS IN PHOENIX

Meeting Switched to White Springs, W. Va., Where Whites Objected to Desegregation

CAMELBACK INN BLASTED BECAUSE OF RACIAL POLICY

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Anti-semitism has caused a second switch in site for the Dec. 8-10 convention of the National Association of Attorneys General.

The meeting, scheduled originally for Biloxi, Miss, was switched to Phoenix, Ariz. when Mississippi Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, and Eugene Cook of Georgia, association president, made it clear that U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell would not be welcome because he "intervened in segregation."

The site has now been changed to White Springs, W. Va., to avoid what a spokesman for the association termed, "restrictions."

"Restrictions" is long standing policy of the Camelback Inn in Phoenix, where the meetings of the convention were to be held, of accepting only "carefully selected" members of the Jewish religion during the conventions and the regular guest season.

Cook, in Atlanta, said the second move was taken after a phone conference among the 10 members of the executive committee brought an 8-to-2 vote for the move.

Attys. Gen. Nathaniel Goldstein of New York, George Feingold of Massachusetts and Edmund G. Brown of California said they would not stay at the Camelback Inn in view of its policy.

Jack Stewart, manager of the Inn said:

"We are happy to abide by the decision of the attorneys general to cancel their meeting at Camelback Inn. The attorneys general as late as Monday night would have been willing to come to Camelback Inn had I submitted to extreme pressure from the Anti-Defamation League (a largely Jewish civil rights organization) to change our policy of guest selection."

The policy of "selection," he said, has been followed since 1936.

Meeting in White Sulphur Springs, however, will not remove the convention away from discrimination sorespots. White Sulphur Springs received notoriety early in September when the schools in line with the Supreme court decision, when angry white parents and students demonstrated against the entrance of Negroes into a formerly all-white high school.

crimination, has ended up in a little community which bounced into the national picture in September because of a school strike stemming from efforts toward desegregation.

About 250 White Sulphur Springs High school students staged a short-lived walkout after 12 Negro pupils registered under a Greenbrier county board of education ruling.

Discussions Scheduled

The board of education rescinded, on the same day of the strike, its decision and ordered the Negro students to return to classrooms they formerly occupied at Bolling High school in Lewisburg.

Atty. Gen. John G. Fox of West Virginia estimated that about 175 persons would register for the meeting here.

The convention program calls for informal discussion sessions of a round-table nature Wednesday and Thursday morning and afternoon, and on Friday morning. Discussion topics will include:

Control and regulation of lobby activities; states' highway problems; habeas corpus and post-conviction procedures; internal office procedure and administration, and training programs and conferences for prosecutors; and juvenile delinquency and duties of youth authorities.

Convention Site Changed

The dispute which brought a change in the convention site from Phoenix centered about a policy at an inn where the meetings were to be held.

The policy is one of admitting only a few "carefully selected" members of the Jewish religion, Jack McGowan, chief deputy Arizona attorney general said earlier.

The management of the resort hotel refused to change the policy.

The earlier change from Biloxi followed a dispute over inviting Brownell to address the meeting. Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia and association president, said he would not invite Brownell because of his part in school desegregation cases.

BROWNELL WILL ADDRESS NAAG

Attorneys General Convention to Open Wednesday

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 5 (AP)—The National Association of Attorneys General opens its 48th annual meeting here Wednesday after twice changing the site for the gathering.

Originally scheduled in Biloxi, Miss., and then moved to Phoenix, Ariz., before the switch here, the convention will continue through a state dinner Friday night.

Addressing that affair will be United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.

The convention, moved here because of a dispute over dis-

egregation Issue Postponed In Farm Bureau Resolutions

By BILL HUMPHRIES.

ASHEVILLE, Nov. 24 — The ... of segregation came up dur... the closing sessions of the ... Carolina Farm Bureau's ... convention here to-... but the delegates went home ... taking a definite stand ... the question.

... of adjourning they "re... the convention and left ... the group to ... in Raleigh and further ... the issue after the Su... Court has implemented its ... decision of several months ...

... of J. V. Whitfield of ... the organization will re... not more than 30 days ... the Supreme Court's antici... action. If the court does ... act before next August, the ... will be carried over to ... Farm Bureau's next State ...

... issue was in... when B. I. Satterfield of ... from the con... resolution calling ... to "seek every ... to preserve its segre... system while guar... educational oppor... all its youth."

... was quick ... Satterfield's substitute ... when it was offered.

... other action, the delegates ... A. D. Williams of Wilson ... president of the 68,000-member ... organization for 1955 and ... resolutions calling for a ... per cent cut in flue-cured ... allotments and empower... the State Milk Commission to ... minimum wholesale and re... prices of milk.

... Clay Bruton of Greensboro ... elected to his 15th term as ... vice president. Clay ... of Mt. Gilead, M. A. Mor... of Smithfield and Randolph ... of Macclesfield were ... vice presidents.

... tobacco allotment reduc... was approved after the con... had been told that flue... stocks now are the heaviest ... There was some oppo... to the proposal for a re... duction, particularly from J. C. Stanaland of Brunswick County, where most growers have very small allotments.

The flue-cured allotment for next year is to be announced by Agriculture Secretary Benson on or before December 1.

On dairy matters, delegates not only recommended that the State Milk Commission be continued and that it be given power to establish and effectively enforce minimum wholesale and retail milk prices. They also asked that the commission's six man membership be enlarged.

The latter resolution did not state why a larger milk commission was being sought. It was reported, however, that dairy farmers want a better balanced commission and one on which they are represented more fully.

In other resolutions the Farm Bureau:

Strongly reaffirmed its stand in favor of 90 per cent price supports on basic crops when production is kept in line with demand;

Eulogized the late Governor William B. Umstead, congratulated Governor Hodges and pledged his assistance in all worthy endeavors;

Requested the State's 23 commercial corn counties be removed from this classification for 1955 because of drought and hurricane losses;

Recommended that any farmer be permitted to plant up to 15 acres of wheat regardless of allotment without losing agricultural conservation program benefits;

Endorsed the Irish potato assessment program to be voted on by growers in 13 counties on December 3 and urged growers of apples, peaches and sweet potatoes to develop similar self help programs;

Opposed any increase in the peanut import quota as sought by peanut and candy manufacturers;

Recommended that the ill fated egg bill of the 1953 legislature be revised, corrected and submitted to the 1955 legislature;

Asked for a lower interest rate on Commodity Credit Corporation tobacco loans to cooperative marketing associations;

Opposed cutting the 1955 acreage allotment of any burley tobacco farmer who had an allotment of 7.7 acres or less this year;

Authorized the setting up of a committee of farmers to study tobacco marketing problems;

Asked that Tobacco Grading Service funds be increased to provide better salaries and periods of employment for inspectors;

Recommended that the Board of Directors consider employing a full time youth director for the State Farm Bureau;

Expressed dissatisfaction with progress of the rural telephone program and asked that steps be taken to speed up the program;

Urged legislation requiring that corn meal and grits be enriched;

Asked Congress to finance a survey to determine whether the Federal Government should construct a self-liquidating wholesale power transmission system from John H. Kerr Dam into North Carolina so this power will be available to the 12 Tar Heel electric co-ops that have been unable to obtain it;

Urged that funds be provided to carry the extension services new farm and home development program into every county;

Asked for more research on irrigation and water problems;

Asked the senate majority leader to consider placing Senator W. Kerr Scott on the Senate's Agricultural Committee.

FARM BUREAU OFFICERS—Shown above are new officers elected to head the North Carolina Farm Bureau as the annual convention ended Wednesday. They are (left to right) M. A. Morgan, Smithfield, vice president; A. D. Williams, Wilson, president; Clay Bruton, Mt. Gilead, vice president; and R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, executive vice president. (AP Wirephoto.)

P-TA Adopts Policies on Integration

Post Times Herald
Sun. 10-10-54
Washington, D.C.

School officials should consider hiring of teachers regardless of race to work in overcrowded schools, a Montgomery County Parent-Teachers Association panel recommended yesterday. P. 22 M

The panel met at the tenth annual workshop of the Montgomery County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations and the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations in Negro Schools.

Other recommendations by the integration panel were:

Give parents a choice of schools in which to enroll their children.

All county civic groups should make recommendations on integration to the Board of Education before the present segregated system is abandoned.

Plan extra-curricular activites which would allow students of different races to meet each other outside the classroom.

Train teachers in problems of inter-group relations.

County School Superintendent Dr. Forbes H. Norris told the workshop that Montgomery County will have to hire an average of 400 teachers each year for the next five or six years.

He said he hoped the school board and County Council will work out a final salary plan for teachers by March 1.

"It's a bad business when a teacher has to wait for his first paycheck until he knows what he's getting," Norris added.

The school official said two new reports on county schools will soon be distributed to the public.

AFL Wants Better Break For Nation's School Kids

The American Federation of Labor wants a better break for the Nation's school children who have just begun another term. It favors a socially-integrated program, better housing, recreational and library facilities, and schools with good teachers, and means to assure adequate living standards within the child's family.

Part of Great Problem

"All these are part of one great problem—caring for our children," the AFL said in adopting at the 1954 convention a broad program for improving schools, broadening educational opportunities and assisting teachers obtain a higher standard of living.

The AFL reaffirmed its support in the 84th Congress for bills granting Federal financial aid for school construction, teachers' salaries, scholarships, to combat illiteracy, and for services for children.

It called also for:

1—Replacement with new books at the start of every term of the worn, dilapidated, dog-eared texts; free textbooks; opposition to censorship and the use of industry-written texts in public schools.

2—Protests against the unauthorized use of confidential information under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of dismissing teachers without charges or hearings.

Train Deserving Youths

3—Creating of an AFL Committee on Cooperative Education to promote and stimulate participation of international and local unions in plans for cooperative education to provide college training for deserving youths, especially in the field of engineering.

4—A national conference called by the AFL Committee on Education on "Education and Training for Work" to give full consideration to vocational education and its relation to the entire educational structure.

5—Participation by AFL representatives as members of local school boards, and of county, state, regional and national school advisory bodies.

6—Full participation in international exchange and educational programs of our Government, International Labor Organization, and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

All Unions Told to Aid School Shift

The American Federation of Labor called upon central labor unions, state federations, international and national unions and the federal labor unions to assist in every way possible to make a peaceful and orderly transition from segregated to nonsegregated public schools.

The AFL position—approved by the 73d convention—loomed important in the light of numerous "incidents" in cities where desegregation began with the opening of the 1954-55 school term.

Three Demonstrations

Both Baltimore and Washington witnessed demonstrations by pupils and parents while Milford, Del., parents forced resignation of the school board and the retention of segregated schools.

The Washington demonstrations occurred after three weeks of peaceful operations on a desegregated basis.

The AFL said this task of desegregation should be carried out "with the realization and conviction that if our youth, black and white, can fight together and die together on the battle fields in every war involving our country to preserve our American way of life, its national sovereignty and honor, they can, by the same token, go to the same school together and study together, which democratic procedure is certain to make and keep our country great."

The AFL pledged also to join with the American Federation of Teachers in furnishing facts for the Supreme Court that will aid desegregation without compromise of principle, and to insist upon fair labor procedures so that no group of teachers or administrators will suffer.

Teachers Argued Cases

The American Federation of Teachers appeared before the Supreme Court during arguments on the cases which led to the historic desegregation order. The AFT previously had dissolved "separate but equal" locals in its own ranks and integrated its Washington, D. C., locals well in advance of the court decision.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, urged all delegates to the recent AFL convention to urge their organizations "to cooperate with the local school boards and various governmental authorities in helping to bring about an orderly transition from a segregated public school system to a non-segregated system."

Labor Help On School Integration Asked By NAACP

ORGANIZED labor can play a major part in helping solve the "serious internal problems" arising out of opposition to the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, the steel convention was told by Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White's speech was delivered by Herbert Hill of the NAACP, because of White's illness.

Describing a number of moves designed to offset the court decision, White's speech said that "all these fantasies are merely tactics of desperation, to postpone as long as possible the inevitable day of integration —when we as a nation will, in education, jobs, housing, government and moral principle, be truly indivisible."

The USA-CIO civil rights resolution renewed a pledge to work for the "emancipation" of all who are denied their basic rights and to make meaningful the constitutional guarantee of equality.

Women Hit Constitutional Segregation Amendment

Mon. 29-11-54
Atlanta Ga.
P. 9

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The Georgia League of Women Voters are urging Georgians to vote against the Constitutional Amendment No. 4 so as to preserve public schools.

In a pamphlet published over the weekend, the league declared that the amendment, if passed, would "hurt your child . . . hurt your teachers by jeopardizing the school system . . . make schools private, abolish public schools . . . give unlimited power to the Legislature, thereby overriding the Georgia Constitution . . . and would not guarantee segregation, whether constitutional or not."

The pamphlet, "Georgia Voters," outlined the league's position on other statewide amendments to be decided by the people Nov. 2.

BACKS NO. 1

The league supports Amendment No. 1 which would make Home Rule possible.

The league takes no stand on amendments which would provide for annual sessions of the Legislature, tax exemption for church parsonages, a tax-supported pension system for firemen, for cities to undertake slum clearance and redevelopment projects, and the lifting of the 15-mill ceiling on taxation for school purposes.

On the private school amendment, the league commented:

"Giving up our system of public education to keep segregation in schools would be like giving up democracy to keep communism out of democracy. No end is so important that it justifies the use of any means."

NO SEGREGATION STAND

The league said it has taken no stand on the issue of segregation but that the private school amendment contains no reference to segregation. The proposed powers to be vested in the General Assembly are not limited to that or to any other end, the league pointed out.

"The League of Women Voters has long supported the principle of public education," the pamphlet concluded. "This amendment clearly aims to do away with public or state responsibility for education at a time when schools are crowded as never before in history; at a time when more than half of our state budget is being spent for schools."

The league noted that proponents of the amendment have not yet made public details of the private school plan. It said the United States Supreme Court decision doesn't yet apply to Georgia—"but we must decide in November the fate of our public schools."

Mixed Va. women's body for integration

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — The Woman's Council for Interracial Cooperation unanimously voted last week in support of the Supreme Court decision of May 17 holding that segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

The group also decided to send a delegate to Richmond, Nov. 17 to give its views at a hearing on the question.

The Norfolk group, which took its action at a meeting in the white YWCA building, is believed to be the first interracial civic group in the state to vote its solid approval of the court's ruling.

—o O o—

SEVERAL WHITE church groups and a number of colored and interracial church groups have adopted resolutions in support of the Supreme Court, but no civic interracial group had done so before.

In disclosing its views on the court decision, the group approved the following statement:

"The Norfolk Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation applauds the Supreme Court decision of May 17 and urges the governor and his committee to form a plan that will be in keeping with the spirit of that decision."

THE STATEMENT, drafted by the council's school committee will be enlarged by the committee in cooperation with the executive group preparatory to presenting it to the governor's commission at the Richmond hearing.

Mrs. James R. Chambers, attorney, associated with E. W. Dawley in the practice of law in Norfolk, president of the council, presided at the meeting.

INTERRACIAL BODY SUPPORTS COURT RULING

NORFOLK, Va. —(ANP)— The Woman's Council for Interracial Cooperation, headed by a Negro lawyer, voted last week unanimously in support of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17 holding that segregated public schools are unconstitutional. The group also decided to send a delegate to Richmond on Nov. 17 to give its views at a hearing on the question.

The Norfolk group, which took its action at a meeting in the white YWCA building, is believed to be the first interracial civic group in the state to vote its solid approval of the court's ruling. Several white church groups and several Negro and interracial church groups have adopted resolutions in support of the Supreme Court, but no civic interracial group has done so before.

In disclosing its views on the court decision, the group approved the following statement:

"The Norfolk Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation applauds the Supreme Court decision on May 17 and urges the governor and his committee to form a plan that will be in keeping with the spirit of that decision."

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Mrs. James R. Chambers, who is associated with E. W. Dawley in the practice of law in Norfolk, is president of the council and presided at the meeting.

EDUCATION 1954

UNESCO
UNITED NATIONS

Social scientists scoff at threat of school riots

BY WILLIAM N. OATIS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 24—(AP)—Social scientists pooh-pooh the notion mixing Negroes and whites in American schools will cause rioting and bloodshed, a UNESCO publication said today.

"Apparently many people believe that SOMEBODY ELSE will start the rioting, even though they themselves are prepared to accept the new situation," said an article on the subject.

"There will of course be difficulties in the way of further desegregation, but previous experience indicates that they can be surmounted."

THE ARTICLE appears in the October issue of the UNESCO Courier, published monthly by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris and distributed here.

The entire 36-page special issue was titled "The American Negro —whittling away the color bar." It was devoted largely to the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 decision declaring race segregation in public schools contrary to the Constitution.

The article, "Social Science and Segregation," was written by Dr. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University psychology professor and member of UNESCO's social science department.

He said social scientists—psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists—and educators had helped the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People fight the school case through the courts.

In the lower courts, he said, many social scientists were pro-NAACP witnesses, and in the Supreme Court 32 American social scientists signed a statement presented as an appendix to the NAACP brief.

THE STATEMENT reported 90 per cent of the social scientists questioned felt segregation was "psychologically detrimental" to the segregated Negro minority and 90 per cent felt it hurt the white majority also.

The Court Decision

A Time for Patience—Not Extremism

An Associated Press round-up of press comment on Monday's historic Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools appeared in this space yesterday. Today's sampling was prepared by the United Press.

Knoxville News-Sentinel—"It is a just and wise decision, and in time will be so recognized in our opinion even by those who are now troubled and shocked. The Supreme Court wisely has provided time [for carrying out its decision] * * * plenty of time for people of good will of both races to think and work for a solution if only they can keep the extremists of both races from precipitating trouble, and if only the people of the North, both black and white, will have patience while the people of the South, both black and white, wrestle with their problems."

Montgomery Advertiser—"The decision itself is dramatic and revolutionary, but the results of the decision may be undramatic and merely evolutionary. It is not a signal for the firebrands and hotspurs to do their stuff. Alabama's segregation system is not to be suddenly upended and rent. Reform will not come at a bound. Neither the court nor the plaintiffs demand that. May it come to pass that * * * Alabama will be spared the impotent wheezing and hoarse croaking of its wind bags and demagogues. Let's give ear to the cool and matter-of-fact among our leadership.

Chicago Tribune—The principle established by this decision is not that anybody has to give up any of his prejudices, no matter how desirable it might be that he do so. The principle is the much simpler one that the state governments, North and South, must regard all men as created equal so far as opportunities at the disposal of the state are concerned. That idea may appear dangerously novel to some citizens, but the Supreme Court didn't invent it. Indeed, they can be said to have borrowed it from a distinguished Virginian named Thomas Jefferson.

Atlanta Journal—"Final decrees on segregation are being delayed * * * This period of study offers hope that the Supreme Court, as it listens to the problems of the people, will come to realize just how complex the segregation question is * * * This is a time for calm and collected judgment on the part of all Americans * * * It now rests with the people of the various states affected to find the best answer to these problems."

Nashville Banner—"It is no time for demagogic appeals from either side of the long controversy. It is a time for reasoned and cautious treatment of the case presented to reconcile both the national interest and states' rights on the Constitution, which is the firm foundation of both. These questions will not be finally and comprehensively settled today or tomorrow, next month, or next fall. They cannot be settled on any false base, as narrow as racism. They must be settled on the basis of justice and equity, by law and reason, which is historically the American way."

Columbia (S. C.) State—"The State does not see how the Court could ignore the powerful arguments made by Mr. (John W.) Davis and others in the South Carolina case. But the fact remains that the highest court in the land has spoken and therefore the question is no longer academic, but what in view of the decision, should be the procedure."

"We think the Supreme Court would be practical in the application of its ruling. Having stated emphatically that segregation is not constitutinal, it could well allow years to elapse before invoking its decree; or it might allow no appreciable wait. For the best interests of all concerned it should be very liberal in its timing."

Dallas Morning News—"Constitutionally the News does not believe the Court to be wrong * * * but it is to be hoped that the same nine justices will see as clearly the second of two phases with which the rights and wrongs of segregation are concerned * * * [forcing] social association on the unwilling * * *. In the citizen's private business and social contacts, he has an equal right to his own choice * * *.

"In the South one result may be to sharply reduce the amount of public education as many who can afford it turn to private schooling * * *. So the South comes to a bridge that it must cross without experience in how to do it."

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News—"Human blood may stain Southern soil in many places because of this decision but the dark red stains of that blood will be on the marble steps of the United States Supreme Court Building. White and Negro children in the same schools will lead to miscegnation * * *. It means racial strife of the bitterest sort * * *. Mississippi cannot and will not try to abide by such a decision."

New York Times—"The decision reached was inevitable in the year 1954 regardless of what may have been the case in 1868, when the 14th Amendment was adopted, or in 1896, when the "separate but equal" doctrine was laid down * * *. It is true, of course, that the Court is not talking of that sort of "equality" which produces inter-racial marriages. It is not talking of a social system at all. It is talking of a system of human rights which was foreshadowed in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, which states that "all men are created equal.' Mr. Jefferson and the others * * * did not intend to say that all men are equally intelligent, equally good or equal in height or weight. They meant to say that men were, and ought to be, equal before the law. If men are equal, children are equal, too. * * *.

"The Court has recognized these difficulties [of adjusting to the decision] by withholding a decree and by inviting 'the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees * * *. When some hostile propagandist rises in Moscow or Peking to accuse us of being a class society we can * * * recite the courageous words of yesterday's opinion."

Atlanta Constitution—"The Court decision does not mean that Negro and White children will go to school together this fall. The Court provides a cooling off period * * *. A reasonable transition period. It is no time for hasty or ill-considered actions. What is needed most is a calm, rational approach. It is generally recognized that the people of Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and possibly other states are not ready to accept mixing of Negro and White children in public schools. This fact is tied in with local conditions that Court decisions do not change. In them, there will be great difficulties."

Louisville Courier-Journal—"What the Supreme Court has ruled is that the 'separate but equal' rule is without meaning. However, the end of the world has not come for the South or the nation. The Supreme Court ruling is acceptance of a process that has been going on for a long time. Rarely has the Supreme Court been so careful to bridge the gap of tradition. Every effort is made to compose the passion of certain states — as in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia—where the prospect of abolishing public education is waved incitingly. It is a mad and impossible idea. People everywhere could well match the Court's moderation and caution.

New York World-Telegram and Sun—The highest qualities of leadership among both colored and white Americans will be required to bring about an orderly adjustment to the Supreme Court's ruling. * * * The Court has decided this principle as a national issue, but the application is in local hands. And it is something more. It involves the survival of all of us. It is a world-wide issue * * *. Our preachments on democracy and dignity and equal opportunity of man will ring truer to Asia's fermenting millions when they learn that here in America equality is not graded by complexion.

Free and Responsible

Yesterday and today on this page we have presented a sampling of editorial opinion from the nation's newspapers in the wake of the Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

Two impressions stand out from our own perusal of these editorials.

The first is a reminder that the white South, in its special attitude toward racial problems, is a considerable national minority. Every non-Southern newspaper we saw hailed the Court decision as right and just—and no matter how conservative its political position on other matters, none questioned the Court's interpretation of the Constitution.

Our second impression is one of pride in the Southern press. Many Southern editors as a matter of deep conviction dissented from the Court's ruling. Yet, with only one exception, the Southern newspapers that came across our desk met the occasion by counseling a calm and rational consideration of the complex problems their states will face in the wake of the decision.

And this, of course, is the wise and responsible approach. No one could expect anything approximating unanimity of opinion in a matter of such broad social consequence. There is an obvious area of disagreement here between Southern whites and Southern Negroes, with varying shades of opinion on either side.

We enter a time when we will continue to disagree, but when we must adjust our disagreements to meet the obvious demands of tangible and measurable situations. In this the Southern press has led the way in the best tradition of public service.

Politically Speaking

Segregation Vote Emphasizes Big Political Point

By Sam G. Harris

A DECLARATION of war couldn't have affected Arkansas political thinking any more than did the United States Supreme Court decision on segregation last Monday.

It came at a time when there are as many, or more, qualified Negro voters in Arkansas than ever before—85,000 at least. If they should move as a bloc—which they've shown no inclination of doing so far—they could be the balance in any election.

There are many Negroes, and whites too, who think that the Court's decision dealt the death blow to all Jim Crow thinking and legislation. Jim Crow will not die in Arkansas for a long, long time but he has suffered a stroke that, if not fatal, is permanently crippling. Prejudices and social mores do not succumb rapidly. It could easily be 10 years or longer before integration, or a merger, of the school system is complete.

(Some of his associates were kidding Ed McCuistion, state supervisor of Negro education, about being "decreed out of a job." His reply was that he hoped that he was physically able to stick around long enough to see the need for his job eliminated.)

Candidates for public office, especially the legislature, must now let their views be known on all phases of segregation and especially on the matter of conforming with the Supreme Court's decree anent public schools.

A lot of concurrent questions will arise:

What about the state colleges which still remain on a segregated basis except

in the professional and graduate levels? What about public transportation? What about the state supported charitable institutions? Gazette 5-23-54

Segregation in Arkansas is statutory. The legislature writes the statutes. Thus the legislature is on the spot, so to speak, as a result of the Supreme Court decision. It suddenly has become a place for big men and the record reflects that it has been shy of that quality on too many occasions in the past, although at other times it has risen to heights of statesmanship.

The 1955 session of the General Assembly will be a historic meeting. Demogoguery and rabble-rousing will have little premium then. There will be some social and financial problems, greater than usual, to be solved. The pressure groups and special interests would make a great contribution by going fishing next January.

Help Wanted

The most distressed individuals, in light of the segregation decision, might turn out to be the Negro school teachers whose average experience and tenure is greater than those of the white teachers in Arkansas. Their average collegiate and professional training is just a fraction less than those of the white teachers.

The decision has written a pattern for the future of the Negro school children, but what about the teachers? Will they become the displaced persons of the Arkansas education system? There are those, who should know the temper and prejudices of school boards and administrators, who fear that they will.

The school teaching problem in Arkansas will be greater than ever before if the Negro teachers are not absorbed to some degree. The end of segregation will not lessen the need for school teachers.

There are 1,167 Negro teachers in Arkansas—and some of them among the best trained in the nation. There are 3,622 white teachers. The average Negro teacher has been drawing about $316 less annually than the average white teacher.

A skilled and devoted Negro teacher should be no less effective with a mixed class than with an all-Negro class. But will administrators and school boards think so? If they do, a lot of long-standing prejudices will have to be rearranged rapidly.

The Negro Teachers

There is a right nice job going begging, after a fashion, at the Capitol. The $7,200-a-year job of state purchasing agent has not been filled since Rip Walker returned to his old job at the University Hospital.

There are plenty of folks who would like to have it but none of them fit the mould that Finance Director Frank Storey and Governor Cherry have made for the job.

The men of the experience and caliber they'd like to have either are in jobs which pay as well or they do not want to take a chance of being unemployed after Governor Cherry leaves office. The purchasing agent is gubernatorial patronage and the head man in that set up cannot be considered a career employe by any stretch of the imagination.

Even if the job was a career job not many men seeking security and peace of mind would want it any way. It is a hot seat in any administration. And several members of the legislature have let it be known that there'll be some changes made in the Finance Department's method of operations come next winter.

Storey has been handling the major decisions of purchasing since Walker's departure March 15.

An Editorial

The Pattern of the Future

THE "separate but equal" doctrine under which Arkansas has always operated its public school system has now been struck down by a unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

This is, of course, a fact of great historic significance. But it does not provide an occasion for undue alarm, or for precipitate political action.

First of all, the Court, while announcing a new legal precedent adverse to segregation, did not enter decrees in the five cases before it. It will not do so until October at the earliest—and then it will consider ways and means of providing a time for transition. The exact effect of the decision, therefore, will not be known for many months, and in the interim all school litigation based on the new precedent will in effect be frozen.

Moreover, when the Court does hand down its specific orders it will direct changes in the prevailing pattern only in the five school districts in which the cases originated—none of them in Arkansas. No change will follow in any other school district unless it is undertaken voluntarily by local school officials, or until and unless a suit is filed and litigated in each district.

This means there is time for calm and dispassionate consideration of the course we must now undertake to meet the changed legal conditions under which our schools will operate in the future. We know from the lessons of our own history that great and sweeping social changes do not and cannot proceed immediately from judicial determination. Yet we cannot fail to recognize this decision as another significant milestone on the long road to reunion the South has traveled since the end of the Civil War.

Arkansas Gazette, June 5-18-54

A NEW report on bi-racial education written by the executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette and based upon the findings of some 40 Southern scholars states the problem in these terms:

"The fact is that the two races in the South have been growing apart for a generation; although still living side by side Negroes and whites have had less real communication in the past 25 years than ever before in the region's history. Their relationship in earlier years was basically that of master and servant, but it was nevertheless intimate and as it existed between individuals it was based upon confidence and trust. The rising status of the Negro has now replaced the domestic who "lives on the place" with a part-time transient servant paid by the hour; the sawmill hand who once negotiated with his boss on the basis of their mutual memories of the boss's father is now represented by a union business agent; the tenant farmer with his personal identification with the land and its owners is rapidly being replaced by the day laborer. These are the hallmarks of economic and social progress for the Negro, but they also mark a process which has eroded away an historic interracial working relationship without effectively replacing it.

"The transition from the tradition of noblesse oblige, which the Negro now rejects because of its connotations of inferiority, to a new concept of race relations is only beginning. The Negro's exercise of the legal weapons available to him under the Plessy doctrine provided a significant start, for here he did not appear as a supplicant but arose to demand equality of educational opportunity as his right. In many of these cases the state and federal district courts did not resort to dry legalisms in reaching their decisions, but resorted to special techniques to work out what they could recognize were complex social problems. The court-sponsored conference between the Negro plaintiffs and their spokesmen and the white defendants and theirs became common * * *

Little Rock

"In many ways this is the end product of a process that began many years ago and began, as such things must, at the very top of the educational structure. But where a half-century ago Booker T. Washington and a handful of white Southern college presidents represented the outside limits of free and frank discussion of the mutual problems inherent in educating the two races, the level of discussion has now descended to the cross-roads hamlet and the participants are not learned educators but the parents of Negro children and the white laymen who sit on a local school board.

"It is here that the South will have to determine the future of its educational system. Wise leadership at the upper levels can help, and emotional excursions by the leaders of either race can do great harm. But in the end the new patterns will have to be hammered out across the table in thousands of scattered school districts, and they will have to be shaped to accommodate not only the needs but the prejudices of whites and Negroes to whom these problems are not abstractions but the essence of their daily lives."

★ ★ ★

THIS, we believe, is an adequate summary of the problem which now faces Arkansas, and of the pattern in which we can and will move to meet it. The Supreme Court decision will not wipe out segregated schools in this or any other state at a stroke. But it does call for a sober reappraisal of the manner in which we have lived up to our long-accepted obligation to provide adequate educational opportunity for all our children, regardless of race, creed or color. Where we have failed to provide equality, we must move now to provide it— not alone because a new Court precedent places the dual system in jeopardy, but in justice to our own standards of fair and decent treatment.

White and Negro leaders in Arkansas now have urgent business together—as they have had so often in the past. Together they must move on toward the still unrealized goal of creating a total school system that will meet the needs of all our children, and accommodate it to the rapidly changing society in which we are fated to live.

Once again, we are faced with a great time of testing, but we are confident Arkansas will meet the future with good will.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS

Legislative Group Makes Impressive Report On Alabama's School Problem

The report of the Interim Legislative Committee headed by Sen. Albert Boutwell which has been studying Alabama's school problem in relation to the Supreme Court's decision against compulsory segregation is an impressive work, reflecting earnest endeavor and high purpose. It is a document evolved after long study and labor and should have the very careful consideration of all the people.

The plan it advances, as we understand it after a first examination, would recognize and seek to meet the law as interpreted by the high court. It would also seek to recognize and meet constructively community sentiment against forced integration. These are two basic objectives essential to a sound and satisfactory meeting of the problems. That was emphasized in a *News* editorial of last week.

A Free School Choice For All

The committee plan would seek these ends by the establishment of an opportunity for a free choice as between white, colored and mixed schools. The committee believes its plan would legally lead to general maintenance of the present separate attendance pattern. Any mixed schools would be operated by the state and attendance at them would be on a voluntary basis. But it is set forth that under this plan, legal authority as to school administration and police power; provision of fully adequate schools for Negroes, and the support of the good sense of the Negro people would "reduce the number of school districts in Alabama in which belligerent nonconformity to custom and threatened discord would make it necessary to consider substitution" of subsidized private and separate schools for white and colored students.

In order to legalize and carry out such a system, the report points out, a number of constitutional changes would be necessary, including elimination of the express prohibition against the operation of mixed schools and setting up of provisions for use of public funds for private school subsidy purposes. But the power to discontinue public schools and grant public aid would be delegated to local school authorities only as "a last resort."

Would Keep Public Schools

The report declares specifically that "the committee's recommendations do not call for abolition or abandonment of the public school system." That is to be carefully noted, particularly in relation to reports and interpretations that abolition is contemplated as a primary move in other states. In this report the emphasis is on preserving the public school system insofar as seems feasible.

As to mixed public schools, the committee says: "Considered from the standpoint of the right of free citizens of all races to control their social and personal contacts, relations and environment, the people of Alabama might be willing to concede the right of white and Negro families to send their children to mixed public schools within any appropriate school district where the qualifications for admission might be consistent with the school program, and where the arrangement should be acceptable to the community and its taxpayers; but compulsory attendance at a mixed school, inevitably resulting in friction, disorder and bad feeling, is another thing entirely."

This newspaper commends the committee for the broad spirit, the method of reason and the devoted endeavor in the public interest which its report so clearly reflects.

We agree with many of its fundamental premises and ideas. Our editorial of last week is in line with a number of the report's basic points.

A Difference As To Method

But it is at a crucial point of method that there seems to be an important difference of viewpoint and possibly of approach. The committee plan apparently would rely basically on the private school-subsidy plan. We have serious and far-reaching doubts as to the legality, practicability and desirability of that approach.

We have noted that the committee would use that procedure only as a last resort. And we have said that "a change in state law in due time giving the Legislature authority in that respect might be a wise precaution affording a means of dealing with an extreme situation of danger or conflict, should such a situation ever develop." But we have sought to indicate—and now reiterate—that we believe the original approach to the problem should place emphasis and reliance primarily on widespread popular acceptance of a free-choice plan growing out of active, voluntary and cooperative efforts by white and colored citizens of good will in our communities.

Support For Free Choice

With a free-choice system actually in effect for all, with renewed efforts to accelerate the provision of adequate schools for all, it is reasonable to hope that any extremist efforts to disrupt such a program could be effectively met. Is it conceivable that such extremists could, with free choice for all a fact, effectively move to tear down the respective white, colored and mixed schools under such a plan?

Of course, any plan is going to present uncertainties and difficulties. But this newspaper is greatly heartened by indications that in this state we may be moving toward a constructive meeting of a momentous problem and thereby may work out a high achievement for Alabama and possibly contribute to such achievement in other states.

RACE RELATIONS REPORT - 1954
CLIPPINGS REQUESTED

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS

A SCHOOL PLAN OF GOOD WILL AND COOPERATION

Respect For Both Law And Mutual Convictions Is Essential In Meeting Supreme Court Decision

The grave problems raised by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing compulsory school segregation are pressing hard upon the minds and consciences of the people of the South. But specific application of the decision will not be entirely clear until decrees are issued, and consequently in most areas a period of reflection and preparation fortunately now is available. Able students of the law pertinently point out that legal doctrine to be effective must be translated into actual legal practice. We are now seeking methods of legal practice in conformity with the newly pronounced legal doctrine. It is an inexpressibly complex and momentous task.

This interval of preparation does not mean that procrastination can be afforded. The situation even now is urgent, though in most communities the climax is not yet at hand. These grave problems will not be solved by bitter conflict among our people. They cannot be escaped by evasion.

* * *

This newspaper, having expressed its deep regret that this decision has come at this time, nevertheless believes that constructive and creative efforts must be made to meet it. After long and earnest reflection, *The News* has come to the conclusion—which perhaps should have been obvious at once—that a constructive approach requires recognition of two fundamental principles:

1. Respect for the law and its interpretation by the Supreme Court.

2. Respect for sincere, widespread community convictions.

If either of these principles is ignored or grossly subordinated, there can be no creative dealing with the situation. Instead there would be bitterness and conflict and a peril whose limits could not be defined.

* * *

The Supreme Court is our final interpreter of the law. Our system of government—of justice and freedom—is based on law and respect for law. Our way of life could not survive on any other basis. But it is also true that law gains its support and effectiveness from the willing acceptance of the people. Law which deeply violates the conviction of the people of a nation—or a region—or a community—cannot be adequately effective in that nation, region or community. Any program of action under the Supreme Court decrees, to be constructive and successful, must take account of the deep convictions of the people involved.

* * *

What Kind Of Program?

What kind of a program would be in accord with those two basic principles and avoid the great danger of disruption and conflict which would be involved in other courses of action?

First of all, it is to be recognized, we believe, that compulsory public school segregation is invalidated in principle by the decision. This newspaper recognizes force and reality in the contention that such segregation does involve a kind of discrimination in itself. But it also believes that contentions and conditions underlying the superseded "separate but equal" decision of more than a half century ago and bearing on state rights and the public interest and peace also are still to be recognized as involving considerations of great pertinence and weight. Who can fail to recognize that sentiment among white people in communities of the South generally, and even in some communities in other regions, is strongly against compulsory integration of white and Negro students in the public schools.

* * *

What kind of a plan of action could constructively meet these realities?

It is the belief of this newspaper that a fundamental requisite of any such plan would require that our people of good will of BOTH RACES UNITE COMMUNITY BY COMMUNITY IN STRIVING TO ACHIEVE AS MUCH COMMON GROUND OF AGREEMENT as possible. They should STRONGLY RESIST being drawn into almost EXCLUSIVE CONCENTRATION ON DIFFERENCES. Different conditions and sentiments will make for varying problems in different communities. No one program will be equally effective everywhere.

There IS much common ground upon which we believe a great majority of ALL our Southern people CAN stand. That is true here in Birmingham and the rest of Alabama.

This great majority in both races do not want to defy law.

They do not want to foment new and terrible bitterness and conflict here at home in a world facing the menace of overwhelming destruction through strife.

The great majority of our white people want to respect law and to avoid compulsory action in defiance of law.

The great majority of our Negro citizens, we believe, do not want to try to force integration of students where it is against a prevailing white sentiment and would involve grave possibilities of trouble.

* * *

Much Solid Common Ground

These and other feelings, including long-standing realities of genuine friendship and good will between the two races, provide much solid, common ground upon which to work. Action on that basis, looking to POSITIVE, HOPEFUL results, rather than NEGATIVE OBSTRUCTION AND ANTAGONISM, could, we believe, evoke a powerful COOPERATIVE support among white and colored people.

It could develop the incomparable power of true good will.

It could conceivably lead to marked creative progress instead of mounting stress and hate and peril.

* * *

What kind of a definite program of action, then, could be evolved from such a cooperative spirit and attitude?

In seeking specific answer to that crucial question, let the court's decision be carefully considered. One thing seems to us especially important. The decision clearly invalidates COMPULSORY SEGREGATION. But to this paper it seems evident that it does NOT COMPEL INTEGRATION, especially if there is individual desire or community conviction to the contrary. This distinction points, we believe, to an opportunity for action in conformity with both the court's ruling against compulsory segregation and community sentiment against compulsory integration. In our anxiety over DIFFERENCES and DANGERS, have we OVERLOOKED a really HOPEFUL OPPORTUNITY?

* * *

Helpful Voluntary Action

Specifically, *The Birmingham News* proposes the most careful examination and consideration of a plan under which it would be possible, we believe, both to give respect, and to conform, to the court's ruling against compulsory segregation, and to avoid by VOLUNTARY ACTION an integration of students profoundly against intense community sentiment among white people.

In seeking such a program, school districts might be evolved in each of which—where both white and colored children resided—there would be a school that now is white and one that now is colored. The problem of such districting should not be insurmountable.

Residential patterns in Birmingham as in many other cities are such as to be helpful in meeting school districting problems under the court's decision. It will be natural and logical for great numbers of colored school children to want to continue attending the schools they have been attending. But under the idea here suggested for study, there would be a genuine opportunity for colored children to choose and attend schools regardless of race. Anything less than such an opportunity would not, in a public school system, meet the court's decision.

This paper is unable to believe that a satisfactory solution can be found in abolishing the public school system, although a change in state law in due time giving the Legislature authority in that respect might be a wise precaution affording a means of dealing with an extreme situation of danger or conflict, should such a situation ever develop.

However, under a system which respected the court's ruling against compulsory segregation, which provided an opportunity for a free choice of schools, and which had the strong, active support of most citizens of good will of both races, we would have an excellent chance, we believe, to minimize problems and perils and to keep our schools in operation by VOLUNTARY MEANS along the lines of student body composition which now prevail.

* * *

A Basis For Cooperation

We repeat: We believe that, with compulsory legal segregation done away with by the court, with general recognition of that reality and with continued efforts to make progress in providing genuinely equal educational opportunities for both white and colored students, Negro students and parents in Birmingham and the rest of Alabama would not seek to FORCE UNWELCOME INTEGRATION except in isolated instances. Any instances of difficulty and controversy surely could be met through the development of a broad measure of good will and cooperation than under conditions emphasizing differences and divisions.

There would be hard problems, challenges and difficulties under such a positive, hopeful and bold program. So would this paper believes, hold more promise but this than continued efforts to exert compulsions from any quarter.

It should have the strength and vitality of a sincere endeavor carried forward in good will.

At the least such an endeavor should, with the law and the deep convictions of community sentiment.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS

The Public School Segregation Decision

This newspaper deeply regrets that the Supreme Court has come to a decision that segregation of Negro and white students in the public schools is unconstitutional. It has thus overturned—and by a unanimous ruling—the "separate but equal" doctrine upheld by the court in 1896. *The News* believes that the considerations of public interest and state rights which underlay the superseded decision still apply and would better serve progress in racial relations and education.

We are gratified, however, that the court decided to delay formulation of decrees giving effect to the ruling until further consideration is given this Fall to questions having to do with the time and method of application. Obviously problems of great difficulty and delicacy are involved, and it is to be expected they will be considered with the most thorough eare.

The court ruled on cases involving South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Other states with segregation in public schools are not directly and immediately affected. But action now doubtless will be pressed by opponents of segregation looking to ending it in all states.

The court's ruling read by Chief Justice Warren was explicit. It declared: "We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does." The ruling held that the decision of the court could not "turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved," continuing. "We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education."

This paper recognizes that "separate but equal" facilities and opportunities have not been developed in most instances. But substantial progress has been made in recent years in that direction, and it has been going forward, considering everything, at a fairly good rate, we think, and would continue to do so.

Admittedly segregation has produced emotional reactions that have not always been good. But we are much concerned that the ending of segregation may produce feelings and problems far more difficult to deal with.

It has been our conviction that the greater progress in racial relations and in improving educational opportunities would be attained by pressing on with the evolutionary progress under state control that has been going forward in the states where segregation has been in effect. It is to be recognized, of course, that elimination of segregation cannot eliminate the financial problems of our schools. And it is to be understood that the changin- by compulsion of law of a system tha long has prevailed cannot of itself alte deep feelings, established patterns of human thought and emotion. Alterations of that kind generally, we think, come about in a more constructive and creative way when they evolve in a voluntary way in communities and regions than when they are attempted by broad legal compulsions.

Of course, the authority of the Supreme Court will be recognized. Possibly there will be extended efforts toward reconsideration of the ruling. But after the long time the court has taken in considering these cases and in view of the unanimous decision, no basic change in the ruling seems at all likely.

But compliance will take time, as the court recognizes. In that time the vast majority of both white and colored citizens will, we hope and expect, strive for the utmost sound judgment, good will and restraint in dealing with a very difficult situation. Leaders, white and Negro, we earnestly hope, will do their best to work out constructive and cooperative plans.

It is unrealistic to talk of such extreme things as abandoning the public school systems. There will, in our view, be no wholesale and indiscriminate rush to alter drastically the composition of school student bodies. Residential zoning in Birmingham on a basis of color has been ruled against by the federal court but there has been no swift and extensive scramble by colored people to cross old lines.

Surely there should be no violence. We are confident the good sense and good will of our people, white and colored, will prevent anything like that. It is obvious that that could only make matters worse.

There is no easy solution to the problems and tensions inherent in the situation. But wisdom, good will, self-discipline, can be combined, we hope, to develop ways of dealing with this situation that will hold down difficulties and stresses and dangers to the minimum. That, of course, should be the common aim. Inflamed extremists of any kind can only menace the common good.

Talmadge Is Wrong

Whatever the deep belief that is driving Herman Talmadge of Georgia to loose talk, this paper believes it is a disservice to Southern people to lead them into an ever deeper pit of unreality in facing the problem resulting from the Supreme Court segregation decision. We do not believe the people of Alabama would accept as sensible such talk as the Georgia governor's comment about resisting the decree "regardless." Something can, we hope, be worked out. Talking in terms of near-rebellion may make for Georgia votes, but it won't provide a solution.

A Timely Commission Decision

The City Commission yesterday unanimously voted to revise a section of the city code which barred Negroes and whites from participating together in any sporting event. The redrawn ordinance permits Negroes and whites to play football and baseball together.

The clear intent of the commission was, at this time, to permit our law affecting such matters to conform to present realities in professional baseball and football. Negroes increasingly have entered those two professional sports. Birmingham had remained one of the few larger Southern cities specifically prohibiting such mixed playing. We now take a step forward, and the decision to do so was sound. We believe that majority sentiment in the community will approve and that the results will be constructive.

The Sports Segregation Vote

Far fewer than a majority of the real baseball fans of Birmingham voted for an ordinance to restore absolute racial segregation in Birmingham professional sports. The majority of those who did vote, however, was overwhelmingly for restoration of a rigid bar. The vote was three to one for the strict segregation ordinance.

The City Commission, in our view, acted courageously in trying to eliminate such segregation quietly and without noise.

Opposition to relaxing this particular bar was well organized. And in support of the City Commission view there was no active group working to promote a reasonable arrangement.

Thursday Birmingham's Willie Mays, back in fine form with the Giants, popped two home runs to run his total up to 16, tying Hank Sauer for the National League lead in home runs.

We still find it something of which Birmingham should be ashamed, to think such a fine athlete could not, under this new ordinance, be seen playing with the Giants should they pass through his own home town. This, though several teams with Negroes played at Rickwood this Spring with no disturbance, of course, of any kind.

The heavy majority doubtless is partly ascribed to the Supreme Court ruling on school segregation.

Sports Segregation?

An ordinance is to be voted on in Tuesday's election which would restore a prohibition against Negro and white athletes playing baseball or football together professionally in Birmingham.

To vote for permitting mixed playing, citizens should vote *against* the proposed ordinance. Such a negative vote would permit a City Commission ruling allowing such play to stand.

This paper has said before and now repeats, it is entirely fitting that Birmingham sports fans should be allowed to see such mixed playing when teams having Negro players come to this city. We cannot see that our sister city, Montgomery, for example, has suffered, and Negroes have been playing baseball with whites professionally there, now, for the second season. Negroes and whites played here in exhibition games this Spring, well attended. There of course was no difficulty.

We urge a vote against the substitute ordinance.

Gov. Persons Shows Wise Restraint In Meeting Court's Segregation Decision

Gov. Persons is showing wise restraint in meeting the situation growing out of the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling.

It is too early, this newspaper believes, to enact any changes in state law in this connection.

It certainly would be premature to move now in the direction of basically altering our public school system.

Until the Supreme Court issues its decrees as to specific application of its decision, it will be impossible to know just what the immediate problems will be in Alabama.

This state was not involved in the cases which brought the court's ruling. The Persons administration acted wisely also in deciding against filing briefs in the Supreme Court in relation to its forthcoming decrees. Alabama will be much better informed as to what its precise problems are when the decrees have been issued. Until then we believe it is sound not to participate in the decree proceedings.

Of course, the court's ruling is clear and unequivocal that compulsory segregation on the basis of race is in principle unconstitutional. That fact should be squarely faced. It calls for earnest and thorough study and preparation against the time when the effects of the decision on Alabama will be less difficult to determine.

Efforts along that line have been going forward. A special legislative committee, with the aid of an Alabama Bar Association committee, has been considering the prospect and has made recommendations to the governor, who in turn has sought opinions from others. The most careful and comprehensive reflection is called for.

But in our view a special session of the Legislature is not warranted now. We do not yet have adequate information for deciding specifically on questions as to changes in state law. Gov. Persons appears to have seen this clearly and is, in our opinion, doing much to aid in avoiding unwise action and in developing a realistic, constructive approach to the problems ahead.

Preparations Should Go Forward To Meet Court's Decree On Non-Segregation Ruling

Until the U. S. Supreme Court issues orders as to methods for applying its decision declaring public school segregation unconstitutional, it is difficult to foresee just what the problems will be. They will be many and serious, of course. But their exact nature cannot yet be foreseen. However, that does not mean that careful thought and preparation should not proceed in anticipation of dealing with the situation as it develops.

Sen. Albert Boutwell disclosed this week that a special legislative committee which has been studying the matter, with the aid of an Alabama Bar Association committee, has made some recommendations to Gov. Persons. One proposal looks to a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature more flexible authority in relation to schools. Gov. Persons has asked a group of lawyers to study the recommendations.

The committee's plan is not in final form and has not yet been made public.

Sen. Boutwell said that the committee, rather than taking a defiant attitude toward the Supreme Court ruling, has been seeking a simple, sensible solution which has a chance to work. Such a spirit and aim are commendable. Earnest, rational and realistic efforts along such lines should aid greatly in dealing with a very complex problem.

Pressing Now Of Housing Segregation Suit Will Not Help Racial Relations

Real progress in racial relations and in dealing with the complex problems in that field depend very largely on the good feeling and the voluntary efforts that have so widely prevailed between our white and colored citizens and have produced marked advances. The suit seeking to bring an early end to racial segregation in Birmingham's public housing projects will not promote such fundamental feeling and efforts. We particularly regret its filing at this time when so many difficult matters must be faced as a result of the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the public schools. We are sorry that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others concerned have elected to press the legal action now.

We emphasize that we are all, in dealing with such problems, basically and primarily dependent on friendly, mutual cooperation and willing, uncoerced action. At times the compulsions of law are necessary. But in this field they should be resorted to with great care and restraint.

Whatever might be achieved by the housing segregation action now by its proponents could, we think, be more than offset by unfortunate effects in other important respects.

Christianity ar Supreme Co

(By EDWIN L. BROCK)

(A Copy from the Christian Century—August 18, 1954, Issue).

In the debate over segregation there always was a convenient crutch on which we could lean. Segregation, we would contend, was the law of the land. The moral and religious implications could be ignored in the subterfuge of upholding the law. With the decision of the Supreme Court that crutch has now been broken and must be discarded. Segregation can no longer be legally defended. The issue now stand clear as moral a.d religious. The demand, of the Christian in the months and years ahead will become increasingly pressing, for Christianity's idealism is directly pertinent to the issues in which we are involved. What, then, constitutes the task of Christians in relation to this problem as it has now been altered by the decision of the court?

Increasingly the Christian will have to act as a stabilizing influence to maintain an emotional balance while the transition is being worked out. The situation obviously calls for calmness and for a reasonable example of the problem. Already there is an encouraging start in that direction. While the decision has been received in the south with a sense of hurt and disturbance, the voices of council with a few notable exceptions have been sensibly restrained and unimpassioned. That is as it should be. There is no reason to believe that southerners are incapable of facing this problem intelligently and in good faith. The Christian is under obligation in such a situation to work for the elimination of blind passion and emotion and to clear the way for intelligent facing of the issues now raised.

For in the thinking of the Christian there can be no place for rancor or hatred. Such an emotional approach to a problem only beclouds the issue: ". . . he who hates his brother is in the darkness and walks in the darkness, and does not know where he is going, because the darkness has blinded his eyes." To deal successfully with this problem we need all of our facilities. We cannot permit emotion to obscure judgement. Obligatory for the Christian therefore is this necessity of remaining calm and controll himself and of seeking to curb the wild excesses of unbridled emotion in order that reason may be free to deal intelligently and constructively with the problem.

In the second place, the Christian has a binding duty to be honest with the intent of the law and to strive to see that his commnity and his state honestly face the issue. To urge Christians to be honest seems elementary, but dishonesty is often an extremely subtle force. In this case it takes the form of an attempt to escape the basic intent of the law. The intent of the ruling is the elimination of segregation in the public schools. But already voices are raised which call for efforts to circumvent the law. Many are asking how we can stay within the bounds of the law and yet maintain the system as it is. The states of South Carolina and Georgia having enabling legislation in process of development to eliminate the public school itself as a last resort in the effort to maintain segregation.

In regard to that effort the executive board of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the North Georgia Methodist conference said: "Ours is a nation founded on respect for law and the courts. Attempts to defy or evade the law of the land attack the very foundation of our republic. Sch subterfuges have not suceeded in the past and are unworthy of a great state and a great people."

The position of South Carolina and Georgia is extreme. But intermediate between that position and one that honestly faces the intent of the law are some positions that are more subtly dishonest because they have a ready attractiveness in that they seem to remain within the intent of the law. One of these is zoning—the changing of school districts to conform to a racial pattern. Where the districts are natural ones, the plan has some practicality. But at its worst it results in a type of racial gerrymandering—the changing of district lines to conform solely to racial differences. Another equally dishonest effort is that of the Louisiana legislature to bring the schools undeh the police power of the state and maintain segregation under the subterfuge of maintaining law and order.

The intent of the court can also be almost endlessly delaped and postponed by a resort to the channels of the law. Some cases of legal action will certainly be justified. But a resort to a cort of law merely as stalling action or as a defiance of law, saying, "We won't take any action until directly ordered by the court," could only be a delaying and dishonest evasion of the intent of the court's order.

Efforts such as these, which seek simply to circumvent the intent of the court, the Christian is obligated to oppose.

The Christian is obligated to take direct steps on a community level toward the implementation of the court's decision. Christian moral suasion was involved in the court's decision. That victory for moral values can be made effective only as Christian on a community level seek to think through the means and methods by which the decision can be made effectual, to guard against injustice and to combat the demonstrations of littleness and ill will. Reconciliation, the task of the peace maker, is still one of the inescapable obligations of the Christian.

There are many problems of a practical nature on a local level which must be solved. To that end the Supreme Court has asked the U. S. attorney general and the attorney generals of the states involved in the historic cases to meet in the fall to discuss means by which the intent of the decision can be realized. But while that advice and guidance will be helpful, what is done on a local level will depend largely on the constructive wisdom and insight of Christians within the community. They are the ones who will be the leaders in facing the issues and solving the complex problems involved.

The example of Greensboro, North Carolina, school board in facing the issue immediately and honestly might well be one for all southern communities to follow. Deciding "to go forward instead of following," the board directed the city school superintendent to report to the board "regarding ways and means for complying with the court's decision."

The Christian, in the fourth place, will become the guardian of the moral and spiritual values that are involved in the decision. Basic to the decision are certain assumptions fundamental to the Christian faith. These values the Christian is obligated to uphold. One of them is the recognition that there are no inferior races. That is a fundamental fact of science, but long before science had discovered the proof of its truth Christians were declaring their belief in a God who was the Father of all men and before whom all men were equal. The court therefore was not discovering a new fact when it recognized that there are no inferior races. It was only emphasizing, recognizing and incorporating into law what has always been true.

The Christian must seek also to preserve the values of human personality, for he affirms that all men are made in the image of God. The court rightly saw the damages to personality resulting from segregation. Some of them, the court felt, were so severe that they were "unlikely ever to be undone." The Christian equally must in the years ahead seek to protect human personality from influences which would inquire or distort it, and thus to make possible the flowering of the divine in every man.

Simply by virtue of the fact that he calls himself by the name of the Christ, the Christian must seek to uphold the values of justice and fair dealing which are involved in the decision. The court found segregation an injurious wrong. The Christian cannot make his stand on a moral foundation that is built on a lesser concept of justice than that.

The court has presented a challenge to the south, to the nation and, above all, to the Christian. Because of what he stands for, the Christian will be looked to for leadership. He cannot permit himself to be misled by emotion or deceived by dishonesty, or to be distracted from the faith he is obligated to declare.

* * *

NOTE from the Christian Century on Edwin L. Brock:

(Edwin L. Brock was born and grew up in New Orleans, and holds degrees from Tulane and Duke. He has served several churches in Georgia and Louisiana, and is at present minister of the Methodist church in Church Point, La.)

RACE RELATIONS REPORT- 1954
CLIPPINGS REQUESTED

DALLAS, TEXAS MORNING NEWS

Segregation Strike

The students in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, who quit classes and carried banners through the streets because Negroes were put in white schools, should be told, in no uncertain terms, to go back to their desks and shut up.

In behalf of the students: All we have heard so far from the liberal press and the so-called sobsister is that, if the Negro-in-white-school issue were left up to the students, they would be in favor of racial integration, that the parents are causing all the fuss. So far, nobody has put the question to the scholars, themselves. The West Virginia white students refute the assumption. They don't want to mix the races.

But student strikes solve nothing. Students going to school at the pleasure of their taxpaying elders can't dictate policy.

You can't run a school system by anarchy. You surely can't let the kids run it. If they can strike against integration, they can strike against homework and mathematics.

Dallas School Growth

Ever since World War II ended, Dallas has been building new schools and additions to old ones. But still some of them are crowded and others are about to become so. Dallas' rapid growth in population and the high birth rate of the early postwar years have made the need for additional school facilities and teachers a continuing problem. Dallas still must look ahead and plan for new schools in sections that are outgrowing their present buildings.

This problem is being complicated by attempts to rush desegregation locally in advance of a state-wide plan. Efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to put Negro children in white schools here, as elsewhere, are harming its cause. The Supreme Court itself admitted that its decision of last spring could not be put into effect immediately and called a meeting to find ways to accomplish this. Local school districts are not in a position to override state laws. Those can be changed only by the Legislature, and it is to that body that the NAACP should look next.

Meanwhile, the school districts here, as elsewhere in the South, will have to keep in mind in their planning a probable desegregation at an early date. This may call for new school buildings in some places and a redrawing of district lines in others. Full racial integration of the school system may require several years.

NAACP Demands 'Immediate Steps'

The request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "immediate steps" to put desegregation into effect in Dallas schools is both unwise and untimely. Supt. W. T. White makes the only sound answer, an outright rejection.

The Dallas school superintendent will undoubtedly get the full backing of his superiors at the Sept. 14 meeting of the Board of Education. He has answered in the light of the clear mandate from the State Board of Education, which in July ordered all public school systems in Texas to continue racial segregation for at least another year. Governor Shivers has endorsed this policy.

Additional time is necessary to permit an orderly compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation. The court itself recognized the need for time to do this. It did so by withholding any compliance orders at the time of its decision.

Even if the order of the State Board of Education and the views of Governor Shivers were not binding on the Dallas public school system, the present state law and Constitution are plain on this matter. The Legislature, meeting next in January of the coming year, is the only body that can set the process in motion to make the state law and State Constitution conform to the Supreme Court's latest interpretation of the overriding Federal Constitution.

Short of a change in the Texas law, or a specific knocking out of it in a test case before the Supreme Court at Washington, Dallas school authorities would flout existing state laws at their peril. The NAACP should recognize these facts. In the light of them, the present request seems highly out of order.

Segregation Plan Up to Legislature

The State Board of Education, declining to upset school segregation in Texas for 1954-55, has two sound legal bases for inaction.

Primarily, it is beyond the authority of the board to integrate. To do so would be to violate the existing statutes of which the board is a creature. Any action on integration must come from the Legislature.

The board has back of it, too, the United States Supreme Court's own deferment of effectuation of its ruling until it can consult with state authorities. From all angles, no one expects the affected states to rush in with moves which must be authorized by legislation.

It is unlikely that any state in disagreement with the court ruling will disregard it. Should any state do so, its educational authorities would be in a difficult position. Obviously no board can act without authority of law and, with the law under which it operates nullified by the Supreme Court, it would have no solution for its own problem.

Nonsegregated Schools On United States Land

The Defense Department's plan to end segregation in schools on United States military property is clearly the department's right.

A military base belongs to the Federal Government. What it does on it is its business. It foots the bills. There is no constitutional bar.

Elsewhere, in the view of The News, public schooling is a local and state matter; that, because the United States Constitution makes it plain that all powers not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the states and to the people.

If the people of Mississippi and Texas want segregated schools, that is their business. The people of Texas and Mississippi do not object to nonsegregated schools in Ohio and New York, if Ohio and New York want them.

But the people of Texas and Mississippi do object to the Federal Government's imposing on them what they have rejected.

What the government does on a military base—which isn't state property or jurisdiction—is the government's business. The government, however, can not set up nonsegregated schools on military property and ask the states to support them, if the states do not want to.

Violence Is No Help In Segregation Issue

It is to be sincerely hoped that the burning of crosses at Athens and Port Arthur was the act of irresponsible individuals and not the work of an organized group or groups.

Parts of Texas experienced the reign of the fiery cross thirty years ago when the Ku Klux Klan defied law and order, elected members to political office and advocated the persecution of members of minority groups.

The demonstrations at Athens and Port Arthur evidently were intended as protests against the decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools. As such, they are provocative and premature.

The court did not indicate how its decision should be applied but left it to the individual states to come up with a fair solution that will satisfy the intent of its ruling.

Gov. Allan Shivers and Sen. Price Daniel have advised acceptance of and compliance with the order. It is expected that Texas will work out a form of compliance that will make the best out of an unwelcome situation.

Until that is done members of both races should restrain themselves with patience. There should be no acts of violence which would challenge their victims to retaliate. That would foment hatreds and lead to further trouble, making infinitely more difficult the necessary adjustment to a hard, cold fact.

Individuals should refuse to join any group to keep Negroes out of white schools by intimidation or by encouraging lawless acts to that end.

The News is unalterably opposed to such methods and will fight them and their advocates as it fought the Ku Klux Klan after World War I.

Birmingham Voters Segregate Sports

By a vote of more than two to one, Birmingham citizens Tuesday vetoed their city council's move to permit mixed participation in sports by whites and Negroes.

The council's avowed purpose was to aid the Birmingham baseball club and to bring to Birmingham outstanding sports events, many of which include Negro contestants.

The council, in January, amended its segregation ordinance to permit such participation in all sports. The citizens objected so strongly that the amendment was revised in March to limit mixed participation to professional football and baseball. The revised amendment was submitted to the people by referendum.

Meanwhile, the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in public schools, a decision which may have influenced the voting Tuesday.

For two or three years Dallas fans have accepted mixed participation in football and baseball without any sense of contamination. They cheer as loudly for Willie Brown as they do for Wilcy Moore. There has been no evidence of social intermingling.

Dallas has yet to cope with the full impact of the Supreme Court's decision breaking down segregation in schools. It will pose tough problems in many residential areas with mixed populations.

A great many Southerners who would like to see Negroes get a square deal have feared that progress toward that end would be set back ten years by the decision the court has just made.

Now we are face to face with the fact. We must act patiently and intelligently until a fair and reasonable solution is found. Retaliatory measures will only intensify existing hatreds. Let's keep our heads.

NAACP Plans

Planning its national convention for Dallas, June 28-July 4, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples has a key theme. This, says Thurgood Marshall, the general counsel, will be the subject of segregation in fields other than education.

That is logical enough for NAACP. Nor is it a new agenda. To a degree, The News believes that NAACP is entitled to nonsegregation in fields other than education. The limits of that belief can be sharply defined. The Negro race is entitled to freedom from segregation by law, if it wants that. But it should be emphasized that in all of the fields in which segregation by law exists, its abolishment is not necessarily best for the Negro race nor is it obvious that even a majority of Negroes desire it. You see, segregation works both ways. It segregates the Negro against undesired association with the white as well as vice versa. If racial pride means anything to the Negro, as it should, segregation also tends to protect the purity of the racial strain.

But NAACP is not satisfied with the abolition of segregation by law. NAACP wants to abolish segregation in fact, which means that it desires forced association. The idea is indefensible on any ground except a faith in the brotherhood of man. That brotherhood is a teachable, but not enforceable, shibboleth. How could brotherhood be forced?

The point is that in private life, in private business, in social contact, both white and Negro are entitled to be secure in prejudices. NAACP fails to see or understand that. NAACP has worked hard and earnestly for what it believes, or claims, to be best for the Negro race. But it is far from certain that NAACP is a true friend of its own race in the true sense of what true friendship is.

New Problems Raised In Segregation Issue

Hopeful reformers believed that the closing of the War Between the States and the freeing of the slaves would solve the Negro problem. It solved the slavery problem, but raised innumerable problems in its place.

Today there are those hopefuls who think that the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the schools will solve most of the problems left over from the War Between the States. But a multitude of new problems are rising. We have a long way to go.

The basic fact in the problem is this. Here in the South we have approximately 30,000,000 whites and 10,000,000 Negroes living side by side. There is a rule of human concept and conduct that runs like this: Wherever there is a minority race, there is a problem if the minority race is strong. We have had our Chinese-Japanese-Filipino race trouble on the Pacific Coast, our Latin-American trouble in the border states, our Negro trouble in the South.

No war, law or court decision can settle such a problem. It can be settled only on a man-to-man basis. It can be settled only through education and understanding. The Supreme Court itself took cognizance of this in its statement that time would be required for compliance with its edict. Gov. Allan Shivers and State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar recognize the true nature of the problem in stating that it must be settled primarily on a local basis.

Police Power In Segregation

The first answer to the Federal Supreme Court's effort to force integration on the South by fiat is Louisiana's bold appeal to the police power of the state. Louisiana proposes to continue segregation. Louisiana says it will not segregate on the grounds of race. But by legislative act it has already provided that the police power can be used to segregate. The Legislature has also submitted a constitutional amendment to the same effect which asks similar authority from the people by other than representative vote.

The police power of a state is an inherent and necessary force which, over its long history, the Supreme Court has been strongly inclined to support. The court has been disinclined to buffet that power with other than a light hand. Because, obviously, Louisiana will segregate on the basis of race while using police power, the present court can hold that police power is a subterfuge. But, unfortunately, that is not true in entirety. That is, what is feared in the wake of the court holding is that deplorable extreme of violence which makes police power necessary.

It is no secret that municipal authorities in many places have special apprehension that bi-racial use of certain recreational facilities may have that result.

So on one hand the Supreme Court can hold that Louisiana uses theory to evade fact. On the other hand, Louisiana may have to remind the court that its own use of theory can not avoid the grim fact of violence.

Integration is no problem where racial groups are heavily out of proportion. Segregation owes its existence to the heavy proportion of Negroes to whites in the South.

There can be no question that both races are entitled to equal public facilities. No make-up of the Supreme Court since 1865 has held otherwise. It would be absurd, too, to contend that in all places at all times in the South equal facilities have been provided. And it may well be that the unfairness with which the "separate but equal facilities" program was applied has brought about the present situation.

The outcome in Louisiana depends upon the degree of public support accorded the legislative device. That can best be determined, of course, by the vote on the constitutional amendment.

Theoretically, federal police power through the use of armed forces can enforce a dictum of a federal court. But in actuality, you can no more indict a state than, as Burke said, you can indict a nation.

This Is Discrimination

In Delaware, it seems, Negroes have superior rights of agitation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has for years been agitating for mingling of races in public schools.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the NAACP but deferred implementing its decision until some sensible formula could be worked out.

So there is no overriding federal law imposing racial mingling upon the schools. The state laws existing before the decision contain the only authority for operation of the schools.

Nevertheless, Negroes tried to move in on some segregated schools in Delaware. White pupils and their parents objected.

Bryant Bowles, president of the Association for the Advancement of White People, sought to address a mass meeting of these patrons at Milford, Del., Sunday. He was arrested on order of the Governor and charged with conspiring to violate the school laws of the state.

NAACP has conspired for years to break down the segregation laws of other states but none of its agitators have been arrested.

Until the Supreme Court is ready with its formula for compliance with its decision there should be free and full discussion of the issues and the probable consequences.

Otherwise the consequences may become more disagreeable to both sides.

DALLAS, TEXAS MORNING NEWS

How Open Is Open in War of Words?

. John Foster Dulles, setting the stage for a wake for the Geneva Conference, said Tuesday that this country may intervene with troops in Indochina under certain conditions. The condition is the crux of the question. We may fight, says the Secretary of State, "if the Chinese Reds move openly into Indochina."

Of course, Mr. Dulles can not commit this country to war. Only Congress can do that. Mr. Dulles is wise enough to make no hard-and-fast statement. He says that we may intervene, not that we will. And he predicates a condition that, judging by the past, the Reds are unlikely to supply.

The systematic Red method is not to move into a war "openly." The Chinese Reds have never accepted the belligerent label in Korea. From our standpoint we fought a full-scale war against the Red Chinese after the North Koreans had been practically eliminated. The myth of Red Chinese volunteers did not deceive us. These were T/O divisions and corps and armies to which we were opposed.

But we did accept the Red Chinese myth to one purpose, good for them, bad for us. We respected the complete integrity of Red Chinese soil. We gave them sanctuary beyond the Yalu. We initiated no measures that would have won the war, bombing bases in Red China, blockading Red China. Why? Because, we said, we did not wish to start a war with a nation with which we were actually at war.

Red Chinese intervention in Indochina may not be as "open" now as it was in Korea. So perhaps Dulles means that we will intervene if the Red Chinese go as far in Indochina as they did go in Korea. But the difference now is only in degree and that only because the Red Chinese have not had to pour as many troops into support of Viet Minh as were necessary to alter the situation around the thirty-eighth parallel.

Of course, Dulles said nothing new. Under the Truman Doctrine, a sound policy, we have declared long since that we will oppose Communism wherever it starts aggression. But the Truman Doctrine can not be called into being to redress a war balance so long as we put two interpretations on the word "aggression."

Whether it is wise to fight these wars may be challenged. But only outright commission to fight them will alter the Red method. We know in fact that the Red Chinese have intervened in Indochina. But so far we have agreed not to say so. How open is intervention? If we wait until Moscow or Red China has admitted intervention, there will never be an open one.

No Easy Path

In its integration-by-easy-stages decision on segregation, the United States Supreme Court recognized that the change involved could not be accomplished overnight. The court itself must have realized that, practically, nonsegregation between the races may never be factual in many places. Sen. Price Daniel was quoted in Washington on the heart of the matter when he said that racial concentration in areas would handle the problem in many cases.

The earnest group that for two years past has studied the subject for the Fund for the Advancement of Education (the "Ashmore Project") reached the same conclusion. In the segregated South, Negro schools are in Negro areas. In nonsegregated states, Negroes have voluntarily segregated their race to a large extent with the same result. There are many localities, especially rural, of course where small Negro populations draw away from this pattern.

The ultimate solution will not be as simple as the generality voiced by Price Daniel, nor as easy as Walter White and the NAACP envision it. Indeed, the latter may find that the Supreme Court decision is, as one thoughtful Negro educator has said in Dallas, the worst thing that has happened for the Negro race. It is tragically possible to see the numerous heartbreaks that may be in store for Negro children, channeled into contact with race prejudices that no legal fiat with verbiage can dismiss out of existence.

While man is a gregarious animal, he tends to flock more with his own variety of man than with different breeds of the human race. The tendency has not been bred out of him. It is unlikely to be knocked out of him by nine justices on a court bench. The NAACP is aware that in nonsegregation states, the amount of voluntary integration by either race is limited. The Negro needs, should be encouraged in, pride of race. Involuntary association is not a part in that justifiable pride.

Segregation and Governor's Race

In view of the United States Supreme Court decision, unanimous by the way, segregation in Texas schools is perhaps the oddest issue in the current Governor's race.

The opinion was a notable victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. NAACP's legal cases were aimed primarily at the South, where segregation is a preferred status, unfortunately handicapped by a long period of unfair administration. Against this last the South has made notable strides in the past two decades. NAACP elected to ignore this in favor of compulsory integration which the opinion prescribes.

In the wake of the opinion by the court, Gov. Allan Shivers defined the position of his administration on three points. These included traditional preference for segregation, unwillingness to sacrifice public schooling (the plan toward which South Carolina and Georgia have tentatively turned), and insistence that the future must be worked out at the local level. (Even the United States Supreme Court has recognized the difficulty of making its ruling completely effective.)

Ralph Yarborough was notably silent on the subject, a fact which apparently made him a candidate preferred by the NAACP. (NAACP does not endorse, but its influence is, nevertheless, extended by support.)

It was not until Yarborough extended his campaign to East Texas, where a large Negro population makes the segregation issue important, that he elected to take a stand. He then announced that he favored segregation. This was comparatively late in the race and it seems to have had the odd effect of convincing East Texans in large numbers that he is for segregation and Negroes in large numbers in the urban centers that he is against it.

At least this last conclusion seems borne out by the results in the four largest essentially Negro precincts in Dallas in the first primary. These were the results for Yarborough against all three opponents: No. 165 (Colored Branch YMCA), 304 to 28; No. 226 (Greater Bethlehem Baptist Church, colored), 270 to 23; No. 309 (Colored School in South Dallas), 282 to 12; No. 404 (Colored School in West Dallas), 223 to 30.

As a practical matter, the only way in which the next Governor of Texas can deal with the segregation question is in legislative leadership, with the Legislature's course sharply restricted by the Supreme Court decision which becomes constitutional law.

Yarborough exhibited considerable political acumen in effectively playing both sides with only a belated commitment. Shivers from the start was forthright on his position. But forthrightness is seldom as effective as political sagacity. Forthrightness will be much more valuable in guiding Texas through the difficult problems presented by mandatory integration in which only a limited number of Texans believe, a condition which quite obviously the majority do not want.

Shivers Fights For Segregation

Gov. Allan Shivers has made his position clear on segregation in Texas public schools. He is against mixing whites and Negroes in schoolrooms. He is against the increasing tendency of the Federal Government to take jurisdiction in matters never intended in the Constitution.

Ralph Yarborough has hedged. Texas, particularly East Texas, where the Negro population is heavy, is worried over segregation. It wants more than a weak-kneed, evasive stand on the issue.

Shivers, more than any other individual, saved us the tidelands. Two years ago it looked dark. The Supreme Court had ruled against us, just as it has ruled against the South on segregation.

Successful against all odds in the tidelands fight, Shivers pledges to fight until the last breath in his body to preserve segregation and, with it, the right of Texas to run its affairs as it always has—and not as eastern radicals, the CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples dictate.

Shivers can't be dictated to by these groups that would end all States' rights and cram down the throats of Texans everything that is un-Texan.

Shivers stood up and battled Adlai Stevenson and the left-wing element that backed him. And he whipped them. Now Shivers' opponent, Yarborough, asks Texas to turn its back on the Governor.

Yarborough, when confronted with a serious problem like mixing whites and Negro school children in schools, backs off from a clear-cut stand.

The reason is clear. The bulk of the Negro vote seems to favor Yarborough. If he comes out for keeping segregation, he will lose it. If he comes out for abolishing it, he can keep it.

Shivers, with more courage of the real Texas brand, has taken his stand squarely with Southern principles.

No Local Option For Segregation

Governor Shivers' views on leaving segregation in education to local solution are sound enough. But in effect the Governor is expressing an opinion, not a plan, as he would be the first to admit. The segregation ruling has left so many unanswered questions that the Supreme Court itself realized its dictum could not be put into immediate effect. As to what can be done in the way of voluntary segregation, one guess is as good as another.

It can be laid down that both white and Negro races in general will prefer segregation. The NAACP is not the Negro race, although it has long since self constituted itself as spokesman therefor. As voluntary segregation by residence is the rule in nonsegregated states, this means that with the strictest application of the new ruling, there will be many schools that are all Negro or all white.

But it is plain to the eye that this is a generality only. The borders of white and Negro communities can not be kept identical with school district areas. Under nonsegregation, there are always going to be fringe areas of mutual occupancy.

Whatever the doubt as to legal questions, it is quite clear that as far as public schooling is concerned, there can be no local option on segregation or nonsegregation. The only local option is the right to prefer private schooling.

Education is the sensitive field especially chosen by NAACP with the ultimate aim of breaking down the South's long-maintained social barrier between black and white. There are few, if any, other fields in which legal victory can have much effect. But in schooling, the effect is there. The schools provide auto matically a social contact in the forma tive years of the human being.

Personal Preferences

Under the present application of its Fair Employment Practice Code, the United States Government requires this: That there be no discrimination in employment on the part of corporations or persons enjoying government contracts.

In discussing the effects of the nonsegregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court, The News Tuesday stated that the government probably has a legal right to apply FEPC to public business. Yet that stand could be challenged and it would be interesting to know what argument the Attorney General could advance to meet it.

The News has long contended that government has no right to tell any private person with whom he shall associate or whom he may employ. NAACP says that is wrong because if you don't force whites to hire blacks, the Negro is doomed to the bucket and the mop. That is, of course, absurd. The Negro, like the white, is limited economically only by his own initiative, as thousands of able Negroes have proved. But even if the argument were true, there is still no reason why a private person should employ a Negro worker instead of a white worker or vice versa if he so desires.

If it is interference with a Negro citizen's rights to refuse to employ him on a government contract, it is equally interference with a white citizen's rights to refuse him the rights to exercise his own preferences in employing people.

So even applying FEPC to government contracts can be argued both ways. That is an illustration of the problem raised by the nonsegregation ruling in schools. These may not be legal questions thenceforward, but will be political and controversial and personal. Personal preferences can not be created or abolished by law.

By HERC FICKLEN
—Dallas News Staff Cartoonist.

"CROSS OVER THE BRIDGE"

RACE RELATIONS REPORT- 1954
CLIPPINGS REQUESTED

DALLAS, TEXAS MORNING NEWS

Legal Aspects For Segregation

The Department of Justice asks the Interstate Commerce Commission to ban separation of white and Negro passengers on southern railroads. Southerners might as well face the fact that separation of races by law was generally nullified in the Supreme Court ruling against separation in public schools. This ruling implied, at least, that separation was not constitutional where tax money was involved, as in public schools, and it is not far to the further implication that separation is not constitutional in quasi-public operations under strict government management. (The court has already ruled against separation on dining cars.)

Dallas Morning News 10/11/54

Southern people who do not believe in racial integration should work out a retreat from legal separation by as common-sense a procedure as possible. The Supreme Court specifically provided for at least a start in this direction.

After all, "segregation" of races throughout the world is largely by individual choice and not by law. The Supreme Court Justices were undoubtedly mindful of this (in the backs of their heads, at least) in making the ruling on public school separation. A ruling in favor of separation with equal facilities would have brought world-wide reverberation even though it had tracked previous Supreme Court rulings. Certainly, it would have given Soviet agitators an opportunity for propaganda against the United States among the world's colored races.

But, if separation by law is unconstitutional, then integration by law is unconstitutional. Yet there is strong sentiment for the application of the fair-employment-practice principle by law. The court ruling for abandonment of legal separation has shocked southern whites, yet its implications are not nearly as great as might appear on the surface. A follow-through of enforced integration in private employment and in other strictly private affairs would bring about a revolutionary situation and one strictly in defiance of any fair interpretation of the Constitution.

RACE RELATIONS REPORT- 1954
CLIPPINGS REQUESTED

DES MOINES, IOWA REGISTER

Erasing a Black Mark Of U. S. Democracy.

The United States Supreme Court has begun the erasure of one of American democracy's blackest marks with its ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. Register

It has taken a long time. But finally America's basic law on public education has been brought into line with the ringing spirit of freedom and equality in the Declaration of Independence. Happily, the decision of the Court was unanimous. 1954

"In these days (Chief Justice Warren wrote for the Court), it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education.

"Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." Dec. 5-18-54

For a good many years, this principle that public education is a right which accrues to every American regardless of race has been accepted. But until now, many states have followed the theory that "separate but equal" school facilities discharged this obligation of the state. This was based on a Supreme Court decision in 1896. Morris

The heart of the new decision is its reversal of this doctrine of what constitutes equality in education.

The Warren decision states that segregation of students in separate buildings, solely on the basis of race, denies equal educational opportunity to Negroes in America today—even if the physical facilities are equal. He cited earlier decisions of the Court on segregation in universities and said the principle applied with "added force" in elementary and high schools. He fully supported the finding of a federal court in Kansas which said segregation had a "detrimental effect on colored children".

★ ★ ★

A ruling by the Supreme Court does not and cannot change the fact of segregated schools in a day—or in a year. The Court has postponed formulation of the specific decrees that will be necessary to enforce the new interpretation of the Constitution. It will hear further arguments this fall on how and when to end segregation in schools.

Let no one minimize the task that lies ahead for Southern communities.

This is a fundamental change in a way of life. Some states may even go so far as to carry out the threat of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to close up the public schools, though we doubt it. Public education is too much a part of the American fabric to be discarded now, as the Supreme Court recognizes in calling it a necessity for success in life. The adjustments in the South will be severe ones, no matter what course they take. We who have always lived with unsegregated schools should be sympathetic rather than critical if Southern habits are not remade over night.

But let no one *maximize* the difficulties involved in ending segregation, either.

Segregation *has* been stopped in a number of localities, smoothly and without incident. The South has made tremendous progress toward equality in jobs, equality in public conveyances, equality in theaters and elsewhere. There is every reason to believe that the adjustment to equality in schools will be made in the same pattern.

The Supreme Court decision will ease America's conscience. The stinging cry of "hypocrite" from colored folks all over the world has been heard in Des Moines and in Mobile. But America's conscience will not be *cleared* until her practice measures up to the noble words of the Court's decision.

Des Moines Tribune

"Separate But Equal"?

For more than 20 years, Negro boys have attended a separate camping session at the Young Men's Christian Association camp near Boone. Until recent years, they did so because they had to. Today, the pattern of segregation is not imposed, but continues all the same.

The present camping session is the "Crocker Street period" at the "Y" camp. Eighty-odd boys from the all-colored Crocker Street Y. M. C. A. are enjoying the facilities of the camp, which has a capacity of around 150. The only whites at the camp are leaders and counselors. One of the counselors is an Ethiopian (not an Iowa) Negro.

The "Y" leaders say the Negro boys like it this way, that they live and play together and thus prefer to go to camp together, as any group of boys would. That is why, the officials say, no Negroes attended any of the five earlier sessions this year, even though they were invited to do so.

Perhaps the Negro boys do want to go to camp together, although the reasons are surely more complex than might appear on the surface. But we wonder whether the Y. M. C. A., an organization which no one could accuse of conscious race prejudice, does not have a responsibility to the community to break up this pattern of segregation. The Young *Women's* Christian Association did it several years ago for their camp. The efforts of the Y. M. C. A. thus far have been half-hearted, at best.

The "Y" should not, of course, coerce any boy into going to camp when he does not want to go. But neither should it in effect perpetuate an undesirable practice through inaction. "Separate but equal" schools are not possible, the Supreme Court has found. That applies also, we should say, to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Byrnes and Segregation

We can't help but contrast the reaction of Washington, D. C., officials with that of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to the Supreme Court's segregation ruling.

Byrnes has told South Carolina school officials to forget about school integration for the academic year 1954-55. If Negroes try to enter white schools, Byrnes said trustees "should deny admission . . . unless or until they are ordered by the court to admit them."

The governor apparently is basing his advice on the grounds that the Supreme Court still hasn't issued formal decrees to implement its ruling. It has set October as the date to hear arguments on ways and means of abolishing segregation.

Washington officials swung into action the day following the court's decision. The district commissioners met promptly with President Eisenhower and then with the local board of education. They were advised by corporation counsel there was no need to wait for further Supreme Court action, there being ample authority to set up an integrated school system.

A week later the superintendent of schools submitted a detailed plan for ending segregation. It called for transferring 2,500 Negro pupils to 18 underfilled white schools by next September. It also proposed changing school boundaries and opening two teachers colleges on a non-segregated basis by the fall. The plan called for having complete de-segregation by 1955. The board of education itself adopted a five-point declaration of policy, pledging elimination of all distinctions between the races —such as to school records and pupil and faculty assignments.

We had no illusions that southern leaders such as James Byrnes would rush into democratizing their school systems. At the same time we find it rather disheartening to have a former Supreme Court justice counseling his school officials to ignore the court decision altogether. Governor Byrnes would do well to study the actions in the District of Columbia for a lesson in respect to the spirit of the laws.

Des Moines Tribune

De-Segregation Moves Ahead Slowly

A few school districts in a few southern states are going ahead on their own with school desegregation and are not waiting for the Supreme Court to hand down the decrees implementing its May 17 decision that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

In all cases of de-segregation so far reported, the change has been smooth. In Hobbs, N. M., a fundamentalist preacher predicted violence and indirectly tried to stir a little of it up. There was no violence. In Oklahoma's Catholic schools, in West Virginia, in Arkansas, in St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere the barriers of segregation are falling almost soundlessly.

The fact remains, however, that the places where integration has occurred are for the most part marginal areas, where Negroes are few and where segregation was crumbling even before the Supreme Court spoke.

Ten states in the deep South have held back, most of them quietly waiting for the implementing decrees. In others—Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia—public officials, at least, are defiant. Some of these die-hard states plan to boycott the Supreme Court hearings on how the decision will be put into effect. This they may regret. And certainly they will not be justified in complaining of an invasion of states' rights if they refuse to cooperate.

De-segregation can be held off a long time in the South by the manipulation of school district boundaries, by enforcing segregated housing patterns, and in extreme cases by intimidation. In the deep South, where in some localities Negroes outnumber whites, ingenious schemes for evading the will of the Supreme Court may be devised. One such scheme is the Mississippi plan, given preliminary approval Wednesday by the Mississippi house of representatives, to abolish public schools and replace them with private schools. This would require amendment of the state constitution.

Whether statements such as those of Governor Shivers of Texas ("Segregation will continue as long as I am governor") or the even-more inflammatory announcements from racial extremists such as Governor Talmadge of Georgia really represent the opinion of the deep South is questionable. There should be understanding of the deep fears and of the special problems of the people in the deep South, but out and out defiance of the Supreme Court is unthinkable. The real test will come when the Supreme Court issues the decrees implementing its May decision.

Meanwhile, there is absolutely no excuse for integration to be stalled in such states as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, indeed in any of the so-called border states. In the areas where the issue has been met squarely, there has been no trouble, no violence, no serious difficulty. The longer de-segregation is put off, the more difficult it will be.

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"Seek Ye the Truth — and the Truth Shall Make You Free"

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Common Sense, Plain Everday Logic Must Prevail

Daily News p. 6

FLORIDA'S Attorney General, Richard W. Ervin, has done his state and the nation a worthwhile service in putting before the United States Supreme Court a 243-page brief on the school desegregation problem which in essence calls for more time to work out the problems associated with desegregation and a more or less local determination of the grave issues involved.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Ervin's brief, which was prepared after months of careful study and consultation with leading citizens all throughout this state, points out that a hasty attempt by the Supreme Court to enforce its ruling of last May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools "will threaten the very existence of Florida's public school system."

"There is," Ervin wrote, "some reason to believe that segregated schools can be ended in Florida in an equitable manner without destroying the school system itself. Mon. 10-4-54

"But there is no reason to believe," Ervin continued, "that this can be accomplished hurriedly or through legal coercion of school officials who would be caught in the impossible dilemma of confronting on one hand the irresistible force of a judicial edict which must be obeyed and on the other hand the immovable object of public opinion which cannot be altered.

"The only hope for a solution," the Attorney General then pointed out, "is for this court [the U. S. Supreme Court] to restrain the use of coercive measures where necessary until the hard core of public opinion has softened to the extent that there can be at least some measure of acceptance on the part of the majority of the people."

ERVIN then went on to recommend some specific proposals which the Supreme Court could put into effect to make the desegregation less explosive. He suggested that the Court send back to the court of origin suits to gain admittance to segregated schools and allow the lower court to decide upon the basis of local conditions—including sociological and psychological factors—when the races can be integrated in classrooms.

These lower courts, which in most instances would be federal courts, should be vested with broad discretionary powers, Ervin said, to determine:

Broad Powers

"1. What should be a reasonable time for transition in any given case.

"2. Whether or not specific plans for compliance with the court's general directive prepared by responsible local school authorities measure up to the broad tests of good faith."

Under this procedure lower courts could hold hearings and determine on the basis of local conditions whether the petitions should be granted keeping in mind whether the applications for admittance were filed in good faith and whether the public evidenced such a strong degree of sincere opposition and sustained hostility as to disrupt the school system if the application were granted.

After the court arrived at its determination it would then have three choices of action:

1. Order the application for admission to the school in question granted immediately if it had been determined the petition was made in good faith and no reasonable grounds for delay existed.

2. Dismiss the petition if it appeared it was not made in good faith and well founded in law as interpreted in the May 17 decision.

3. Order the school authorities to hold the application in abeyance for a reasonable period of time to allow for further adjustment to a single school system if necessary with directions to school authorities to proceed to overcome factors which prevent immediate approval.

ERVIN'S suggestions make a lot of sense and if they are heeded by the Supreme Court they will greatly lessen the prospects of serious trouble arising from this desegregation issue. It is clearly evident now from the troubles which have arisen in areas where desegregation has been pushed too fast that the majority of people in hitherto segregated areas won't meekly submit to having this radical social change rammed down their throats.

These "jumping the gun" attempts at desegregation only serving to build up tension to the point where no

reasonable solution to this whole problem can be worked out. It is easy enough for the Supreme Court to say that segregation is unconstitutional and must be eliminated. Enforcing that proclamation, however, is another matter and that's where common sense and plain every day logic must prevail if, as our own Attorney General points out, "the very existence of our public school system" is to be protected.

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It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

South Ponders Effect of Court Outlawing Segregation in Schools

Daily News

THROUGHOUT the entire length and breadth of the South today there are worried brows as leaders of both the White and Colored races ponder the effects of Monday's long-expected Supreme Court decision striking down the principle of segregation in our public school systems. P. 6 Tues. 5-18-54

Fortunately, there is no cause for hysteria or spur of the moment conclusions as to what must be done as the high tribunal, realizing the tremendous repercussions its decision is bound to have, postponed issuing any order putting its decision into effect until more arguments could be heard from both sides this fall.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Nevertheless, it must now be recognized in every southern state that what has long been feared has now come to pass and that some far-reaching and vitally important changes are going to have to be made.

At least three southern states have already indicated the course they would follow if the Supreme Court abolished segregation in their public schools. Leaders of these states, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, have flatly declared they would close the public schools rather than permit them to be operated with Negro and White pupils in the same classrooms.

Three States Will Close Public Schools

Whether this was just talk or whether it was policy that will now be implemented by action designed to turn the public schools in these states over to private interests remains to be seen, but certainly all of this indicates the seriousness with which virtually all of the southern states regard this problem.

Here in Florida it is much too early to say what the eventual outcome might be despite the fact that some legislators have already voiced a demand for a special session of the Legislature to consider appropriate action. Our state constitution is one of those which specifically provides for segregation in the public school system, but school leaders and top state officials have already indicated they want to make a full study of the entire situation before making any hasty comments.

ALMOST all of these officials who could be reached for comment shortly after Monday's ruling became known pointed out that sober and careful thinking would be necessary and that since no application of the decision was planned until some months hence there would be no immediate disruption of the school system.

Right here in our own county, O. K. Phillips, county school superintendent, was quick to point out that a way perhaps could be found to bypass any trouble or any future difficulties in this area. Since we now have a law on the books which says that students must attend the schools closest to their homes, and since almost all of our Colored schools have been built with the idea of serving only Negro areas, Broward County can apparently maintain a segregated system without running afoul of the Supreme Court decision, Phillips declared.

This is dependent, however, upon the court's upholding the law as to children attending the school nearest their home. If this law should be challenged and upset then there is no question but that under this Supreme Court ruling neither the state nor the individual counties would have the right to separate Negro and White pupils in different schools.

Counties, States Can't Change Law

With the reasoning behind the Supreme Court decision there can be little quarrel as even in the South there is widespread acceptance of the argument that all children, regardless of their color, deserve the same educational opportunities. But whether or not equal opportunities can be extended to all children under a segregated system was the key issue which the Supreme Court had to decide.

SOUTHERN spokesmen have long argued that "equal but separate" school facilities met the responsibility of providing all children with the same educational opportunities. But the Supreme Court has now declared that "in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place because it inherently denotes inferiority and has a tendency to retard the education and mental development of Negro children wherever it has the sanction of law.

Whether southerners agree with the Supreme Court justices or not is a moot question because there is no appeal from their decision and no likelihood of any change. As Sen. Spessard Holland, Florida's senior senator said yesterday, "This is a new law, make no mistake about it, and it appears final."

Sen. Holland, like others, appealed for moderation in accepting the Supreme Court verdict, but he represented the feelings of the vast majority of southerners when he said the decision will produce a "great many disappointed people, both White and Colored."

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It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Crisis Must Be Met

STATEMENTS and news stories this past week make it abundantly clear that time is quickly running out on plans to solve the complicated Negro beach situation in this area.

Up to this past week it was hoped that a crisis could be staved off at least until freeholders in the county could go back to the polls this fall and vote again on a proposed bond issue which would give the Negroes their own beach area south of Port Everglades.

But now it appears the crisis will have to be met before that time as the county has been warned that unless a beach area is made available to the Negro population before July 4th it will be impossible to prevent impatient Negro elements from attempting to make mass use of presently segregated public beach areas.

This warning may or may not have been timed to spur the county commission into greater effort to obtain a lease on property which could be used this summer as a Negro beach site. But whether it was so timed or not, it is already apparent that if present efforts to lease such a site do not meet with success the county commission faces little alternative but to take drastic measures to obtain such a site as quickly as possible.

The cost of obtaining such a site has now become relatively unimportant. Whether it is a half-million, a million or two million dollars it would still be trivial compared to the losses in real estate values that would accrue here if we were forced to abandon our present policy of keeping our public beaches on a segregated basis.

There's no sense in trying to say that the Negroes here would never try to force their way onto our public beaches. We'll agree that the vast majority of our Negro population has no liking or any inclination to resort to this type of approach to their problem. But as is true in any population group there are always a certain number of agitators and firebrands who aren't content with trying to solve problems the sensible way. And since our Negro population here in Broward County has its share of those people, and since radical elements in the North are constantly seeking to embolden these people into keeping agitation going, it is silly to assume that some attempt won't be made to carry out the warning given to the county commission this past week.

Agitators, Firebrands

IN FACT, evidence has already been forthcoming that some don't even intend to wait until July 4th to push the issue. At several places in Broward County small groups of Negroes have already appeared on the public beaches with no untoward results and these small groups will unquestionably be followed up by larger gatherings.

That's when trouble may loom and that's why the county commission should lose no time in coming to grips with this problem on a realistic basis. If we can get a Negro beach there will be no excuse for them not to use their own facility. At the same time, since there have been no court rulings outlawing segregation on the public beaches in the South, the principle of equal but separate facilities can still be upheld and enforced until there is a court ruling handed down.

Without a Negro beach, howeve there is little chance of finding a solution to this c. dical problem. That's the basic reason such a strong effort was made last month to win freeholder approval of the Negro beach bond issue at the polls. Property owners in Broward County were warned then that this issue had to be resolved and resolved quickly, but not enough of them bothered to go to the polls to carry the proposed bond issue.

Property owners will get another opportunity to approve this bond issue at the polls next fall. But unless there is some action by the county commission soon to provide the Negroes with a temporary beach this summer there may be no point to even having a bond issue referendum in the fall as in the meantime the Negroes may well have established their claim to use all of our public beaches.

THIS is not an idle threat. It is a crisis that looms dead ahead and which must be met by positive rather than negative thinking. We have fooled around on this Negro beach question for a long time always hoping that in the end the problem might just up and disappear. But it hasn't disappeared. It has grown more acute and now we have no choice but to provide the Negroes with their own beach or else face the fact that segregation on our public beaches can no longer be practiced or enforced.

If segregation ends on our public beaches our future as a high-class tourist center will go a glimmering, too. And while the moralists can argue all they want to as to why segregation should be abolished their arguments can't get around the fact that this area's economy is almost entirely dependent upon the maintenance of a strong tourist trade and tourists aren't going to react favorably to any policy of comingling of the races on our public

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It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Beach Situation Well Handled By All Concerned

P. G. Daily News 7-7-54

LEADERS of both the White and Negro races in Broward County can breathe a little bit easier today as the Fourth of July holidays passed with no outbreak of trouble over the beach situation.

For a while it appeared that there was no way to avert what could have been a very nasty conflict. But at the last moment county authorities were able to secure use of the Kline tract as a Negro beach over the holidays and this move apparently convinced Negro elements that county officials were doing all they possibly could to obtain a beach site, and that it wouldn't help their cause to create a furor over use of the public beach areas.

Ft. Lauderdale

The surprising development in this whole controversy was the slim number of Negroes who actually used the Kline tract after county officials went all out to make it available to them. Despite the fact that the county chartered three boats on the Fourth of July to transport Negroes from the Port to the beach site only a few hundred Negroes made use of the facilities and many of these stayed but a short time.

Some of the reluctance could have stemmed from the fact that there was no time to put the Kline tract in proper shape. Up to the time the county secured permission to use this area for a Negro beach for the holiday it had only been used by occasional fishermen and thus accumulated seaweed and undergrowth were elements that had to be put up with.

Nevertheless, the beach area was in no worse shape than areas the Negroes have been using up to this year and thus, with free transportation provided, it was rather surprising that more Negroes didn't use the facilities they have been demanding for a long while.

THIS could indicate that the rank and file among the Negro population isn't as interested in this Negro beach proposition as some of the noisier elements in their midst have been claiming. This, in turn, can only lead to the speculation that this whole issue is being pushed as a question of principle rather than a question of acute need.

This is something which is certainly going to give county officials food for thought. Quite naturally the county would be justified in questioning the expenditure of approximately $2,500,000 if after spending that amount of money only a few hundred Negroes would be interested in actually using the facilities that had been developed. When one considers that some 22,000 people used the public beaches over the holidays in Ft. Lauderdale alone while only 400 Negroes took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy their own beach it becomes obvious that beach interest on the part of the Negro population may not be as intense as some have been claiming.

This doesn't mean we don't think the Negroes are entitled to have their own beach. We still think they should have a beach of their own and that county officials should proceed post haste with plans for obtaining one for them. But we also think that there's been a lot more smoke than fire over the issue and that the time has now come to sit down and settle this problem without any more threats and hot-headed by-play. Common sense and patience will get the Negroes of Broward County the beach they say they want and we're glad to see that they didn't choose some other method to enforce their demands over the holidays.

* * *

Meeting Costs Of Illness

THOSE who argue that the cost of medical care is a very serious problem to a large percentage of the American people, and that the only solution is some kind of federal intervention whereby the government will assume much of the financial burden, overlook or ignore the progress that has been made by the voluntary health and accident insurance systems.

Their growth has been literally phenomenal. In 1941 only 16,000,000 people were thus protected against hospital and medical expense; now some 100,000,000 have protection. In a recent year benefit payments exceeded $2,000,000,000, a figure which does not include the large sums paid under sick leave programs, union-administered plans and employe mutual benefit associations.

A striking recent development is found in a form of insurance which covers major illnesses of long duration and heavy cost. This is very new — yet as of a late date, 1,000,000 people had the coverage and the number is growing very rapidly. The policies are written on a "deductible" basis, as in automobile collision insurance, and their cost is moderate in view of the all-inclusive coverage provided.

It is true, of course, that there is a small percentage of indigent families which can't afford any form of protection. But certainly public assistance can be given them without subjecting all the rest of us to politically-dominated medicine.

Finally, it is being urged that families hit with unusually large medical expenses be allowed reasonable income tax deductions, which is not the case now, and that health insurance premiums be considered a medical expense for tax purposes. That would go a long way toward solving the cost problems that still exist.

RACE RELATIONS REPORT

EDUCATION 1954

FORT LAUDERDALE DAILY NEWS

AND SENTINEL

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"Seek Ye the Truth —
and the Truth Shall Make You Free"

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Supreme Court Segregation Ruling Will Bring About Drastic Changes In South's Living Pattern

Daily News

WHILE many people have been under the impression that last week's Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in our public schools would not result in any immediate repercussions it is already evident that drastic changes in the South's living pattern are on the way and coming much faster than was earlier assumed.

Sun. 5-23-54

Monday, for instance, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down some more decisions all based on segregation issues. It ordered the Florida Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to order four Negroes admitted at once to the University of Florida and in other actions paved the way for Negroes to be admitted to publicly-supported theaters, golf courses and housing projects in other parts of the South.

The significance of these decisions cannot be ignored. They mean clear and unequivocally that the "separate but equal" facilities fight has been lost and that from here on out no tax-supported facility can operate on a segregated basis.

P. 6

The implications in that are almost too obvious to bring out. There was no question but that after winning their school segregation fight Negro leaders would immediately begin pressing for the abolition of segregation at other levels. And now that decisions favorable to them have been issued on some of these other levels it is now crystal clear that some won't be content to stop until there's nothing left to attack.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

THIS is a process which is certain to stir up trouble in the South. Custom and tradition cannot be changed overnight and we greatly fear that this inordinate rush to change the pattern of living that the South has maintained all these years isn't going to react to anyone's benefit.

There's no point to speaking in whispers about this segregation business. It's here with us now and those who think that what's ahead can be avoided by hiding our heads in the sand and refusing to face realities are only kidding themselves.

Future Of Broward's Top Industry Uncertain

One major uncertainty we face right here in Broward County is the effect these rulings will have on our major industry — the tourist business. Will we, once all of our tax-supported entertainment and recreational facilities drop the bars against segregation, play host to the vast numbers of tourists we now get? Will our big hotels and apartment houses fronting on our public beach become white elephants when the color line comes off Ft. Lauderdale's miles of public, tax-supported beach? And what of Bahia-Mar? What is its future on a non-segregated basis? Will it continue to draw the plush yacht trade it now gets? You can judge for yourself but that answer is obvious enough.

something that is already being considered and these most recent Supreme Court decisions will spur it along.

The South, to our mind, was doing an excellent job of meeting its racial problem in its own way. But that way has now been ordered out the window and the changeover isn't going to be quite as easy, quite as unemotional or quite as trouble-free as some of our northern neighbors seem to think.

What will inevitably happen throughout the whole South under this new setup is easy to predict. Public, tax-supported facilities will tend to disappear and in their place will be private facilities which as yet haven't been affected by the Supreme Court declarations.

THAT'S the only economic answer there is to some of the problems that have now been dumped in our laps. Millions upon millions of dollars have been invested right here in Broward County alone which are absolutely dependent upon the maintenance of a segregated social order. Are these investments to go by the boards because the U. S. Supreme Court has now said that there can be no segregation where public monies or public properties are involved? We don't think so, and if private ownership of what are now public facilities is the only answer then we think there will be a strong surge all through the Southland toward this remedy.

We don't say this would be a good trend. But it is

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It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Most Tragic Note of Election Was Failure of Bond Referendum

Daily News
Wed. 5-5-54

IN ASSESSING the results of Tuesday's balloting it can be said today without fear of contradiction that the most disappointing and maybe even tragic note was the failure of the Negro beach bond issue to attract enough votes to be considered a legal expression of the freeholders' wishes.

Fort Lauderdale

As was expected the freeholders who did participate in this bond referendum favored the proposal by an overwhelming majority. But since only 16,812 freeholders cast ballots this was not enough to meet the required 50 per cent plus one turnout that all ad valorem bond issues must obtain to be valid, and thus the issue went by the boards.

Fort Lauderdale Sun

It is quite possible, even probable, that had the freeholders paid closer attention to where the bond issue question was located on the voting machines it might have passed. But as it was many freeholders became confused and after voting on the individual candidates forgot to look for the bond issue question up in the right hand corner of the machine. Some remembered after they had finished voting that they had forgotten to vote on this issue, but then it was too late and their forgetfulness did more harm than if they had voted against the bonds.

IT WAS realized almost from the start by some that the position given to bond issue questions on our voting machines would make it extremely difficult to get approval of this issue and there was at least one attempt made to have the question decided by paper ballots which would be handed to freeholders. But this wasn't done and while an intensive campaign was conducted to acquaint freeholders with the necessity for going to the polls and where to look for the bond issue question, not enough of them apparently were convinced this was an important enough issue to demand the extra effort this would take.

What will happen now is anybody's guess. It is a foregone conclusion that another attempt will be made to win freeholder approval for this project, but just when that will be scheduled must await a further study of yesterday's voting pattern and what steps must be taken to assure better success the next time.

In the meantime we can only hope that our Negro leaders will realize a sincere attempt was made to put this project over the top and that it failed, not because those who voted didn't approve it, but only because not enough voters took part in the referendum. It is possible that a few firebrands may say there's no point to waiting any longer for their own beach but we think these will be in the minority and it's our belief thoughtful Negroes will understand that little is to be gained by trying to force an issue when by being patient a little longer a solution to this problem will unquestionably be forthcoming.

AS TO the other results in Tuesday's balloting probably the major surprise was the victory of Ted Cabot over John S. Burwell in the hotly contested State Senate race. Burwell, a veteran of 14 years experience in the Legislature was expected by most observers to win a close victory, but Cabot, who compiled an impressive record here as Clerk of the Circuit Court for nine years, upset Burwell and now will face County Commissioner Herbert Burke, the Republican candidate, in the general election this coming November. Regardless of who wins this race it now means Broward County will have two newcomers in its legislative delegation at the 1955 session as Burwell gave up a chance to retain his House seat to run for the Senate and Sen. George Leaird chose to contest the Circuit Judge's race instead of trying to retain his Senate post.

In the gubernatorial contest here in the county the balloting went pretty close to what observers expected with LeRoy Collins being top man, Acting Governor Charley Johns a good second and Brailey Odham a lagging third. Over the state as a whole, however, Governor Johns piled up a big enough vote to give him a good margin over Collins and these two will now go into the second primary on May 25 with the big question mark being which of the two the Odham supporters will swing over to. Most observers already are saying that Collins will get the bulk of the Odham vote, but past experience has proven anything can happen in a second primary and this one is apt to be a bitter one right down to the wire.

AS TO the Circuit Judge race here perhaps the big surprise was the failure of State Sen. Leaird to qualify for the runoff election. The top man in this race was County Solicitor Otis Farrington, as expected, but Municipal Judge Jake Watson of Hollywood surprised a good many experts by running a good second to Farrington and these two will now enter the May 25 runoff.

Another runoff will also take place in the race for the State House of Representatives post. It was freely predicted that the two top candidates in this race would be Jack Musselman and Ted Galatis and these two came through as expected.

Others who won predicted victories were County Commissioner Tony Salvino who beat Felix Williams handily to retain his seat on the county board and Circuit Court Clerk Frank Marks who bested Gene Bond by a comfortable margin to keep his post. County Commissioner Vivian Saxon, while high man in his district failed to win a clear majority and thus a runoff will be necessary between him and Bruce Blount to determine the ultimate winner.

In the school board races Wesley Parrish and John O. Calvin were the victors in Districts One and Three but Robert Ferris, the top man in District Five and Clarence C. Edewaard, the second place candidate, will also have to engage in a runoff battle.

The total vote here, while better than some had predicted, wasn't anything to brag about, and it once again demonstrates that a lot of people still don't care very much about using the ballot box and that's not a very healthy condition in any country that's supposed to take pride in its democratic spirit.

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AND SENTINEL

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Affliction is a sort of moral gymnasium in which the disciples of Christ are trained to robust exercise, hardy exertion, and severe conflict. — Hannah More.

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

'A Handful of Patience Is Worth More Than a Bushel of Brains'

Fort Lauderdale News, Fri. 8-20-54

NEGRO leaders, who are trying to "jump the gun" and stuff desegregation down the throats of Florida citizens even though this state is not involved in the present Supreme Court deliberations on the issue, ought to heed an old Dutch proverb which is more than a little bit pertinent to the whole question of smoothing out relations between the White and Negro races.

P. 4

The Dutch have a saying that "a handful of patience is worth more than a bushel of brains" and in view of the attempts now being made in Miami and elsewhere in the state to force this desegregation issue to a quick head we can think of no better counsel to give Negro leaders than this old Dutch proverb.

We don't doubt for a minute that from the ranks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 'a bushel of brains" can be summoned up to launch an immediate all-out assault on Florida's present segregation laws. But if that should happen we also don't doubt for a single moment that the repercussions from such a policy would be disastrous to the hopes of more patient members of the Negro race for an ultimate peaceful solution to this entire problem.

As it stands today individual county school boards in this state have absolutely no choice on this segregation issue. Our state Constitution makes segregation mandatory in our public school system and short of a federal court decision setting aside this segregation clause in our state Constitution, county and state school officials must abide by the law.

IT MAKES no difference whatsoever in this state that the United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision terming segregation of the races unconstitutional. This decision affects only those states which were directly involved in the Supreme Court case and Florida didn't happen to be one of those states.

Even in the states directly involved there is still considerable confusion as to exactly how the Supreme Court intends to enforce its anti-segregation ruling, and this question won't even be argued until long after the fall school term gets under way.

Here again Florida only enters the picture as a bystander whose views on the subject have been sought. Even granting the point that the Supreme Court will lose little time in laying down the principles of how its ruling will be carried out, the fact remains that Florida won't be subject to any Supreme Court declarations until it is made an official party to a suit testing this state's own laws.

Florida Not Subjected

That being so, it is difficult for us to understand what the Miami NAACP leaders hope to accomplish by trying to force Dade County school authorities to abandon segregation in Miami schools this fall. If they have kept abreast of what has been going on in this segregation dispute they know full well that there isn't going to be any big rush in this state to abandon a custom of many years' standing just because a few, highly impatient zealots want to rebuild the world overnight.

We are in full agreement with a survey conducted by state authorities recently which shows that desegregation in our public school system must be handled on a slow and cautious basis. With some 30 per cent of "White leaders" even now on record as being in violent disagreement with the Supreme Court's stand and taking a position of actively opposing or refusing to co-operate with any move to end segregation, it is perfectly obvious that only trouble, and serious trouble, could come from any attempt to force desegregation at an early date.

throats by northern agitators who seem more interested in creating trouble than averting it.

Surely patience is a virtue that is sorely needed in this controversy as without it we greatly fear more harm than good will evolve from the Supreme Court's attempt to adjudicate a problem which from the South's standpoint might better have been left strictly alone.

FEW want to see violence erupt over this issue. Few want to see the legislature seriously consider the abandonment of the public school system in this state. But if segregation is handled on a "force" or "threat" basis both of those grim prospects will loom dead ahead.

That's why we think this old Dutch proverb should be heeded by the people behind this move to desegregate Florida schools long before there is any necessity or even any good reason to do so. This certainly seems to be a case where "a handful of patience is worth more than a bushel of brains" and if the "brains" behind this NAACP campaign can't understand what they are doing to their own race by their "jumping the gun" tactics it is time some of their more patient Negro brethren explained the facts of southern life to them.

Eventually the time may come when the bulk of Florida's citizens will accept desegregation of their own free will and volition. But the day isn't here yet, and they won't sit idly by and have it stuffed down their

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"Seek Ye the Truth —
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It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Two Events Come to a Head to Make For a Better Community

AFTER a good many months of confusion and uncertainty two events came to a head here yesterday which are certain to have a rather significant influence on many of our people.

The first event happened at the County Commission meeting when that group of officials finally took the bull by the horns and completed the acquisition of the Kline tract which will now be developed as a county-owned and county-operated public beach.

Purchase of this beach area, primarily for the use of our Negro residents, climaxed years of effort toward finding ways and means to meet the problem of providing the Negro population of Broward County with access to a public beach area. For a while it appeared that this was almost an insurmountable problem, but with the imposition of a special tax levy to finance the deal the County Commission was finally able to work out a solution to this situation that should meet with the approval of almost all concerned.

This action by the Commission in purchasing the Kline tract doesn't mean that Negroes should expect to have a beach overnight. The area in question is overgrown with underbrush and needs a good bit of cleaning and development before it will qualify as a first rate beach. Also, the county will have to provide a means of access to the property until an adequate road and bridge can be constructed. And in the meantime the county still must keep in mind that a court test of its power to levy a special tax for this purpose has already been filed and that an adverse decision in this respect could overthrow the entire program.

However, all of these factors can't becloud the fact that at long last the county has taken concrete action to alleviate one of our most critical problems and this action should serve to quiet any fears that impatient Negro elements would take matters in their own hands by seeking to use present segregated beach areas.

ON another controversial front there was also action yesterday as the Ft. Lauderdale City Commission finally approved an ordinance calling for fluoridation of the municipal water supply by a 3-1 vote after three and one-half hours of rather heated public discussion on both sides of the fence.

This fluoridation measure has been up for discussion in this community for a good many weeks and as usual in almost every community in which it is proposed a controversy didn't take long to develop. Opponents of the program have bitterly claimed that it would "poison" the municipal water supply and force persons to submit to mass medication against their will while proponents have said that addition of the chemical in such closely-controlled minute quantities as one part per million could not possibly have any harmful effects and would greatly decrease the incidence of dental caries in small children.

Two Sides To Story

With over 2,000 communities already fluoridating their water supplies and with the program having the solid backing of the medical and dental fraternities we can't subscribe to the theory that fluoridation here is going to be as harmful as some proclaim. But we certainly don't deny these people their right to protest and if present indications are carried out there is little question but that the fluoridation program will also be the subject of some court action.

THAT is as it should be. If something is against the law it should not be carried out regardless of its possible benefits. But with over 2,000 communities already carrying out the fluoridation program it is perfectly obvious that there is some precedent for terming it a program well within the scope of municipal authority and conceived to do the most good for the greatest number of people so we can't quite agree to the theory that the City Commission exceeded its lawful authority in approving the program here.

The main point about both of these actions is that our officials finally realized the time had come to move one way or another and that no further good could come from delaying a decision. Officials who try to please everybody eventually wind up pleasing nobody and while some of our citizens may not approve of what went on yesterday we think a fair hearing was given to all parties in both of these controversies and that if the decisions do happen to conflict with the law it won't take too long for the courts to determine that point.

* * *

Prayers for Peace

TODAY is National Day of Prayers throughout the world. By invitation of the President of the United States the people behind the Iron Curtain were asked to join with us on this side to seek out God and ask His Guidance in a problem that mere men can't solve alone—worldwide peace. As President Eisenhower so ably stated it: peace on earth through the Divine Spirit.

If, as you read this, you haven't joined in today's "prayers for peace" program, you still can do so by calling on HIM in silent prayer with the request for "lasting peace for all mankind."

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Supreme Court Is Dealing With No Minor Issue In Desegregation .

Sunday News p.2

FROM developments this past week it has now become rather clear that those who had been hoping desegregation experiments in some school areas would go off without any hitch will have to modify their thinking a little bit. Fort Lauderdale

It is true that in at least one area, the nation's capital, desegregation has been accompanied with less furor than had been expected. But Washington, D.C. is not a very typical example of the problems that face other areas. Over the past few years Washington has had such a heavy influx of Negro residents that White people have become more or less accustomed to comingling of the races in hotels, restaurants, amusement places and on transportation mediums. In other words, desegregation in the schools came not as any surprise but as something which had been expected for a long time and thus the initial shock was tempered a great deal. Sun 9-26-54

Even so the experiment hasn't been as enthusiastically accepted as some would have us believe. There have been dislocations and serious ones. Many White people in Washington, D.C. who had been living in rather close proximity to Negro residents have moved to other areas rather than send their children to schools with a preponderance of Negro children. Many others, who could afford the cost, have enrolled their children in private schools where segregation is still the rule. And almost everywhere in the nation's capital it is generally accepted that the real crisis is yet to come as the problem of what to do about the social issues which will arise at school-sponsored dances and parties comes to the fore.

OUTSIDE of Washington, D.C. the desegregation issue is much more explosive. In Delaware real trouble arose as schools in one locality had to be closed in the face of threats from parents of White students that violence would break out if the school board persisted in its attempts to put Negro students in formerly all-White schools. In Ohio and in other places it was the Negro elements who were demanding immediate observance of the Supreme Court's initial decision outlawing segregated schools.

The widespread nature of the social upheaval that ay come as the eventual result of this Supreme Court decision is exemplified by the areas in which trouble has already reared its head This issue is not any one state or one-section affair. Alabama is a far piece from Delaware yet human nature is the same in both states And while most White people can justify and perhaps even go along with desegregation in the public school system they just aren't ready yet, and maybe they never will be, to accept social intermingling of the two races.

Human Nature Is The Same

That's the overt fear behind the avowed intent of officials in some southern states to abandon the public school system rather than bow to the Supreme Court's desegregation verdict. Alabama has already drafted up a constitutional amendment which will do away with the public school system in that state in favor of a private school system supported by state subsidies. The same kind of procedure is well past the talking stage in Mississippi and in Georgia and has even been broached right here in Florida.

Actually, such drastic action is only a last resort and no state is going to go that far until after the Supreme Court holds hearings on Dec. 6 on how to enforce its desegregation ruling and announces how the various states will be expected to conform.

THIS is when the real crisis will come and if the Supreme Court has any understanding at all of the grave social problems inherent in its ruling it can only approach this enforcement problem gingerly and in a spirit of cooperation rather than with a club.

When given a proper amount of time to become accustomed to change most people can condition themselves to accepting the change. But when somebody tries to force something down their throat in quick order then it is only human nature to rebel and to seek ways and means of circumventing the change.

These early attempts to enforce desegregation before the Supreme Court has even considered how such a drastic change in long standing customs shall be brought about aren't helping to ease peoples' minds on this issue. Trouble in one area can only beget trouble in other areas and if the desegregation controversy has caused serious trouble and even violence in certain areas even before there is any compulsion about it we shudder to think about what might happen should the Supreme Court seek to implement its decision too rigidly and too quickly.

This is no minor issue the Court is dealing with. It is one which strikes deep into our social order and the changes it entails cannot be brought about overnight. If handled slowly and properly desegregration in the public schools can be achieved with a minimum of upheaval. But if inflicted upon our people too quickly or if regarded in some quarters as merely the first stepping stone toward even greater social changes then it's almost a certainty that the troubles which have already cropped out are only a foretaste of what's to come.

issue is the only practical way to obtain it.

But what these citizens are worried about is that a considerable number of freeholders won't even bother to vote on this question and this can easily happen if voters aren't well aware of the exact location of the bond issue question on the voting machines.

This location will be in the upper right hand corner of each machine and all voters will have to do is to pull a lever indicating they are either for or against the bond issue.

That seems simple enough, yet it is surprising how many freeholders will go to the polls a week from next Tuesday not even knowing this bond issue question will be up for decision.

If only a majority vote of the freeholders taking part in the election was required to carry the issue those who didn't vote couldn't do too much harm. But as it is with all ad valorem bond issues at least 50 percent plus one of the registered freeholders must take part in the balloting to legalize the result and this provision has killed a good many bond issues in this county in the past.

WE aren't going to argue here the merits or demerits of

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

Freeholders Must Not Forget Their Duty to Vote on Negro Beach Bond Issue In the May 4 Primary

Sunday News 4-2-54 p.6
Fort Lauderdale

THE public-spirited citizens of this country who have taken upon themselves the task of spearheading the drive to win freeholder approval of a $2,500,000 bond issue for the purchase and development of a Negro beach are facing a much tougher job today than most people realize.

These citizens aren't worried too much about securing a favorable verdict from a majority of the freeholders who go to the polls and actually vote next May 4 as it has become pretty apparent that most people have accepted the facts that we need this proposed Negro beach and that a bond

It's Our Opinion

EDITORIALLY YOURS

School Interests Should Have Learned Important Lesson From Tuesday's Referendum Election Failure

SCHOOL INTERESTS in Broward County who are hoping to have a multi-million dollar school bond issue before the freeholders at the general election next November got a stiff jolt this past week when the failure of the Negro beach bond issue once again emphasized the tremendous difficulties that any ad valorem bond issue must surmount to be approved. Sunday News

There wasn't much question last Tuesday about the Negro beach bond issue being rejected by an adverse vote as there was widespread support of it. The only question was whether or not enough freeholders would vote to make it a legal referendum, and since not enough freeholders did vote the issue failed regardless of the overwhelming support it received from those who did cast ballots. Sun. 5-9-54

This brings up the question of why people didn't vote. Since over 54 percent of all the registered voters in the county did participate in the primary election which added up to a total turnout of some 28,466 voters it is logical to believe that at least 19,000 of these were freeholders or more than enough to carry the bond election if all voted.

So why then wasn't there a larger vote than was actually cast? From what we have been able to gather this week it appears that many freeholders either forgot to look for the bond issue question or became so confused over the intricacies of working the voting machine that after voting for the candidates they neglected to go over to the right side of the machine and pull the lever on the bond issue. We know this happened in many instances and it could well have been a major reason why the bond issue failed. Fort Lauderdale Ne.

BOND ISSUE proponents were afraid this would happen and that's why an attempt was made to have the county commission approve the use of paper ballots for the bond issue referendum. But the county commission figured that there was no reason to go to the expense of printing and counting separate ballots when there was space on the voting machines for this purpose so the paper ballot deal was turned down.

As was expected the voting machine deal boomeranged to a certain extent as a good many voters here still aren't used to these machines and didn't know where to look for the bond issue question.

That's one lesson that the school bond interests can't afford to overlook next fall if they hope to have any better luck than the Negro beach bond proponents had. More than this it has now become clearer than ever that to make sure over 18,000 freeholders get to the polls and actually vote a tremendous educational campaign has to be put on and a block by block drive instituted to see that all freeholders are contacted.

Even then it is not at all certain that success would crown such an effort. Much would depend upon the size of the bond issue and how much opposition it aroused. The Negro beach bond issue was a relatively small one and it aroused little actual opposition yet it failed despite all the effort that was made to get it approved.

All this means that school interests can't assume that just because it's an admitted fact we are short of classrooms in Broward County the freeholders will rush out to approve a bond issue to build some new schools. It isn't that easy. It takes organization, a lot of hard work and planning and a critical need to even hope to get a bond issue approved, and even then the sponsors had better be prepared for some disappointment.

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that 50 percent plus one requirement as it is on the books as a legal condition which must be met and whether a person is for or against the requirement doesn't make much difference. But we are going to show how this requirement can affect this Negro beach bond issue and we sincerely hope every freeholder will keep in mind the figures we quote here.

As of the present time Broward County has 51,106 voters who are eligible to cast ballots in the May 4 primary election. Of this total 37,233 are registered as freeholders who are qualified to take part in the bond issue referendum.

Now this means that to meet the conditions imposed by the 50 percent plus one requirement at least 18,617 freeholders are going to have to cast their ballots on May 4 for or against the bond issue. If only 18,000 freeholders vote it wouldn't make a particle of difference if all 18,000 favored the issue as it would still fail because not enough freeholders voted to make it a legal election.

Under ordinary circumstances it wouldn't seem like too big a task to get half plus one of the registered freeholders out to vote. But it must be remembered that many property owners in this county who are registered as freeholders don't live here the entire year and quite a few of these have probably already left the county to go north. It must also be remembered that many other freeholders won't even bother to go to the polls at all on election day while still others may go to vote for somebody in the general election but will completely ignore the bond issue question.

IT IS obvious, therefore, that if this bond issue is to be approved freeholders must be impressed with the vital importance of getting out to the polls on May 4 and actually pulling down one of the levers on the bond issue question. Talking about how badly we need this proposed Negro beach isn't enough as talk won't buy land nor put improvements on it. It takes money to buy land and finance improvements and there's no point in kidding ourselves that we can raise the $2,500,000 this beach project will probably take in any other fashion than from a bond issue.

Sure there are a lot of people who don't like bond issues. We don't like them very much ourselves, but when it comes down to a choice of paying a half a mill in extra taxes or of having the courts order our segregation system thrown out the window none of us who own property here in Broward County really have much choice. If we want to protect our property values we'll go to the polls May 4 and approve this bond issue and we'll hustle around to all of our neighbors and make sure that they also get out and vote.

It's no easy job at any time here in Broward County to get 18,617 voters out to the polls. But this is one time we have to get that many out and if we don't the results can be too disastrous to even mention.

LOUISVILLE, KY. COURIER-JOURNAL

Incitement Pays Until Decency Awakes

ADOLF HITLER, the frustrated painter who turned to politics and nearly destroyed the free world, would be interested in a young American so far distinguished more for a police record than for any success story. He is Bryant W. Bowles, self-styled Florida "Cracker," self-appointed spokesman for segregationists, now enjoying unwonted prosperity as founder and president of something called the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

That name, of course, is a takeoff on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an equal-rights group militantly active since 1909.

How long the prosperity will last is debatable. Founded only last December, the organization sells plain memberships for $5, fancier ones for sums ranging up to $1,000, expects its membership to reach 50,000 shortly, and claims it has been offered "more than $2 million in pledges."

But the State of Delaware has arrested BOWLES for conspiring to break its education law, demanded the organization's data on finances and operations, and is seeking to revoke its charter. In addition, Mr. BOWLES's announcement that he planned to extend his anti-segregation mass meetings to Philadelphia has met with the flat warning of Philadelphia authorities that if he does so he will be arrested immediately for "inciting to riot."

Mr. BOWLES is unmoved. He boasts that "plenty of states" are ready to welcome his organization. He seems confident of continued prosperity, working as he is in a very rich field. Meantime, he refuses to hand over his records to the Delaware Attorney General, defying a subpoena until some "authorized court" requests them.

Already BOWLES has told reporters enough to give a clear picture of the remarkably undemocratic organization he heads. It is run by his hand-picked board of six, two of whom he has "locked out" and replaced since ED EDSTROM first described its setup in THE COURIER-JOURNAL last April. The ousted directors claim that BOWLES does not account for the organization's income and expenditures even to his own board. Other members of the N.A.A.W.P. have no vote, BOWLES has blandly explained, because "the left-wing elements" might take over if dues-payers by the thousands had that privilege.

This is a quick rise indeed to potential riches and power for the 34-year-old Floridian. After 7½ years in the Marine Corps and no great success as a home-repair salesman, he was convicted in Baltimore only last year on three charges of failing to pay workmen and two false-pretense charges involving worthless checks. Earlier similar charges in Florida and Maryland, either left to languish or settled out of court, suggested neither comfort nor distinction in Mr. BOWLES's career until he founded his "pro-white, not anti-Negro" organization.

Good-looking and soft-spoken, the ex-sergeant hit the dues-paying jackpot after the Supreme Court ruled last May that segregated schools were unconstitutional. In Delaware through mass demonstrations and school strikes, he "re-segregated" the schools of Milford. Delaware officials charge that he brought about "by means of mass hysteria, mob rule, boycott and race prejudice, the closing of public schools."

But these tactics encouraged last week's flareups in Washington and Baltimore—flareups fanned by Messrs. BOWLES and associates, but ended by prompt police action and the appeals of school and civic leaders. His methods certainly helped to swell the rising pile of membership applications on the desks of the N.A.A.W.P. headquarters in Washington.

Mr. BOWLES professes to abhor violence. But at mass meetings the potential violence of his movement has been betrayed by his repeated statement: "My daughters will never attend a school with Negroes as long as there is breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

BOWLES's movement is playing footsie with anti-Jewish propagandists. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charges that the Floridian "has joined forces with one of the most prolific and vicious anti-Semitic pamphleteers in the country, FRANK L. BRITTON . . . active on the anti-Semitic hate front since 1950." The first issue of BOWLES's publication, *The National Forum*, reprinted this headline from BRITTON's *American Nationalist*: "South Indignant as Jew-Led N.A.A.C.P. Wins School Segregation Case." But the end is in sight. Mr. BOWLES and his movement, Attorney General BROWNELL says, are "under observation."

The Old Southern Filibuster May Have Seen Its Best Days

THERE are signs of still another by-product of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools. It could mean a loss of potency in threat and practice of the old-fashioned Senate filibuster, Southern style.

A premonitory glimpse of this change comes as Senator MAYBANK of South Carolina says he will oppose any and all programs of public housing. Hitherto the South Carolinian has been stout for federal housing plans. Only Monday, however, the Supreme Court, broadening its public school ruling, applied it to forbid discrimination between races in public housing.

In other days, when Southern senators felt that traditional customs of their region were threatened by proposed legislation, and the feelings of their white constituents affronted, they would arise and talk a bill to death. This has been going on for more than 60 years, and the technique of filibustering against "force bills" and civil-rights bills was highly perfected.

The tactics reached back to 1891, when senators mainly from the South talked 29 days, using up about one-third of all the time in a short session of Congress, to prevent a vote on what they considered a "force bill." It was a bill by the older HENRY CABOT LODGE for federal supervision of elections in the South to make sure that Negroes were not denied their right to vote.

After that, every time a bill was aimed at the poll tax, or proposed an anti-lynching or a so-called fair employment law, the lethal strategy of delay was called forth. In 1949, when the Democratic Administration's civil-rights program was before Congress, the strategy reached a high point in a successful filibuster to perpetuate the filibuster in a change of Senate rules to make debate harder to cut off.

The point was not only to kill the offensive bill at hand, but also to prevent writing into federal law the principle of non-discrimination. Now, however, the Supreme Court has defined and established the principle. To a large extent this removes the issue from the field of legislation and places it in the field of the courts.

Now the bill which is undesirable by test of Southern tradition must be opposed for itself, not for the dreadful element of anti-Southern intention. Formerly, the Southern senators did indeed have an emotional and prideful point, if not altogether a moral one, because the matters they fought against were definitely aimed at their states. They didn't like being singled out, even if in their heart of hearts they may have agreed to the general rule proposed.

As it is now, bills however helpful like public housing or aid to education cannot be forever opposed because custom is affronted. The principle entrenched by the Supreme Court cannot be removed by defeat of a law.

At the same time, an opposite strategy is also deprived of its power. There were cases when members of Congress deliberately incited Southern opposition to defeat measures which they didn't want in the first place. In 1949, for example, Senator BRICKER of Ohio moaned loudly for the underprivileged Negro. He offered an amendment to the housing bill of that year which would have wiped out the color line in public housing. Instantly, as he must have known, Southerners like Senator MAYBANK, old friends of housing programs, lined up to defeat the bill because of the rider.

But nobody could forget Senator BRICKER's long opposition to federal housing programs. The insincerity of his proviso was glaring. Even his Ohio colleague, the late ROBERT A. TAFT, newly won to championship of public housing programs, lined up worked against him to block the amendment.

There are bound to be fewer of these wheels within wheels, now that courts have taken title to the inflammatory old issue. Filibusters with other

motives will come now and then. The Senate rules help them, as Senator MORSE showed last year, and as HUEY LONG, the first LAFOLLETTE and many another proved. But anti-segregation will figure less in them. The point is blunted.

Helping People Exchange Experience

WHEN the Supreme Court last May declared school segregation unconstitutional, it was immediately apparent that detailed reporting on what happens in education as a result could be of enormous usefulness to the educators, public officials, and other citizens most directly involved. Factual and objective reporting, that is, and in depth sufficient to supplement that expectable from the daily press for the public at large.

To meet this need the Southern Education Reporting Service was born, financed by funds from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. Correspondents were appointed in the District of Columbia and each of the 17 states requiring or permitting segregation. With the Richmond *Times-Dispatch's* VIRGINIUS DABNEY as chairman and with a board of directors composed of distinguished Southern educators and newspaper editors, the organization obtained the services of Editor C. A. MCKNIGHT of *The Charlotte News* as executive director of its publication, *Southern School News*.

Mr. MCKNIGHT and his colleagues have now mailed out the first issue of their paper. Because the enterprise was earlier attacked in a few misguided quarters (as a Dixiecrat attempt, on the one hand, to preserve segregation, and as a Yankee attempt, on the other, to encourage integration) we are happy to report that the first issue of *Southern School News* is guilty of neither charge. It is instead, as factual and objective as trained newspapermen could hope to make it.

The first issue's state-by-state reports are also as Mr. MCKNIGHT puts it, "somewhat long, somewhat weighty." But for their specialized audience they had to be, because each gives not only a wealth of background on the state and local educational systems and laws before the Supreme Court spoke but also a three-month summary of developments since then.

Future issues may be briefer, and the publication's promised close look at key communities, no less than its broad and detailed coverage of legal-political-editorial-statistical pronouncements bearing on desegregation, could make it a fascinating documentary on one of the most explosive stories of our time.

But the first issue alone is of great value to the educators and lawmakers and opinion-makers most concerned with understanding the problems involved, and it firmly establishes the factual and objective approach so necessary to the attainment of S.E.R.S.'s purpose to render public service. Published in Nashville and sent free of charge to educators, public officials, newspapermen and other interested citizens who ask for it, *Southern School News* is well launched to implement its practical belief that communities throughout the South and the border states "can learn useful lessons from the experiences of one another."

Washington Schools Are Blazing the Trail Quietly

THE surprising thing in the school segregation picture is not that one West Virginia community dropped integration like a hot potato. It is, instead, that so controversial a change is working out so quietly in so many other communities long before the change is actually required.

The most notable of these is the District of Columbia, where Negro students number nearly 61,000 of the District's total enrollment of 106,000 Enjoined by President EISENHOWER last May to become the trail-blazer in desegregation, Washington has done just that. Some 16,000 new pupils were assigned to schools without regard to color. Among older pupils, about 3,000 Negroes were transferred to schools formerly all white, and all formerly white schools were opened to Negroes newly resident in their districts. White teachers are instructing many predominantly Negro classes, and there are several Negro teachers in classrooms with a predominantly white enrollment.

There were advance rumors of trouble, of course, particularly at one high school where Negro demonstrators were expected to demand full instead of partial integration this year. But with police guards and scout cars on hand no demonstration developed, and elsewhere in the District there were no incidents whatever.

Similar smoothness seems to have been the welcome rule in scattered communities elsewhere, not least of all in Arkansas and New Mexico and Arizona. It may not last in every place, as it did not after a quiet five-day trial of integration in West Virginia's Greenbrier County. There at White Sulphur Springs a band of hoodlums waylaid two Negro players after a high school football game and the resulting dispute spread to white students and their parents. Confronted with the threat of some 600 parents to stage a mass meeting and bodily remove the 25 Negro students enrolled at White Sulphur Springs High School, the county board ordered an immediate return to the old system of separate schools for each race—its legal right until the Supreme Court rules this fall or later on implementing its historic decision of last May 17 outlawing school segregation on the basis of race.

Two other counties in West Virginia, however, still retain their newly-established policy of integration, albeit with some rumblings. And every successful instance of transition, especially the remarkable beginning in Washington, with the largest Negro population of any Southern city, will be worth its weight in community gold to the majority of the states and districts still waiting for the Supreme Court to spell out the absolutes in the pattern of change.

The schedule and the process are yet to be blueprinted, for Kentucky as for others. But the basic decision already has been made. Imbedded prejudice and custom die hard, but it will help everywhere to remember, as Dr. A. LEE COLEMAN put it to a University of Kentucky class last week, that "You can't get around it—the ideas of compulsory racial segregation and democracy are incompatible and one or the other must go."

MIAMI, FLA. HERALD

A Disservice To Negroes

Herald

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People is headed toward doing our Negro citizens a distinct disservice.

Miami, Fla

Howard Dixon, attorney and spokesman for the Miami unit of the NAACP, reports that it is determined to push the issue of immediate desegregation in our public schools without waiting for a ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court whether its order should be on a gradual or immediate basis.

Fri. 8-20-54

The national NAACP has instructed local chapters to enroll children in White schools. Petitions are now being circulated in Dade county to find out how many families would be willing to serve as "test cases."

P. 6 A

It is an unfortunate program. It ignores the realities of which the Supreme Court was keenly conscious when it withheld a supplemental order establishing the specific time for the implementation of its decision.

In Florida generally and in this county particularly there has been a measured acceptance of the court's decision.

Attorney General Richard Ervin has been conducting a wide-scope survey of White and Colored leadership to ascertain how the court's order could be best implemented, in an orderly and non-provocative manner.

The NAACP spurns this sort of considered evaluation of an admittedly complex problem. The Attorney General calls its action a "flouting of the United States Supreme Court."

Certainly the program is completely contrary to what Ervin's analysis found to be the majority reactions of the Colored leadership in this county.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL makes this factual and realistic evaluation of the NAACP's demand for immediate de-segregation:

"Any precipitate and hasty action as contemplated by the NAACP will be rash and will only cause ill feelings. We have been trying to work out this problem in an orderly and careful fashion and they are acting before even the Supreme Court has had a chance to consider all the factors."

The Supreme Court provided no talisman for making its order effective when it made its decision.

A great segment of the White population accepted the order with the understanding that it would be carried out in a manner that would cause the least friction. They did not take that to mean a designed and inflammatory pressing if the issue before the Supreme Court had completed its findings.

The NAACP's program stands to alienate the sympathies of this great group. Colored leadership should not deliberately prod ill feeling. This is the time for healing, not creating, new social scars.

It is not a question here of the rightness of the Court's decision.

The issue as such has been settled. Its effectuation has not.

That calls for another sort of Colored leadership than that being shown by the NAACP.

We Just Can't Count Ohio as 'The South'

Herald

THE ASSOCIATED Press reported school desegregation rows this week in three states. It mixed up its geography considerably in the doing.

It told of telephone threats closing two schools at Milford, Delaware, possible court action at Hillsboro, Ohio, and a strike of White students at Madison, West Virginia.

P 6 A

Then it added: "Elsewhere in the South the segregation situation continued calm, with no incidents reported."

Miami, Fla.

That "elsewhere in the South" throws us. We'll go along with West Virginia being "South," we'll even accept Delaware.

Phila. 9-23-54

We cannot by any stretch of geographical imagination include Ohio even in the fringe-area-South. Ohio is just plain North.

Accuracy as to place and description is vital in this delicate situation. Reporting must not take the form it has had with the crime of lynching of which the South is ashamed.

There have been more killings caused by racial conflicts north of the Mason-Dixon line than lynchings in the South. Only up there they are called deaths due to rioting, mob clashes or what-have-you. The terminology doesn't change the horror, nor lessen the guilt of its perpetrators.

We're trying to get the Supreme Court's school desegregation order properly oriented and with the least possible friction down this way. We should not be saddled with incidents that are not our responsibility, further to complicate things.

MIAMI, FLA. HERALD

U.S. Can Face the Challenge

THE SUPREME COURT ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional is another milestone of progress in the history of our country —again proving the ability of America to rise and face the challenge of a critical world by meeting the issue with a unanimous vote, proving us a world leader of true greatness.

DR. BASS

In order to understand our destiny we must go back not only through decades but cycles of time. The history of the USA in contrast to that of European and Asiatic nations is very young, but it cannot be considered either simple, short or unimportant.

If the history of Europe and Asia is complex, ours is more so. We are not yet homogenous. We are still in the developing stage and within our borders we have elements from every other race in the world. And the American Negro, unlike any other Negro, runs the strain from what appears to be the whitest white to the blackest black, with all the colors of the spectrum thrown in between.

WITH THE SOUTH more American than any other sector, and the Negro a product of the soil of the south, indeed more American than any other group, why deny him his civil rights under the Constitution —for which through several wars he has bled and died without shirking, knowing he is paying the highest price without the privileges that go with it?

In view of world conditions, there was only one decision the Supreme Court could have made — the one it did make. Our differences are mostly from ignorance, stemming from an economy that has not as yet found the ultimate answer. One group still in darkness from an unwarranted inner fear.

Our fear should be from without. As one great statesman put it, "Our racial prejudice is a cancer gnawing at the heart of this republic; if not remedied, it shall prove as dangerous as an attack from an army—within or without."

I see no immediate change in conditions relative to high and elementary school from this Supreme Court ruling. But it will require much thinking and planning to break a 100-year custom.

★ ★ ★

THE DECISION not only affects the south but much of the north, where large numbers of Negroes live. Only recently several northern states have abolished segregation in schools in its entirety; there are some whose programs are still incomplete.

To this I would like to call the attention of Florida citizens! One state in particular has a 12-point program in which the integrating starts in first grade; by the time the children finish senior high school, the plan will be complete.

This could easily work here, since the small ones would not have learned to hate, dislike and distrust each other before learning first hand that all people are alike regardless of the color of their skins.

★ ★ ★

LONG AFTER the people of the USA will have forgotten racial discrimination and its attendant evils, there will still be a breech between the Christian and the non-Christian faiths.

We who profess Christ must at some time recognize the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The expediency of the Supreme Court decision was surely within the keeping of our Christian faith. We need spiritual growth as well as physical growth. It must be cultivated and developed as we would cultivate a plant, or develop an army. It must be fed by spiritual action one toward the other.

Having lived for short periods in all sections of the USA, I have a faint idea of the existing problems. And I would like to end with the word of a great American theosophist:

". . . So that we too (the American people) may walk along the road of reason, through the portals of conscious cooperation, until in the power of love and the glory of compassion, encompassed about with peace, perfect and unshakable, we shall come to our appointed end."

DR. JAMES L. BASS
Fort Lauderdale

As We See It

The Desegregation Survey Found—

THE BROOKSVILLE Journal takes Sen. Spessard L. Holland to task on the subject of racial desegregation in the schools.

"We cannot spend all our time in vain regrets but must spend our time in trying," the newspaper quotes Holland, "to learn how to bring it (desegregation) about."

Says The Journal:

"He should realize the Negro himself is against desegregation, and is happy in his own sphere and that we should strive to leave him there."

To keep the record straight in this controversial issue it should be noted for what it is worth, that the fact-finding survey, conducted throughout Florida under direction of the Attorney General, included among its conclusions:

That a large majority of the Negro leaders acclaim the Supreme Court's decision as being right.

That only a small minority of the Negroes responding personally disagreed with the decision; only a small minority of these Negroes think that other Negroes in their communities are in disagreement with the court.

That Negroes frequently do not give honest opinions on the subject when talking to White people because they are afraid to do so.

As We See It

Ervin's Brief Is Reasoned Document

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court opened a new term yesterday in which it is expected to hand down final decrees in the five public school segregation cases.

The court has set the week of December 6 for hearing new arguments and reports intended to aid the justices in determining how and when to order its school desegregation decision into final effect.

Florida's Attorney General Richard W. Ervin, in keeping with the permission of the Court, has filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief with the high tribunal.

Ervin has not intervened in the original cause. Nor is he authorized to submit the State of Florida as a direct party in the cases at issue.

As he points out, his action cannot preclude the Florida legislature or the people of Florida from taking any legislative or constitutional action dealing with the segregation problem.

His brief is a masterly sounding of public opinion at all official and civil levels.

It is a dispassionate, orderly inquiry into how the Supreme Court's order can be carried out in this state, due and measured attention being given to the time element as related to the implementation of the court's order.

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THE WHOLE tenor and purpose of its action is phrased in the brief's first paragraph on "The Report and the Conclusions" as prepared by Dr. Lewis Killian, of the Department of Sociology of Florida State University:

"Just as the effects of segregation, held by the Court to be discriminatory, are essentially psychological, the problems of desegregation are also social and psychological as much as they are legal."

The Attorney General set out to compile for the Court a discussion of the reasons for a period of gradual adjustment to desegregation be permitted in Florida—"with broad powers of discretion vested in local school authorities to determine administrative procedures."

The 243-page brief now in the hands of the justices is its own best proof of successful achievement of the objective Ervin set for himself.

RACE RELATIONS- 1954 (REPORT)
CLIPPINGS REQUESTED

MONROE, LOUISIANA MORNING WORLD

Editorials

The 'Clearing' Of Ralph Bunche

Last week, a government "loyalty review board" cleared Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro employee of the "U. N." holding a high position in that organization. The board said it could find no hint of Communist sympathies in the man's record.

It stated that it "even had to call on Walter White to help clear Bunche's record. If this is the type man who was called in to "help clear" the record of Ralph Bunche, the "clearance" would have come out no matter the record. This newspaper has described in great detail the record of Walter White, stating that White has belonged to at least three Communist front organizations and a host of Socialist fronts.

What about Dr. Bunche? What is his record? He has a long list of jobs with the Federal Government, in particular, the State Department. In the beginning, Bunche was a professor at Howard University, the Negro place of higher learning in the National capital. He first received notice in 1936 when the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior made an examination of Howard.

It was revealed that Bunche had sponsored a conference at Howard with the Theme of "The Position of the Negro in Our Economic Crisis." This was supposedly held in 1935. It was alleged that the conference was Communist in nature and that the violent overthrow of the United States government was openly advocated.

Among the speakers invited by Bunche were Norman Thomas, then presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket; James W. Ford, Communist party leader; Robert Dunn, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party; James S. Allen, a notorious Communist; E. R. McKinney, president of the American Labor Party; Ira De A. Reid, member of numerous front groups and organizations cited as subversive; Frank Tannenbaum, former member of the I. W. W. and author of "Peace By Revolution"; Charles H. Houston, member of the NAACP and affiliated with Communist front movements; W. E. B. duBois, long active in Communist and Communist front organizations and founder or organizer of the NAACP and T. Arnold Hill, prominent in the National Negro Congress cited as subversive and Communist by the Justice Department.

Asked by the investigators to produce transcripts of the conference, Bunche stated that they were either "lost" or were not taken. He "lost" even the context of his own speech entitled "Critique of New Deal Social Planning as it affects the Negro." Asked about the backgrounds of his speakers, he stated that he wanted a "fair and impartial view presented." Most of those interviewed by the investigators stated that in their opinion, the conference was Communist in nature. This information is taken from Senate Document No. 217, 74th Congress, 2nd Session.

Dr. Bunche was termed a "radical" by a member of his own faculty, Dr. A. Jackson, head of the Howard school of medicine. He was in 1936, found to be a member of the subversive National Negro Congress. He was a member in 1941 of "National Sharecroppers Week" already described by this newspaper.

In 1950, Bunche was guest speaker at an encampment of the "American Ethical Union." This thing was founded in 1946 with the aim of acting as a "training camp" for young Americans between the ages of 17 and 23. The majority of those connected with this organization have long lists of front and Communist party affiliations. Bunche participated in a luncheon meeting of the "League for Industrial Democracy" in 1951. The "LID" is cited as a "far to the left Socialist group."

At the hearings before the Jenner Sub-Committee to investigate the administration of the Internal Security act, it was found that Bunche, as a member of the "U. N." staff, had recommended a Jack Sargeant Harris who fell on the Fifth Amendment when questioned as to whether or not he was a member of the Communist party. Bunche attended the Eighth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Mount Tremblant in Canada in 1942. He stated that he had never experienced "a more profitable one than the Mount Tremblant Conference."

On October 28th, 1944, he attended another conference of the IPR in the national capital. More references to Bunche's IPR connections can be found in the hearings before the sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration Of The Internal Security Act. These records are in the possession of the Morning World. They are not good. The reader needs no further description of the IPR except a reminder that the IPR formed the Pacific policy of the State Department which helped destroy the Chinese National Government and turn over to the Communists the Chinese mainland.

Bunche stated of his "U. N." cohorts, "No where in this country is there a more loyal, patriotic group." The sub-Committee was then holding hearings in conjunction with the New York grand jury which showed that more than fifty of these employees were either Communists or were members of affiliate organizations. Bunche has consistently opposed all investigations of "U. N." personnel and has time and time again, ridiculed charges that Communist influence existed therein.

This is the partial record of the man who was just "cleared" before the loyalty review board. There are many Americans who feel that Bunche has no place in the employ of the American taxpayers who are bearing the great load of the fight against the Marxists and the Communists. Bunche's record needs more investigation.

It is quite possible that the "loyalty review board" which cleared him could also use some examination.

Editorials

Meet The 'Brown Man'

The Morning World has come into possession of a strange and curious photograph. Apparently, it was reprinted from a book, entitled, "The United Nations: Blueprint for Peace."

The photo is of a man. Rather, it is a figure. A faceless, colorless, raceless, sexless figure. The figure appears to be standing on top of the earth. At least, it would appear to be the earth in that there are lines of latitude and longitude clearly marked. The author of the book claims that the picture was an "official photo from the United Nations."

The statement beneath the photo says the following: "This symbolic figure represents all of us, everyone on earth, wherever we are without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status." What is the intent of UNESCO? Is it to mix all races and thus destroy them?

If God intended that there be only a race of "Brown men" on the earth, would there be the other races with their manifold attributes and certainly, faults? Are the politicians and "new thinkers" of today plus some of the scientists, supposed to tinker with the works of God? In any case, the "UNESCO Brown Man" would seem to give away the objectives, that of a composite of all races, the ultimate human to which all God created races are to descend.

The propagandists however, were so intent on wiping out racial or national lines and origins, that they made a slight "slipup." They wiped out individual character. There are not even character lines in this monstrous figure.

Obviously, there are sources in the world today which are deliberately attempting to eliminate character and individuality. It is these two forces in a man which make them want to lead their own existences, to live individual lives and to do what they please. The individual human resents domination. Therefore, the characterless human could be dominated.

A noted leftwinger, advocate of "one worldism," the late Senator Benton of Connecticut stated before the United States National Commission for UNESCO on September 23, 1946, "we are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of our national sovereignty." He further stated that UNESCO could be of great assistance in fostering this attempt.

An associate of Karl Marx who helped write the "Manifesto" stated long ago in reference to "Complete Communism," "There will be no mention of either nationality or religion; there will only be one fatherland, the globe. There may be only one flock and one shepherd—one free shepherd with an iron staff, and a shorn, bleating alike, human herd!"

This is one Communist's idea of "individuals" under a unified "one world" government. Most any fanatic advocate of the "United Nations" is ready and willing to agree that the existence of a race of humans lacking national racial and religious lines would be the "best thing for a one world existence." Apparently, some of this has brushed off on members of the Federal Government and the Supreme Court who are busy mixing into the lives of individual Americans and fostering races upon races, societies upon societies and as a result, causing terrible dissension where there was none before.

There are many, many races on this earth. They were put here by the hand of God. Only God can erase them. It is not up to humans to try. Each race is possessed of its excellent attributes and each has its faults. Each is a separate creation of God and as such, should remain that way.

Such tampering as is presently proposed would seem to be against divine law.

Editorials

Morning World

'Freedom Of Speech?'

The Constitution is supposed to provide freedom of speech. When the United States was founded, its builders believed that the people should not be bound by old world ideas that citizens were not citizens at all, but "subjects." Thus emerged the freest set of laws devised since the dawn of man's coming to the earth.

The United States as a nation has fought many wars to preserve these freedoms. It has fought to preserve the idea that a popular swing by a great majority would not imperil a minority. Today, the American people dreamily and very happily delude themselves into believing that they are indeed possessed of complete freedom of speech.

Morning World

In Delaware such freedoms of speech as might have been possessed in recent years (after the new Supreme Court edicts) have been cast out of the window. In the Senate, there is no longer freedom of speech. In the columns of the newspapers, speech is cautiously regulated to insure a full compliment of friends and supporters no matter the importance of an issue.

10/15/54

For the moment however, consider the Delaware situation. A small organization entitled "The National Association For The Advancement of White People" attempted to insure that the segregated schools of Delaware remained segregated. Organized protest against integration started and caught under the advice of the NAAWP.

The incensed people of Milford, finding no solace in a Supreme Court which now can dictate matters seemingly far astray of its jurisdiction, decided to ask the NAAWP to help them. The leader of the NAAWP, for his efforts in aiding this group has been smeared, arrested, ordered to do this and that, "refused permission" to enter Philadelphia (are cities actually able to refuse any free American admittance to their limits?) accused of inciting a riot and disturbing the peace.

10/15/54

The Constitution gives express guarantees to citizens that they might organize and hold meetings without governmental interference. Has the Governor of Delaware also forgotten the Constitution or is it more than likely that he has succumbed to other pressures such as have been exerted in the past by the United States Attorney General and the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People?

Louisiana

The NAACP's record as has many times been described in this newspaper is none too good. Yet, it is allowed to exist peacefully and to bring about race prejudice and race hatred. It is allowed to flaunt its power in American and State courts, demanding this, threatening that. Holding a record of Marxism of some length, many NAACP leaders, continue to attempt integration of the South and in the border states.

WHEN AN ARROUSED CITIZENRY FIGHTS FOR ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND ORGANIZES, TO PREVENT UNWANTED ACTION, THE LEADER OF THE GROUP IS PILLORIED AND ATTACKED BY SMEAR ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

IF THE NAACP CAN REMAIN IN EXISTENCE, WHY CAN'T THE NAAWP? WHAT IS FREEDOM FOR ONE, MUST BE FREEDOM FOR THE OTHER.

The Morning World does not go along and will never support action outside the law. That is why the NAACP has been denounced so severely in these columns. Operating supposedly "inside the law," many of its acts are violations or could be easily termed violations of the rights of many American people.

On the other hand, it may be that the NAAWP is operating in the same manner.

If the Governor of Delaware sincerely desires to "play fair," he will immediately institute proceedings in order to investigate also the actions of the NAACP and its leaders. Moreover, he will make a most thorough and complete investigation of the NAACP cooperating organizations in an attempt to see who is really behind the NAACP actions and leaders.

Pressures being pressures, there is hardly a chance that such will be the case in that there is far too much power and financial aid on the part of those in full support of the NAACP and it is not all Negro.

So, Americans have not only been penalized for speaking freely, their leaders who have hoped to successfully allow them to pick and choose their social companions are attacked and destroyed.

Some months ago, this newspaper in a Sunday editorial asked "Why Not An NAAWP" to protect the rights of the white people who are now trampled upon. The answer has clearly been presented in the edicts of the Delaware State officials who one day, will dearly pay for their actions. In this case minority is not only protected, but hoisted over a majority, (at the direst expense of that majority).

If the leaders of the majority are successfully destroyed, minority rule can become the order of the day.

To completely understand the problem of the NAACP, one must study the background of its leaders and the operating procedures of the organization.

If the Negro race can organize a protective and advancement association, why can't the whites? If real and honest action is taken by the State officials of Delaware, the NAACP will readily be put out of that state, just as fast as the action has come against the NAAWP.

In Louisiana, there are Senators and Representatives in the Legislature who even now are familiarizing themselves with the problem and what to do about it. The Morning World has released to the Committee studying the question, information concerning the radical organizations and their benefactors. Moreover, it has told the Legislators where they can go to get more information.

Unless the American people are ever diligent as to their freedoms, they will be slashed away. The Delaware incident is proof that a minority can not only force itself on the majority, but can curtail effective action and freedoms of that majority and make it inoperative.

If the Delaware incident is to become the rule in the United States, goodbye freedoms.

Better think it over, fellow citizens. It is your God given rights you are casting away.

Editorials

The Rights Of States

On Monday, the United States as a Republic of "united states," ceased to exist.

The Supreme Court has ruled that segregation as it has been practiced in many areas of the nation was outside the law. The high court has thus set itself up as a government all its own and has overruled the rights of the many states involved.

It is possible to argue about segregation day and night. Some advocates maintain that the Negroes should be sent to white schools (and vice versa) whether they like it or not. The NAACP, an organization with great wealth and power at its disposal and an organization of radical thinkers, believes that it is necessary to force the Negroes into schools and positions rather than to have the situation come about of a gradual nature.

Certain elements of that organization right here in the Twin Cities have already voiced that opinion.

Segregation as an issue is as important sociologically as any issue which has come up since Lincoln's "emancipation proclamation" (a war maneuver to disrupt the South in the heat of battle rather than what many have said it was) and certainly, a very important one in these times. Unfortunately, it is not as important as the basic issue behind the whole thing.

Are the various states merely districts of a federal government with far reaching powers? It would appear that way from the recent Court maneuvers. It is almost trite to call these things "decisions"; they are more on the order of "edicts." The Governor of Georgia was correct in his assumption of the edict handed down on Monday when he called the segregation edict a gross infringement on the rights of the states.

The northern people, many of them, believe that the edict was a good one. Many left wingers both in the south north, east, west or wherever they may be found (and they are found everywhere) believe the edict was a correct one.

ALL FORGET THAT THEIR RIGHTS AS SOVEREIGN INDIVIDUALS ARE BEING SAPPED AND TAKEN AWAY AT A PACE WHICH GROWS WITH ASTONISHING RAPIDITY.

The northern politicians who have been attempting to cram this segregation edict down the throats of the southern states for many years, will someday awaken to find their historical state governments "eine traum" as the Germans call it. A dream they indeed will be if the present situation keeps up.

Actually, the Negroes as individuals are affected on the same basis as are the whites. Their rights as individuals are rapidly being removed in the guise of "ending segregation." In the south, Negroes and whites practice segregation out of tradition. It is impossible to believe that a supreme court edict will change the sociological trend of things unless it is backed by the armed forces of the federal government even as it was after the war for states rights (sometimes erroneously termed the "Civil War").

Negroes and whites both find within their ranks radical thinkers. They find that some would prefer to overthrow all existing conditions and make revolutionary changes on the spur of the moment. If the ideas of the radicals on the part of both racer are followed, the south, and the nation is indeed in for bad times.

It is a well known fact in the north that race relations in the south are far better than anywhere else in the nation. That fact is indeed, a "galling" one for many extremist radical northern politicians who fall helpless before the pictures of the race riots in their area by people in both races wherein is found the shadow of severe hate.

There is little or no hate in the south between the races. If radicals attempt to bludgeon their way, backed by a Federal Government, into various positions, there will be hate where none was before. It might be well to remember that hate, dissension and discord is exactly what the Marxists desire.

These are times of utmost caution. The American people, the southern people especially, have a good record of careful and intelligent thinking. They must realize that behind the issue on segregation, behind the issue on tariffs, behind the issue on the tidelands, behind the issue on the steel mills, there is a pattern which if allowed to continue, will spell the destruction of this Republic.

As of Monday, the United States can hardly be termed a "Republic." It can hardly fit that definition. Instead, the power has passed from the hands of the people to a governing body of both the Court and the Administration. What one desires, the other seems to fulfill. If the American people still desire the rights of states to be paramount over the Federal government, which they are certainly in no way today, a plan of concerted action by the 48 state governments must be taken.

The segregation issue, important as it most certainly is, falls before the issue which will eventually determine the rights of individual Americans, both Caucasian and Negro. That issue will determine whether or not there is to be maintained a true Republic, one designed to last many years and to give the citizens within, the rights as are given them by their Creator.

MONROE, LOUISIANA MORNING WORLD

Editorials

Where Do We Go From Here

On three occasions in the last several months, the Morning World has discussed the issue of racial integration in the school systems of the South. It has recommended a calm, considerate attitude towards the problem while at the same time, denouncing the Federal Supreme Court for its action, due to the fact that the decree would seem to have been out of the jurisdiction of that court.

In short, a minority has foisted its decision on the people of the various states whether the people and the states agree with the decision or otherwise.

Moreover, the people of at least one area in the nation (this one) have in past years, attempted to better the conditions of that minority all over the South. Good schools, better city and community housing, better pay scales and other aspects are written in the records for all people to see in behalf of the Negro.

Yet, what is the "reward" granted the Southern people for their efforts in attempting to raise the standard of living for the Southern Negro? Militant and very aggressive organizations have entered the South "in behalf" of the Negroes. They are forcing the issue immediately when such action is not only unwise, but harmful.

No one likes to have a group forced down their throats especially when the group has been bettered by the taxpayers of the South to an extent not possible by their own means.

The Southern people are calm and considerate. Moreover, they are in the main, possessed with great intelligence and patience. They hold few hates even though actions in past years have given them ample ground to possess such hates. Their desire is to get along with people. They have been able to accomplish this throughout the years since reconstruction due to their excellent traits.

Now, there seems to be a wholesale dislike for the South. Northern publishers, some of them, would seem to spend their idle hours attempting to dream up new attacks on this area of the United States. The title "Southern Gentleman" is portrayed as a joke by Northern comics, and on radio and television programs.

The Negro is pictured as oppressed and downtrodden by the whip-wielding Southern people. There are people in the North who honestly believe the horror stories told about the "poor Negro being chased through the fields by bloodhounds." Every left wing and "liberal" publication in the North and some in the South denounce Southern efforts at race relations and denounce the South in general. Led usually by the villifying Luce publications, this cabal becomes more boistrous by the week.

They attack the South. Perhaps in some cases, the attacks are justified. No people are perfect. Everyone makes a mistake and handles a problem in the wrong manner. That's human nature. There was only one perfect person in the history of the human race. What happened to Him is history.

What is the record of the "perfect" North? Great goodness, that's amazing. The record of that area in race relations is far from perfect. The history of race riots, stabbings, brutality, "Ciceros," Detroits, New Yorks, demonstrations and other significant considerations is well known to the average Southerner who is led to believe that all Northern people love the Negroes.

The truth is plain and extremely simple, and hardly a living Negro who has ever been North can deny it; the feeling of hate in the North is very pronounced.

Every year, droves of Negroes head North towards what they have been told is heaven. Every year, many more come sullenly home, disappointed to find that their ideal haven is a mass of seething race hatred and slum dwellings. Even vaunted New York City has a very pronounced segregation situation.

So, they return.

They return to the South which freely gives them an education, allows them to hold land as does every other American citizen, does not question their beliefs and allows them to live in peace, freedom and tranquility.

The record of Northern schooling, for instance, would be amusing in comparison if it was not miserable and despicable. Negroes, wherever you are, count the number of Negro teachers presently hired in Northern schools as against those in Southern schools.

More dismay will follow as the pre-fabricated Northern "ideal" falls apart before the eyes of a trusting, believing people.

Yet, this is not an attack on the North. Those people are certainly entitled to their feelings.

However, it is a demand and a statement to Northern agitators, both white and Negro, to let the South alone to handle its own problems. Southerners, both Negro and white, are ready and willing to do so. The record indicates that beyond any shadow of a doubt.

The Morning World is in possession of records from files both within and without the government which carefully describe the deliberate trouble being stirred in the South today. It possesses information concerning organizations such as the NAACP and others which would astonish the Southern people of both races.

Organizations such as this with hired Northern attorneys have no place in the South. Their manufactured trouble will bear some day bitter fruit which is precisely the aim in the minds of certain other groups. The record of the Southern people is a good one. It is a clean one. It is one which, demonstrated on a historical basis, has always been equal or better than that of other sections of the nation. Political scientists have often indicated that the South is the last fortress of Constitutionality in the nation.

Are there those who want and demand this broken down?

So it would appear.

The South is wondering, "Where do we go from here?"

"We've done everything in our power to help these people, to better their living standards and to assist them in times of difficulty." "Where do we go from here?"

"What do they want now?"

The answer to that is written clearly in the fiery statements of the agitators who demand "complete equality," and "integration."

The record of the human race indicates that no people will ever be forced to associate with those whom they do not choose to associate with. The efforts of the Northern agitators, the "service" organizations such as NAACP and the Civil Rights Congress are worsening instead of helping the situation. Intelligent and calm citizens on both sides realize this. Trouble can only be the outcome should the present trend continue.

The South wants, and the South demands to be let alone to handle its own problems.

If the otherwise continues, the South cannot be held responsible for the tragic consequences.

ORLANDO, FLA. SENTINEL

9-29 Orlando Sent.

Freedom Of Choice

SPEAKING ON THE 23d annual forum of the New York Herald Tribune last week, Philip G. Hammer, consulting economist and director of Atlanta's Metropolitan Planning Commission, said that the growth of the South cannot long continue unless the migration of the Negro to the North is stopped.

He points out that between 1940 and 1950 more than 1,400,000 Negroes left the South seeking new homes in other parts of the nation. Among this number were at least 600,000 able-bodied workers which the expanding economy of the South could not afford to lose. The earning power of these 600,000 laborers is figured at many millions of dollars.

An even more significant item of cost in these export figures is the money spent on education. "I would estimate," Mr. Hammer said, "that Negro male workers leaving the South each year take with them at least 60 million dollars worth of education paid for by the South."

Mr. Hammer is conveniently overlooking the fact, of course, that millions of northern people are also migrating to the South and that they are bringing with them millions of dollars worth of education paid for by the North.

A fair exchange is no robbery, we would say. We hate to lose the Negro as a source of labor and because as a rule he is a good citizen. But the choice is a free one and it is his to make. We do not believe he will be happier in the North. But if he thinks so, he should be privileged to go.

Study In Integration

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT in racial relations is being conducted this week in New Rochelle, N. Y. where a group of Washington and Baltimore high school students are visiting the New Rochelle high school for an intimate first hand study of how integration works in actual practice.

They will find there that about 25 pct. of the students are Negroes, that they, or other Negroes before them, have been attending the New Rochelle school as far back as anyone can remember, that they are accepted in every way on terms of complete equality with the white students, and are encouraged to participate in athletics and other school activities.

Having made this trip to New Rochelle, it seems to us it would be a good idea for the Washington and Baltimore students to ask for a return engagement and to invite the New Yorkers down to their schools to see how integration is working there. And is seems to us the idea might well be further extended to invite other northerners down to Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi schools to see how segregation works.

They would find here, as the visitors to New Rochelle have undoubtedly found, that local customs naturally develop along lines of least resistence and that people, if left alone, are likely to do what they want to do, or at least what seems best for them to do. And they will find that the established system in the South is working about as well as could be expected.

They would probably be surprised to find how races of completely different cultures and background, live side by side in the same communities mutually dependent upon one another in their economic pursuits, totally incompatible in social interests, and yet almost completely without friction.

Because we find integration working in some communities, it by no means follows that it would work in other communities, or that segregation is wrong for them either in practice or in principle.

to grow along the entire eastern seaboard throughout the colonial period until in 1790 the census showed there were 697,624 slaves in this country, with almost as many in the North as there were in the South. At this time slavery was so little of any issue that the 1787 convention provided for the abolition of the trade after 1808.

However, the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 made cotton king in the South and created a demand for labor which far exceeded the ability of the young republic to supply. There were only 8,000 bales produced in this section in 1790. By 1820 there were 650,000 bales and by 1860, some

The Growth Of The American Negro

DEMONSTRATING AGAINST RACIAL integregation, white students in Delaware recently carried banners reading. "Go back where you came from," "Send the Negro back to Africa." And Vice-Pres. Nixon, speaking in Wilmington a few days later, declared, "We in America must bring into reality the dream of equality . . . so that the rest of the world will feel free to join our society of free nations instead of the Communist regime."

We doubt if the Delaware children realized the cruelty of the sentence they were imposing upon the American Negro or if Vice-Pres. Nixon had taken into consideration the historic achievements of the black race in this country when he apologized for the treatment they have received here.

The first African slaves arrived in this country on board a Dutch man-of-war in 1619, only a few years after the founding of Jamestown. Their numbers continued

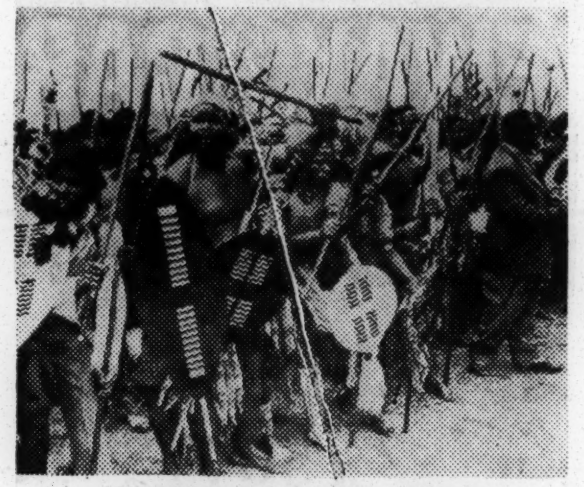
OUR NEGROES' FOREBEARS
They Came In Chains

5,387,000. Despite laws prohibiting the slave trade, the number of Negroes increased from about a million in 1800 to 4,441,000 by 1860, less than half a million of whom were free.

And so it is seen that most of the Negroes in this country today are descended from slaves brought to our shores only a little more than a hundred years ago. Captured on the west coast of Equatorial Africa, they were shipped across the Atlantic under such appalling conditions that one-third of their number died in transit, the only immigrants who did not arrive in America of their own free will and accord in quest of liberty, freedom and equality.

As a matter of fact, most of the slaves brought to America, had been slaves in Africa. The natives along the coast soon developed the practice of seizing neighboring tribesmen from the interior and offering them to slave ships for their own protection. These were a primitive people, living in the worst part of Africa, endangered by elephants, boa constrictors and tsetse flies, targets of repeated attacks by neighboring tribesmen, victims of cannibalism and human sacrifices.

"It is probable that no people ever became resident on or near the west coast except under compulsion," says Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. "From the more easterly regions successive hordes have been driven



AFRICAN NATIVES TODAY
They are Still a Primitive Race

after defeat in war." Conditions have not improved much there in the last 100 years. Even in British South Africa, the Negro is not recognized as a citizen to this day.

Our country owes no apology to any other nation on earth for rescuing the American Negro from the jungles of Africa. And the Negro owes no apology to any other race for the progress he has made since he started his somewhat belated but upward climb toward civilization under the just and humane laws of the American Govt.

Atty. Gen. Ervin Appeals For Time

ALTHOUGH ATTY. GEN. Ervin has been severely criticized for filing a brief as a friend of the court in a segregation case which does not immediately concern Florida, his wisdom in doing so is now apparent from the mass of statistics he has collected which shows that opposition to integration is not based on prejudice but on good and sufficient reasons. Sentinel

It is impossible to abolish segregation immediately, the attorney general points out, because of the need for repealing state laws pertaining to it, because of the necessity of redrawing school districts and rerouting school buses, because of overcrowded conditions in existing school buildings, because of the shortage of teachers, and because of racial differences in health, moral attitudes, and cultural and educational backgrounds. Orlando Sent

Pointing out that the achievement level of white students is two or three grades higher than that of Negroes, Mr. Ervin says that a great injustice would be done the latter if compelled to compete against the former and that the scholastic standards of the schools themselves would be bound to suffer.

The State Dept. of Education reveals that on annual uniform placement tests given high school seniors between 1949 and 1953 only five pct. of the Negroes ranked as high as the average white student, and that 59 pct. of the Negroes ranked with the lowest 10 pct. of the whites. Records at the University of Florida also show that students who ranked on these tests in the lower 50 pct. have less than a 50 pct. chance of making satisfactory grades in college. Jues. 18-54

The injustice of expecting Negro students, in their present stage of development, to compete against white students is further borne out by results on examinations given for state teachers' scholarships numbering 1,050 of $400 each. The Legislature has provided that these scholarships be apportioned between whites and Negroes according to their ratio in each county. Only in this way could the Negroes be assured of receiving their proportionate share of scholarships.

Ervin

The average score of the 740 12th grade white students taking the examinations last spring was 340. The average score of the 488 12th grade Negro students taking the same examinations was 237. In the previous year, 664 white applicants made an average score of 342 while the Negro applicants made an average of 237. The attorney general makes no claim that this difference in mental aptitudes is due to inherent, racial characteristics but rather to environmental factors which cannot be changed overnight.

He does not present these facts as obstacles which can never be overcome but only as illustrations of the difficulties confronting immediate desegregation. In effecting so radical a change in the way of life of millions of people, he appeals to the Supreme Court for time, and plenty of it.

The South Can't Be Coerced

GOV. WHITE OF Mississippi, true to the promises he has made in the past, has called upon the state legislature to abolish the public school system. "We shall resist by every means at our command," he said, "the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation." Sentinel

Such stubborn intransigence is hardly understandable to persons who are not familiar with the problems of the South. It simply does not make sense that people who would allow Negroes to cook their food, nurse their children, would not tolerate them in public schools which their own children attend. It can be attributed to nothing but ignorance and prejudice by those who do not understand. Orlando Sent. 9-10-54

Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Democrat-Times of Greenville, Miss., a Pulitzer Prize winner, and one of the South's most liberal thinkers on racial problems, points out in the current issue of the Reader's Digest that integration would be relatively simple if the racial ratio in the South were the same as that in the nation as a whole—one in 10. But in his state of Mississippi, it is 45 to 100, in his home town, 52 to 100, and in his county, 67 to 100.

Hodding Carter

He also points out that while in some cities there are educated Negroes of high standing, the rate of illiteracy in most rural areas, as well as the rate of communicable diseases, illegitimacy and law violations of both a minor and major nature, are far greater than among white people. These are purely statistical matters, have nothing to do with prejudice, and can be verified by anyone who is interested.

AS A RESULT of this cultural gap, and regardless of who is to blame, whether the southern planter, who used the Negro for a slave to harvest his crops, or the Yankee trader who captured the savage Senegambian on the coast of Africa and sold him to an unsuspecting Southerner in the first place, the fact remains today's Negroes can not be integrated in white schools without a serious lowering of educational standards.

Mr. Carter goes on to say it would be a mistake to think that three-fourths of the nation can inflict its views upon the remaining one-fourth "unless the affected group is largely willing to abide by it." "White Southerners cannot be forced to accept the court decision", he insists. "Until they want to do so there will not be actual, full integration." His point may well be that you simply cannot put 40 million people in jail.

Great progress has been made in the South toward raising the Negro's standard of living without benefit of outside coercion. The federal anti-lynching law failed to pass, but there has been no lynching in the South for three years. The FEPC also failed, but the South is the only part of the country where Negroes are employed in the public school system anywhere near in proportion to their actual numbers.

This progress will continue, we believe, as Hodding Carter does, if the flames of prejudice are not aroused by outside agitators and the political destiny of the South taken over by blatant demagogues as it was following the Reconstruction era.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY SUN-DEMOCRAT

Editorial And Other Comment:

The Ending Of Segregation In The Public Schools

Kentucky is one of 17 states which have had separate public schools for white and colored pupils. This separation of the races is now at an end, at the direction of the U. S. Supreme Court, which on Monday ruled that segregation in school is unconstitutional.

The court wisely left for further consideration the formulation of specific decrees which will spell out exactly what was meant in this historic decision, but these are matters of detail only. For all practical purposes segregation of the races in public schools is over.

Here in Paducah and McCracken County the ending of segregation will not have a pronounced physical effect. Only one-ninth of our city school students are colored, these could with little difficulty be accommodated in the present white schools. Should all of the city's colored school buildings be abandoned there would be no great financial loss. All the buildings are old and could stand replacement; in fact, two new elementary schools for the colored have been in the planning for some time.

In McCracken County the colored pupil enrollment is only 182 in a total pupil census of 6,827. Paducah schools have about 700 colored pupils in a total enrollment of 6,300.

In other states, notably those in the South with large colored populations, the ending of segregation may present complicated problems. In some districts it will mean that colored schools will be absorbing white pupils.

Both races have been conditioned for the ending of segregation by the efforts of the colored people through the past 30 years to win for themselves the victory the Supreme Court gave them on Monday. There is no segregation now in 31 of the 48 states. "Jim Crow" is a thing of the past in most parts of the country. White and colored troops are no longer separated in our armed services. Colored students have been enrolled in numerous Southern schools in recent years. Paducah Junior College has had colored students in its classes since June 1, 1953.

The Supreme Court's decision will remove or at least remedy one great universal objection to America's claim that it is a democratic nation—other nations have never understood what they have come to term our oppression of the colored race while championing the rights of other races and minorities around the globe.

RALEIGH, N.C. NEWS AND OBSERVER

The Keynote

The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken. As good citizens we have no other course except to obey the law as laid down by the court. To do otherwise would cost us our respect for law and order, and if we lose that in these critical times we will have lost that quality which is the source of our strength as a State and as a Nation.

That statement, made by Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem, the State Democratic Convention keynote speaker, and endorsed by the rising and resounding applause of the delegates, stated the attitude, the mood and the purpose of the people of North Carolina in the situation created by the Supreme Court segregation decision.

North Carolina in that combination of statement and applause made it clear that the Democrats of this State have no intention of falling in angry line behind some leaders in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

This does not mean that leaders in North Carolina are less concerned about the problems presented by the Supreme Court decision. It does mean that this State and its leaders mean to face those problems with deliberation, thoughtfulness and unshaken respect for law.

"Voluntary"

There may, indeed, be some virtues in minimizing the difficulties of change under the Supreme Court's school segregation decision in some sort of "voluntary" separation of races in the schools. One thing which ought to be clear to everybody, however, is that at this point no "voluntary—or else" plan will work. If any volunteer separation in any degree takes place, it must be truly voluntary.

It may very well be that in the schools as in their churches the great majority of Southern Negroes will wish to maintain their separate identity. It would be unfortunate if, for instance, such a college as the North Carolina College ceased to be an institution giving colored people in the South opportunities for a demonstration of the capacities of their group in education. Most of the student body and faculty of that institution might long remain Negro on a truly voluntary basis. But any suggestion of "voluntary" separation which was based upon any form of covert compulsion would end that possibility. That is true of the whole school problem.

This whole manner requires the best wisdom the South possesses. Much planning must be done. But any plans which are based on the slick trick or the twisted word will have hard going and make the problem more difficult for all concerned.

Sound Advice

The Institute of Government, in its special report to Governor Umstead on the segregation decision, outlined a strong case for the appearance of North Carolina before the U. S. Supreme Court in October, when additional briefs on segregation will be filed. Now it is reported that the lawyers advising the Governor have been thinking along the same line.

It is difficult to understand how this State could seriously entertain the idea of avoiding the invitation of the Supreme Court to offer a brief setting forth suggested procedures for implementing the decision outlawing school segregation. While it is true that North Carolina was not directly involved in the case which brought the decision, it is equally true that for all practical purposes the State has as much at stake in the case as the legal participants.

As the Institute so forcefully pointed out, the states invited to submit briefs would not have received the invitations if the Supreme Court did not want to secure advice on the problem of reducing the decision to workable proportions when it is ordered into effect. Thus the Southern states will be given an opportunity to present their views with the implied assurance that those views will be given weight in subsequent decisions.

One of the standard arguments of those who have favored segregated schools in the South is that segregation stems from special problems not common to other sections of the country. To boycott the Supreme Court, as it seeks a delineation of those special problems, would be a tacit admission that such problems may be, after all, a myth. And, as the Institute noted, another state cannot speak with absolute sureness and comprehensive knowledge about North Carolina's views on this important subject.

When the segregation advisory committee meets here on Sept. 10, the State will have only five days in which to signify to the Supreme Court its intentions with regard to filing a brief. It is well that the lawyers have indicated this soon that they have been giving thought to the proposal.

The Negro Teacher

One individual who has a special and critical position in the whole problem of ending segregation in the schools is the Southern Negro schoolteacher. His problem has a special interest to North Carolina, which employs more Negro schoolteachers than any state in the Union. In a recent issue, *The U. S. News and World Report* presented significant questions and facts about this matter. It said:

> With an end to school segregation decreed for the South, Negro teachers there are coming up against a real question. It is this: Can they look to the Northern states for teaching jobs if these are wiped out by an integration of Negro and white schools in the South?
>
> The answer, on the basis of the present use of Negro teachers in the non-segregated schools of Northern states, appears to be: No.
>
> Negro leaders themselves are convinced that thousands of Negro teachers will go out of Southern schools with the end of segregation. They have seen this happen in many Northern communities with the integration of schools. They expect to see it happen again in the South.
>
> As it stands now, the South is the land of opportunity for the Negro teacher. Seven Negro teachers are employed in the segregated schools of the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia for each one employed in the 31 non-segregated states outside the South.
>
> A few illustrations tend to point up the difference in the use of Negro teachers in the segregated and the non-segregated states.
>
> Mississippi alone has as many Negro teachers in its schools as do the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas put together. North Carolina employs as many Negro teachers as do the seven states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, California and Indiana, all put together.
>
> These figures cover all teacher employment in the states below college level, in both public and private schools.
>
> Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and New York have about one million Negro residents each—some of them a few more, some a few less. The four Southern states have segregated school systems. New York's system, legally, is non-segregated.
>
> Mississippi has more than three Negro teachers for each one in New York. Alabama and Georgia employ almost five for each one in New York. North Carolina has more than five for each one in New York.
>
> Further consideration of the figures show that North Carolina employs one Negro teacher for every 123 Negroes in its population. New York employs one for every 542 Negroes in its population. Obviously, employment in the schools is a significant part of the base of the economic life of the Negro in the South.
>
> This is a matter which deserves the careful thought of both races in shaping any plans for our schools in the future. The loss of jobs in this one field where the Southern Negro has an equal economic chance today would be a serious matter not merely for the Negro teachers, but the South itself.

Courageous Action

Many may question the rightness of the action of the Greensboro school board in announcing its purpose to promptly conform to the Supreme Court decision on segregation. No one can question its courage.

By a vote of 6 to 1 (with the one dissenter questioning not the resolution but its timing) the board ordered an immediate study of ways and means of ending public school segregation in Greensboro. And none of them were in doubt about the meaning and purpose of the resolution. Its introducer announced that its purpose was to "let the community, the State, the South and, if necessary, the nation, know that we here propose to live under the rule of law."

Clearly also the school board and school officials acted in answer to proposals made in other parts of the South to abandon schools rather than submit to non-segregation in them. At the same meeting the school superintendent, who will make the study ordered, declared that "there are certain officials in the South who have said they will abolish the public school system if the decision of the court should stand. That, I think, would be disastrous."

Greensboro's school board has made it clear that, in dealing with this serious situation, there will be more Southerners engaged and concerned than those who have been most angrily articulate. The decision has created a great and difficult problem for school men and thoughtful men, their children, their schools and their civilization. They do not mean to leave its solutions to those who have loudly an-

nounced they are ready to abandon the schools or reject the laws.

Those politicians in some other Southern States who have made the issue the abolition of the public schools will find little support in North Carolina. This State is concerned as other States are about the results of the decision. But what it will seek is a solution which will save and advance the cause of education for all its people. That may not be easy. Nothing else will suffice.

The problem before the South calls for creative, conscientious thinking, not for precipitate and destructive anger.

Wiser Course Here

The Richmond Times-Dispatch thinks Governor Stanley has named "a reasonably good" commission to study the questions raised by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

It expresses some concern, however, that he named nobody but some of the members of the Legislature and that his commission therefore will contain no representative of the Negro race. In this matter, *The Times-Dispatch* said, it seemed desirable that the group include qualified representatives of Virginia's Negro citizens, who numbered 734,211 in the 1950 census out of the state's total population of 3,318,680, or between one-fifth and one-fourth." The Richmond paper added:

"The best thought of the State, both white and colored, will have to be brought to bear on this problem, for solutions are going to be far from easy."

There would be no better way to prevent the expression of thoughtful colored people who are concerned about this matter than to exclude them entirely from public consideration of it. Such a procedure will leave all Negro expression on this subject to those organized groups which see no need for anything but precipitate action. Certainly no better way could be found for silencing those Negroes at home who realize the difficulties and dangers in this problem than by eliminating all local Negroes from State groups considering it and thus leave Negro expression about the matter to aggressive national Negro organizations.

That is what has been done in Virginia. Fortunately for all, Governor Umstead has followed a much wiser course in this State by including in his advisory committee representatives of both races and private citizens as well as public officials.

RALEIGH, N.C. NEWS AND OBSERVER

Nice Distinction

Attorney General McMullan has made inquiry and received assurances that North Carolina's status will not be affected by his appearance at further hearings on pending cases involving racial segregation in public schools.

Mr. McMullan wanted to be sure he was not making North Carolina a party to the cases of four other states which were decided, in principle, by the court last May

It is well enough to get the record straight. But the distinction about involvement is not important. As a practical matter, North Carolina and all other states which have segregated schools are already involved. And any citizen could, if he chose, carry North Carolina into court. What is important is that the decision to integrate the schools should be worked out in an orderly way, after due consideration of all the serious factors involved. Fortunately, North Carolina and the court seem to be cooperating to that end.

"Calm, Careful"

All North Carolinians who wish well for their State will endorse the statement of Governor Umstead that "this is no time for rash statements." This, says the Governor in an official comment on the Supreme Court's recent decision is a time for "calm, careful and thoughtful study." Anybody who undertakes to manufacture fury in this time of great problem, to stir the fears of the people or complicate a difficult State problem for their own personal or political benefit acts in disregard of the safety of North Carolina.

Governor Umstead could not have made his statement at a better time. The heat of a political campaign increases the danger that some men might act in carelessness of the future welfare of the State if they thought they might get some quick benefit for their candidate or candidates. But as the Governor's statement suggests, such "rash statements" in the spoken word or the printed word, said publicly or spread surreptitiously, could do much damage and no good.

This is a time for "calm, careful and thoughtful study," not for rash statements or even more dangerous —or calculatedly violent—acts.

Proper Course

The State Board of Education has taken the wise and proper course in waiting for the final decree of the Supreme Court before taking any action in terms of the segregation decision. Obviously nothing could be gained and serious mistakes might be made if North Carolina made plans for change without full knowledge of the how and when of change required of it.

The action of the State Board constituted no such defiance of law as some leaders have counseled in some states. The resolution which it passed on Thursday was taken in terms of that "calm and reasonable" attitude which the Board urged upon all citizens. Such an attitude in this difficult problem clearly should involve a desire to know all the law and the facts before taking action.

There is no place for either precipitate action or impotent defiance in this matter.

The Right to Lead

The one man who has the greatest responsibility in the leadership of the State in connection with the situation created by the Supreme Court decision is Governor Umstead. In dealing with this explosive matter it would be well if the people of the State confidently let him take the initiative in all acts or plans for acts, proposals or statements for the people of North Carolina. No one else has such right to speak or act. No one else is so burdened with the responsibility to act wisely for all the people. All the people will be best served if they wait for his leadership in this matter.

Undoubtedly many may have good and valuable ideas as to what should be done. At this point those with any or all ideas would be wise if they conveyed them to the Governor who will need the advice of citizens as well as the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Such a course will be more useful than any individual efforts to force one course or another. Not all North Carolinians agree with Governor Umstead on all policies. All sensible North Carolinians do agree that Governor Umstead is a man who loves the State over which he presides and will be anxious to lead it in intelligence and devotion.

It may be that when Governor Umstead shapes the pattern of his leadership in this matter, many will disagree with him. That will be their right. At this point, however, when steps taken now and things said now may make more difficult the solution of problems later, there should be a general and unanimous agreement to leave the initiative in the hands of William Umstead. If any, later, disagree with the wisdom of the course he proposes, none can doubt now that he will give the problem the best in his mind and his heart.

This is too serious a matter for scattered, private, political, divisive dealing. It is a time which calls for leadership and in which leadership deserves the full, unimpeded, unembarrassed right to lead.

Wise Decision

The Governor and the Attorney General have taken a wise course in deciding to file a brief as friend of the court in the segregation cases now awaiting final decrees in the United States Supreme Court.

Since the court's sweeping decision early last summer there has never been any possibility that North Carolina would not be profoundly affected by the decision. The suggestion, that because North Carolina was not a party to the cases, it should not accept the court's invitation to appear and advise it in the formulation of its decrees was an ostrich-like proposal.

There is no sand in which this State can hide its head. North Carolina contains more Negroes than any other state in the union. The State itself operates the school system. Obviously under such circumstances no state has greater need to afford itself of the court's invitation to state its case, to emphasize its problem, and to present proposals which might reduce the danger and distress involved in the great change.

The decision to file a brief was sensible. The brief which is presented will require not merely law but statesmanship if it is to serve the State. Indeed, North Carolina could serve the whole South well if in good spirit but great candor, if presented the dimensions of the difficulties involved in this matter and avowed the determination of this State to conform to the law of this land. No brief now will change this decision which the court has already made. A statesmanlike brief now could help in devising means of application which would reduce some of the stresses and strains which the great change entails.

North Carolina in its brief should neither truckle nor defy. But it should stand in the court as a Southern state whose record of justice in the education of the Negro entitles it to be heard and will undoubtedly receive an attentive hearing. Its appearance will serve the court and serve the South, the children and the schools.

The South Never Needed Wisdom More, Nor Fury Less

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases is the law of the land—and, unhappily many may feel, but certainly all know, the law of the South.

Nothing will change that. Clarity is given to that fact by the complete unanimity of the nine justices. No erudite lawyers are required to interpret the meaning of a decision which says in the most simple language that segregation in public education in America is no longer legal. Fortunately the Court also declared that application of its decision will not be imposed precipitately—probably not for a year or more.

Already the decision has brought forth in the South reactions of disappointment, dismay, anger and resentment. They are not unexpected following a decision which, more than any other in the history of the country or the court, presents so difficult a problem to so many people. Clearly, however, the very sweeping quality of the decision makes it the more essential that it be faced in the South with the composure and the wisdom for which fear and anger are no substitutes.

Many thoughtful men may feel, as Senator Richard Russell said yesterday, that the decision is "a flagrant abuse of judicial power." No appeal lies from any abuse of the power of the Supreme Court except by amendment to the Constitution of the United States or resort to rebellion. It is clear that no amendment permitting what the Court has declared to be illegal could be adopted or even seriously contemplated. It is equally clear that the modern South, much as many of its people may dislike the law enunciated in this decision, is not prepared for rebellion. Finally, whatever may be the proposals of some leaders, not even at this juncture is the South prepared to abandon public effort to educate the children of the South.

No sensible, informed person would minimize the proportions of the problem presented to the South by this decision. The practical dangers and difficulties involved are apparent. This decision amounts in effect not only to the judicial repeal of existing state laws but a judicially ordered alterations of the customs, habits and convictions of millions of Americans. It involves emotion as well as education. It involves not only justices in a marble court building in Washington but parents and children in the most remote school districts in the Southern states. It involves great numbers of people who sincerely believe that they are right and the Court is wrong. Quite simply, the decision involves the most explosive subject on the face of the South or the face of the earth.

Such facts make it more than ever imperative that the South which is primarily involved in this epoch-making national decision face it with all the composure and good sense of which it is capable. Distasteful as it may be, Southerners will have the task of putting into practice the law which the Supreme Court only put on paper. Quick expressions of anger by Southern leaders—precipitate acts of defiance by Southern legislatures or other officials—will only make more difficult the long job of the South under the law.

Furthermore, if this were not the wisest course for the years ahead, it is clearly the practical course for the months ahead. Under the decision the attorneys general of the Southern states will appear before the Court in October for argument as to how and when the sweeping decision will be put into effect. That may be the occasion upon which wisdom for all concerned may be most effectively brought to bear in dealing with this supremely important matter. The South should have much to contribute to the design of the application of the decision which will then be shaped. And at that time the South will be most persuasive if its representatives come from a background of good sense and good will and not loud anger and impotent defiance.

The South has never needed wisdom more nor fury less than it does this moment.

RICHMOND, VA. TIMES DISPATCH

Virginia's Grave School Problems

The public schools of Virginia are faced with unprecedentedly knotty problems as some 10,000 white and colored superintendents, supervisors and teachers gather in Richmond for the annual conventions of the Virginia Education Association and the Virginia Teachers Association.

Not only are they faced with the Supreme Court's segregation decision (not yet implemented with decrees), but there is also the record-breaking oncoming crop of children, for whom we have nothing like enough teachers or physical facilities.

It will tax the vision, ingenuity and financial strength of the entire Commonwealth to solve these two extremely difficult and complex problems—problems which are necessarily interrelated.

Meanwhile it is encouraging that the public school system of Virginia enjoys the asset of good leadership, a leadership that has its feet on the ground and is refreshingly free from the extremist doctrines as to curriculum and attitude that have taken root in some other areas of the United States.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dowell J. Howard is a level-headed administrator who is aware of the good to be found in the traditional emphasis on fundamentals, while at the same time keeping his eyes open for helpful innovations.

His statements with respect to the problems arising out of the segregation issue have been commendably free from bombast, and have been addressed to the need for a meeting of minds. His approach, and that of the State Board of Education, has emphasized avoidance of inflammatory and provocative declarations.

Apropos of the perennial controversy involving conservative vs. progressive educational policies, we should like also to commend the excellent article in the October *Atlantic* by H. I. Willett, Richmond's school superintendent, and president-elect of the American Association of School Administrators.

Entitled "Public Schools Under Pressure," the article deals cogently with the principal criticisms leveled at the public schools in recent years. Mr. Willett exhibits in this article the balanced viewpoint that we knew him to possess. He actually manages to discuss the schools from practically every angle without once using such time-worn cliches of the educationalists as "democracy in the classroom," "democratic living," "life-adjustment education" and "societally significant subjects."

We like to believe that Mr. Willett's informed and well-presented discussion is typical of the thinking that prevails in Virginia today concerning our school problems. For while the Virginia public school system shows here and there the effects of the weird educational doctrines that have taken root in many parts of this country, those doctrines are distinctly less prevalent, by and large, in the Old Dominion.

That is something to be thankful for. We cannot hope to build a satisfactory public school system in Virginia on an unsound foundation of fads and phony educational theories. The sharp criticisms that have been made of the American public schools in late years have been, in the main, sincere, and have usually come from persons who are genuinely convinced that anti-intellectualism has taken root in them, and that boys and girls are being pampered, if not ruined, by lack of discipline and by courses in such inanities as lipstick application and how to wield a knife and fork.

It is good to know that relatively little of this sort of thing is to be found in Virginia, and that the men and women who have gathered in Richmond for the next few days from all over the State are providing our public school system with a sane and balanced, yet forward-looking, leadership.

What the Segregation Decision Means to the South

In the most momentous decision in the interracial field since the Dred Scott case of 1857, the United States Supreme Court yesterday held unanimously that segregation in the public schools must go. Apparently the ruling will not become effective before the opening of the school session a year from next September, but the justices must be brought to realize that considerably more time than that should be allowed for the South to make the complicated adjustments that will be called for.

We had hoped that the court would uphold the "separate but equal doctrine," but since it did not do so, this is a time for calm and unhysterical appraisal of the situation by the officials and people of Virginia and the other 16 States where segregated schools are now required. The serious problems created by this decision can only be solved in such an atmosphere, and over a period of time.

Governor Stanley's restrained statement that he is planning a conference of State and local officials, and that he does not now contemplate calling a special session of the General Assembly, is in the proper vein. So is State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dowell J. Howard's similar declaration. These officials have set a good example in calling on the citizenry to meet the issue calmly and reasonably.

The Supreme Court might have been on sounder ground if it had entered its decrees yesterday in the five cases before it, and granted a specific number of years for compliance, thus lending uncertainty throughout the 17 States directly affected. It would have been desirable, too, if the court had at the same time specified the abolition of segregation by stages or steps, with, say, 10 per cent eliminated the first year after the decrees became effective, 40 per cent more two years later, perhaps, and the remaining 50 per cent some years after that. In this way, all uncertainty as to the timing and method of the tremendous shift would have been eliminated at once.

Perhaps the attorneys-general of the affected States will be able to reach agreement as to timing and method, prior to their appearance to argue the cases before the court in the Fall. But, owing to the difference in viewpoint between the States in this part of the South and those nearer the Gulf, where the situation is considerably more acute, it may not be possible for them to agree. In that event, we devoutly trust that the court will not, because of the failure to agree, disregard the South's views in the matter, and make the decrees effective at a time, and in accordance with a method, which would be entirely unworkable in those numerous areas where the people are far from ready, either psychologically or otherwise, for education of both races in the same schools.

Virginia's Acute Problem

Let it not be forgotten that in Virginia, for example, there are 23 counties where the Negro school population is larger than the white. The map of the State published on Page 7 also shows that in seven of these counties the Negro school population is from 61 to 70 per cent of the total, with Charles City and Surry approaching 80 per cent.

There are scores of such counties throughout the South, and the problem of how they will meet this ruling of the Supreme Court is a real one. While it is true that local school officials and boards have considerable leeway in deciding what children shall go to which school, there is only a limited opportunity in the rural counties mentioned above for sending most Negro children to one school, and most white children to another, since in the typical situation children of both races are scattered throughout the county.

The problem is even more acute where, as is often the case, regiona[l] greater than in the upper South, which makes the problem there that much more acute.

Since the percentage of Negroes

The farther South one goes, the greater the number of counties where Negro school children greatly outnumber white school children. Not only so, but the proportion of Negroes to whites throughout each of the deep Southern States is

in the population of any political unit is usually the key to the interracial problem there, it can readily be seen that the Supreme Court's decision has raised many extremely difficult and complex questions in areas where the colored population is large. That is emphatically true of the counties of Tidewater, Southside and Piedmont Virginia.

It is true, although to a lesser degree, of the cities in these sections of Virginia. In Richmond, for example, Negro school children in 1950 made up 31.7 per cent of the school population. Although the colored population is much more concentrated in certain areas of this city than it is in the average Eastern Virginia county, especially difficult problems are sure to arise in those parts of Richmond where the white and colored residential areas adjoin or overlap.

We should bear in mind that the problem of working out integration of the public schools, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decree, is not going to be solved in the same way in each of the 17 States, or in each of the political subdivisions of those States. Varying conditions and sharply contrasting population percentages are certain to evoke a variety of approaches.

A Mild Dislocation

In Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley and Southwest Virginia counties afford an excellent example of the relatively simple problem that exists in many transmontane and mountain sections of the South. Those areas have few Negroes, and the court's decree consequently involves comparatively mild social dislocations there.

The map of Virginia on Page 7 shows that in 22 counties of the Valley and Southwest Negro children constitute less than 10 per cent of the school population. All these counties, shown white on the chart, have a minor problem compared to that which exists in the Eastern part of the Commonwealth. The cities in the Western region also have a low percentage of Negro school children.

Another important matter that will require much earnest thought is how to fit the thousands of Negro schoolteachers and principals into the integrated schools of Virginia and other Southern States. It is important to note that there are hardly any colored teachers in the public schools of the nonsegregated States. Indeed, Virginia alone has more of them than all the 31 nonsegregated States put together.

To what extent will the white parents and children of Virginia and the other Southern States agree to have their children taught by colored teachers and to serve under Negro principals? These Negroes are extremely useful citizens, and it is to be hoped that a maximum number of them will be retained in the school system. The fact remains that a practical problem exists here.

An important consideration in this whole discussion is the undoubted fact that full integration throughout the 17 States will take a long time. A vast number of local and individual problems will have to be worked out, and each of the separate localities and States must adjust to the new dispensation. This could easily take a decade or two.

Be it remembered that the first Negro to enter a State-supported university professional school for whites in one of the 17 States affected by yesterday's decision was admitted in 1938, when DONALD MURRAY was admitted to the University of Maryland following the Supreme Court's GAINES decision. No fewer than 16 years have passed, and there are five Southern State universities which still do not admit Negroes to either graduate or professional schools, much less to their undergraduate departments.

So despite yesterday's ruling by the court, epoch-making though it is, segregation in the public schools of the South is not about to be eliminated. Final achievement of that objective is years, perhaps many years, in the future.

What seems desirable today, in the light of the court's finding, is for men and women of good will in both races to keep their heads, to avoid threats and hysteria, and to seek reasonable and sane solutions. It is only thus that the many knotty problems posed by yesterday's truly historic decision can be solved.

RICHMOND, VA. TIMES DISPATCH

Dixie Press Hopeful As to Court Ruling

The tone of the press, especially the Southern press, with respect to the Supreme Court's segregation decision, is encouraging. The extracts published on this page serve to provide a fair cross-section of opinion, insofar as we have been able to gather it.

There is one quite violent editorial in the lot, and there are other papers which obviously are disturbed. Yet, on the whole, the prevailing attitude is one of willingness to try to work out solutions within the law, and to attack the problem in a hopeful spirit.

We have purposely included only one editorial from outside the area directly affected by the decision, since practically all editorial comment in the North and West has been of the same general tenor. The prevailing view in those regions, which do not have segregation now, is that separate education of the races ought to be abolished as speedily as possible in the Southern and border States, and that such abolition can be accomplished without great difficulty.

Editors in the 17 States which have segregation are in a far better position to appreciate the practical problems involved in the adoption of integration. Most of them wish this country to be democratic in fact, as well as in name, but they know that such things cannot be achieved by simply waving a wand and issuing a decree.

The percentage of Negroes in the States of the North and West, except in a few urban areas, is everywhere far below what it is in the South. The South, on the other hand, is confronted, in view of the Supreme Court's decision, with the problem of how to eliminate segregation in scores of school districts where the white children are heavily outnumbered by the colored children. It isn't going to be easy.

The encouraging aspect of the matter lies in the apparent willingness of so many Southerners of both races to recognize the difficulties, to consider them without rancor, and to seek earnestly for adequate answers to the manifold questions that are certain to present themselves. It is only in such a spirit that the terribly complex and widely ramified problems confronting the South can be solved.

Negro Percentage In Schools Is High

An interesting, and vitally important, aspect of the public school situation in Richmond and most other Virginia cities, viewed in the light of the Supreme Court's segregation decision, is the fact that the percentage of colored children in the public schools of those cities is considerably higher than the percentage of Negroes in the population. The same situation prevails in many Virginia counties.

This makes the problem of integrating the two races into the same schools more difficult than it would otherwise be. Experience in Northern and Western States which have no school segregation is generally to the effect that where the ratio of colored students is low, the problem is a relatively simple one, but that difficulties mount as the percentage of Negro children goes up.

Consider the figures for Richmond City. The Negro population of Richmond was 31.7 per cent of the whole in 1950, but Negro school children made up no less than 40.9 per cent. By last month, the latter percentage had mounted to 42.4 per cent. While the Negro population of the city may also have grown, percentagewise, in the four years since the decennial census, it is unquestionably far below 42.4 per cent.

There is a similar statistical picture in Norfolk, Roanoke, Petersburg, Bristol and other Virginia centers of population, although in a few communities, such as Danville and Suffolk, the proportion of Negro school children is below the proportion of Negroes in the population.

The high Negro birthrate is a prime factor in the larger percentage of Negro school children where it exists. Here in Richmond there seem also to be at least two other factors: (1) Children in the private and parochial schools here are nearly all white, so that the white total in the public schools is thus considerably reduced; (2) housing developments outside the corporate limits of Richmond are almost entirely for white families, so that the Negro families stay inside the city and furnish a larger share of the pupils in the city's public schools.

But while colored children make up an exceptional percentage of the school population, the cost of educating them under an integrated system isn't likely to be much less, statements of certain opponents of segregation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

HARRY ASHMORE, author of the just-published book, *The Negro and the Schools*, says in that volume, on the basis of much careful research, that "segregation has not been an important separate factor in school costs until now, and is not likely to be in the immediate future." He goes on to declare:

> If at any point in the past discrimination had been wiped out by total integration, the effect would have been that some Negroes would have gone to better schools and some whites to worse—but no appreciable economies would have resulted to make additional funds available for improvement of the total system.

The problem of financing the education of huge numbers of colored children, who, in many cities and counties, are crowding into the schools in disproportionate numbers, is obviously large. It is one of the many aspects of the situation precipitated by the Supreme Court's decision which will have to receive major attention. Apparently, however, the elimination of segregation will not prove a preponderant factor in enabling Virginia and the other Southern States, in the years just ahead, to carry the financial burden of providing adequate schools for both races.

Business Slippage Slowing Down

When the hemline of business began to shrink early this year, there was much derisive pointing of Fair Deal fingers, and exultant jeers, because its slip was showing. This was bad manners, but then, since when has politics ever been noted for chivalry?

Besides, the derision was no directed at business, but at the EISENHOWER administration, which had been unfortunate enough to take office at the very time the postwar prosperity boom had begun to subside.

On Monday of this week, however, the Federal Reserve Board reported that while industrial output in the United States had dropped 2 per cent below March, business slippage has now slowed down. Production in May showed every sign of continuing at the April rate. This is what the economists call "a flattening out" of the downward curve.

Employment has followed the general trend, as it naturally would. Joblessness increased only slightly in March, according to the Bureau of the Census, followed by a leveling-off of decline in April and during the first half of May. Many plants recalled workers previously furloughed. Unemployment insurance benefit claims, however, are reported practically unchanged since early February.

The same steadying infuences appear to be at work in agriculture. But basic grain prices, while only slightly less than a year ago, and some 3 per cent above the pre-Korea months of 1950, are still depressed by huge surpluses. The "curse of price support" is offsetting "the curse of plenty, but this vicious cycle can be slowed down very little, if at all, thanks to holdover laws.

According to the United States Soil Conservation Service, 3,500,000 acres of grazing land put under the plow in five Southwestern States since 1942 (to boost production during the war years) are still in tillage, and aggravating Secretary Benson's surplus dilemma.

In the livestock department however, the law of supply and demand is asserting itself. Number of hogs raised dropped sharply two years ago when pork was selling at 76 per cent of parity. As a result mid-April prices, now without benefit of support, have risen to 128 per cent of parity.

For similar reasons cattle prices have recovered from their slump of last year. Consumer demand remains strong, because beef has been retailing at reasonable prices.

The worst thing that could happen to offset the over-all trend forward business stability would be a "war-buying scare", should the never fully adjusted baseball President indicate our participation in Far Eastern fringe wars. That might bring immediate demand for price controls—and then the pro- verbial fat would be in the fire again.

To the grammatically sensitive, "He went to see The King and I" sounds odd, but then this class of person has

(South Carolina) NEWS AND COURIER

Mr. Eisenhower's 'FEPC' Decree

The Eisenhower administration has differed from the Truman administration largely in the matter of integrity and attitude toward business.

There have been no serious scandals within the present administration. Security risks are being weeded out of government. President Eisenhower repeatedly has shown respect and sympathy for the businessman, who was portrayed as something close to a national villain by the Dealers.

When it comes to the Negro question, however, there is little to choose between the handling of that problem by the Republicans and by the Democrats. Neither national party has shown the slightest regard for states rights in dealing with racial matters. Both have played disgraceful politics.

For instance, President Eisenhower recently issued an executive order which requires manufacturers to mix the races among their employes, if the manufacturers expect to do business with the government. The order applies not only to contractors, but to their sub-contractors.

This order is completely dictatorial. It seeks to do by executive fiat something that Congress has repeatedly refused to do by law. In effect, it means that Mr. Eisenhower has "enacted" the FEPC law, without the formality of sending the law to Congress.

Is his executive order unconstitutional? The Supreme Court, which already has ruled that the races must be mixed in schools, doubtless would say that it is entirely legal.

But, as Truman Sensing of the Southern States Industrial Council points out, ours is supposed to be a government by law and not by executive edict or judicial edict. If the President can mix races and control the economy through edicts, he has usurped the power of Congress.

The dangers are obvious. If it is established that a President can fix the rules under which the government buys materials, then we are paving the way for all kinds of abuses.

Suppose we should have as President an unscrupulous potential Hitler, who should rule that the government would buy no products from factories which employed Jews. If the law can be made to discriminate "in favor," it can be twisted to discriminate "against."

This is a matter which affects not only the South but all of the United States. Apparently we can look to neither party for support of the principles of a constitutional republic, in which certain rights are guaranteed to the states, and government is vested in executive, judicial and LEGISLATIVE branches.

RICHMOND, VA. TIMES DISPATCH

The South Needs Time to Integrate

When some 14 Southern Governors, or their official representatives, meet in Richmond next Thursday, on call of GOVERNOR STANLEY, to discuss the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools, they may try to agree on a statement to be presented to the court this Fall. Perhaps that statement will urge the highest tribunal in the land to allow a minimum of several years for the transition from segregated to nonsegregated schools.

Such a period of grace is absolutely essential to success, in areas where there is an appreciable number of colored people. Where the proportion of Negro school children is below 5 per cent it is probable that the transition can be made to work smoothly in a short time. Elsewhere the story is likely to be quite different.

Strong supporting evidence for this thesis is contained in an article by CABELL PHILLIPS published on May 30 by the New York *Times Magazine*. This article deals with the experience which the small town of Jeffersonville, Ind., across the Ohio River from Louisville, has had with integration over the past three years. All segregated schools were abolished by the Indiana Legislature, effective in 1951.

Jeffersonville, Ind., is in Clark County, and the county and town combined have a population of about 10 per cent colored. The prevailing attitude on the race question is comparable to that in Louisville or Richmond, says MR. PHILLIPS.

It is obvious, however, that the problem in Jeffersonville is far less acute than it will be in Richmond and in dozens of Virginia counties and cities, *where the proportion of Negroes is vastly beyond 10 per cent.*

Yet even in this Indiana town, MR. PHILLIPS concludes, on the basis of three years' experience with the practical outworking of integration, that *"it is wise to make the change gradually, beginning with the lower grades and working up over a three-to-six-year period to the high school level."*

This declaration conforms to the strongly held views of those Virginians and other Southerners who are studying the prospects facing the South, in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision. Any hasty forcing of the situation, before the ground can be properly prepared is likely to arouse such antagonisms and animosities as to end all hope of a satisfactory adjustment.

Another thing in the PHILLIPS article needs to be pondered. It is that fewer Negro schoolteachers are employed in Indiana today than was the case three years ago, when integration was voted by the State Legislature. In Jeffersonville not one of the 24 colored teachers is now employed in a full-time teaching capacity.

This is indeed tragic. These teachers, like their nearly 6,000 Negro counterparts in the public schools of Virginia, are fine citizens. It is important that they not be deprived of the positions for which they have trained themselves. The article to which we refer quotes a prominent Indiana school official as saying: "We just haven't had the nerve to try to put colored teachers into predominantly white classrooms."

Such has been the situation in this Middle Western State, and in a community of that State which is not more than 10 per cent colored. As we have pointed out before, there are fewer Negro teachers in Indiana and in all the other 30 nonsegregated States combined, than there are in Virginia alone at the present time.

The plight of the Negro teachers in Indiana is only one phase of the problem, but it is an important phase. It serves to point up the need for adequate time to fit a maximum number of colored teachers into the Southern schools.

For this and other reasons, the elements that are recklessly trying to pressure Virginia and the rest of the South into integrating all the public schools by next September, are the Negro's worst enemies.

Stanley Appoints Race Commission

GOVERNOR STANLEY has named a reasonably good bipartisan legislative commission to study the race problem in Virginia and recommend a course of action for the State, after the United States Supreme Court hands down its decrees outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Those decrees apparently will not be forthcoming until some time in 1955, since the court will not even set the date for argument on them until the opening of its October term. The decrees could affect drastically the school session which opens in September, 1955, and it is entirely conceivable that a special session of the General Assembly will have to be called prior to that time to deal with them.

This means that the 32-man legislative commission should begin its inquiry as promptly as possible, since the nature of the decrees could be such as to call for important decisions by the State Legislature prior to the opening of the schools slightly more than one year hence.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH has expressed the hope that GOVERNOR STANLEY would name a citizens' commission to study this problem, and that this commission would include both whites and Negroes. A commission composed of legislators and nonlegislators would have had certain advantages over one composed entirely of members of the General Assembly. It seemed desirable that the group include qualified representatives of Virginia's Negro citizens, who numbered 734,211 in the 1950 census out of the State's total population of 3,318,680, or between one-fifth and one-fourth.

It is taken for granted that Negroes will have an adequate opportunity to express themselves before the commission, along with other Virginians. Yet this cannot give them the feeling of participating in the group's decisions that membership on that body would have done.

The best thought of the State, both white and colored, will have to be brought to bear on this problem, for solutions are going to be far from easy. Something which might appear wise and feasible in a Southwest Virginia county with 2 per cent colored population isn't going to be at all possible in a Southside or Tidewater county with a population more than 50 per cent Negro.

Everybody concerned, including the Supreme Court, should remember that.

Why a Constitutional Convention?

It is encouraging that the only one of Virginia's 10 congressional districts which seems to want to call a constitutional convention to deal with the problem of segregation in the schools, is the Fourth District of Southside Virginia. This district is, of course, the one with the highest percentage of Negro population.

No appreciable sentiment for such a convention seems to have been expressed in the First District, which includes the lower Tidewater counties from the James River northward to the Potomac. These counties also are heavily populated with Negroes.

A constitutional convention would serve no useful purpose, and it is not clear why legislators and others from the Fourth District who attended the meeting last Saturday night at Petersburg think a convention would accomplish anything.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LINDSAY ALMOND says he sees no reason to have a convention—although he has been emphatic in declaring that he believes it will be possible to work out the problem of integration satisfactorily within the law. He has also said that he does not think Virginia could give up its public school system under any such arrangement as those proposed in Georgia and South Carolina.

The Fourth District is the only one which, thus far, has convened a meeting similar to that brought together at Petersburg by CONGRESSMAN WATKINS M. ABBITT.

As a matter of fact, it appears that in several districts the Negroes will be admitted to the white schools without serious objections. These are the areas in Northern Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley and the Southwest where the percentage of Negro school enrollment is below 10 per cent—sometimes far below that figure. There are 32 Valley and Southwest counties, and all of them are below the 10 per cent level, as are Arlington and Fairfax Counties.

The cities with less than 10 per cent are Bristol, Buena Vista, Colonial Heights, Falls Church, Radford, Virginia Beach and Waynesboro.

All of which is clear evidence that the approach to the problem in Virginia is going to be an extremely varied one. With 34 counties, or most of them, reportedly willing to admit the small minority of Negroes promptly to the white schools, it would seem that the segregation pattern will break down in about one-third of the State as soon as the Supreme Court's decrees are entered, and the State Board of Education gives the word that integration is legal.

In such areas as the Fourth District, it will then become necessary to work out a plan that is within the law, and at the same time is reasonably acceptable to both races. This isn't going to be easy, but given good will on both sides and adequate time, it ought to be possible.

NAACP Pushing Dixie Too Hard

The announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that it will petition local school boards throughout the South to eliminate all segregation in the public schools at the opening of the next session in September, isn't going to help toward a solution of the delicate interracial questions with which we Southerners are confronted.

The United States Supreme Court, which handed down the far-reaching segregation decision last Monday, evidently does not expect integration by next September. This was made clear when it directed that there be argument by counsel at the October term as to the time when the court's ruling abolishing segregation should be made effective.

September, 1955, is generally regarded as the earliest date when the court's decree will require the elimination of segregation in any of the 17 States affected. As a matter of fact, the court should allow much more time than that in some areas.

The NAACP's decision to press for integration a few months hence is in direct contradiction to the assurances given by DR. CHANNING TOBIAS, chairman of that organization's board of directors, in his keynote address on Saturday in Atlanta to NAACP leaders gathered there from the 17 States. DR. TOBIAS said:

> Let it not be said of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment. It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized and that without any sacrifice of basic principles the spirit of give-and-take characterize the discussions.

Scarcely had these words echoed through the hall, when the leaders of the NAACP who had heard them apparently decided to disregard them. They determined to petition every local school board in the areas where segregation has heretofore prevailed for abolition of segregation this coming September!

True, the NAACP is merely petitioning for such action, since the Supreme Court has entered no decree, and local school boards are under no compulsion to grant the organization's request. But it is dismaying that NAACP leaders are so out of touch with reality as to imagine that such petitions will have any appreciable effect except to irritate the members of the boards to which they are addressed.

It is altogether possible, even probable, that in a good many school districts where the number of Negroes is almost negligible, the few colored school children in the district will be invited into the white schools this Fall. However, this will not happen because the NAACP requests it, but because the members of the tegration are relatively simple. But in those areas where exist, and where years will be required those leaders can well afford not to work them out, the NAACP petition will merely prove annoying and irritating. The school board members will be justified in asking just what the point was in having the organization's board chairman hold out the olive branch on Saturday, if the conciliatory sentiments he expressed were slated to be tossed overboard on Sunday.

Since the Supreme Court has rendered the antisegregation ruling which the NAACP leaders sought,

Moving Too Fast in D. C. Schools?

Officials of the District of Columbia have given the impression that segregation in the public schools of the District may be abolished at the opening of the next school session in September.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has told the District commissioners that he hopes the nation's capital will be a model for other areas that have changeover problems growing out of the Supreme Court's ruling last Monday outlawing segregation in the public schools. However, there is nothing in the published accounts to indicate that the President insisted on complete integration by September.

Many who are familiar with the situation in Washington feel that the achievement of workable integration of the entire public school system there in the next few months will be virtually impossible. They feel that any attempt to move so rapidly is likely to encounter the gravest obstacles, and to bring extremely unsatisfactory results for both races.

It may not be generally known that there are more Negro children than white children in the public schools of Washington. The 800,000 people in the District were only 35 per cent Negro in 1950, but the school population was 51 per cent Negro. This is the largest proportion of colored public school children in any city in the United States with more than 100,000 population.

Yet, in the face of this delicate situation, there is serious talk of trying to integrate the schools of the District completely by next September. Any such scheme appears at this distance to be extremely unwise, and disruptive of good race relations.

Race relations in the District have revolved until recently about an almost rigid segregation pattern. Until a few years ago, Washington theaters, hotels, restaurants and recreation areas maintained a strict color bar, and there has been, and is now, considerable race feeling in the city.

Is it conceivable, in view of this background, that the District commissioners, the board of education and the other responsible officials think that in a matter of months the 49 per cent of white school children can be integrated with the 51 per cent of Negro children?

It has been authoritatively estimated that Washington has less residential segregation than any American city with a sizeable Negro population. This means that it is geographically difficult to send most Negro children to one school and most white children to another—an arrangement which has worked well in New York, Chicago and other cities of the North. It would seem, therefore, that children of the two races, in almost equal numbers, may be thrown together in the schools this Fall.

This appears to be a potentially dangerous plan, and one that has not had sufficient careful consideration from leaders of both races. If the earliest target date for integration were set for a year from September, there would be a great deal more opportunity for arriving at adjustments through planning and interracial conferences, and ultimate satisfaction with integration doubtless would be promoted. As a matter of fact, a year from September may be too soon.

Cautious Counsel in Mississippi

Much to their credit, the people of Mississippi are not rushing blindly into acceptance of the proposal to abolish the state's public schools as a "last resort" means of maintaining segregation.

Ever since the legislature proposed that the constitution be amended to permit abolition of the public school system, rumblings of opposition to this extreme plan have been heard. That opposition now seems to have crystallized in the formation by a group of educators and legislators of "The Committee of Friends of a Segregated Public School System."

As the name indicates, this group is not advocating integration. It simply refuses to be stampeded into an uncharted course of action that could create new problems potentially as grave as any it supposedly would solve.

Sponsors of the school abolition movement are said to be surprised at the extent of this opposition and are stepping up their efforts for a favorable vote in the referendum which they set for December 21 in the obvious nope that nobody would be interested in making a fight during the holiday season.

For our part, the surprising thing would have been a lack of enlightened opposition to this far-reaching proposal.

At best, doing away with the public schools and supporting a system of "private" schools with public funds would seem to be a subterfuge so flagrant that it could not last longer than the time required to test it in court. While this might buy a little time, it also would very probably put a damper on efforts to deal with the problem more realistically.

And at worst, the scheme could seriously disrupt and damage both a school system that has been generations in building and the education of boys and girls upon whom the future of Mississippi so largely depends. The consequences of this attempt to cloak a naked sham with legality cannot be accurately foreseen, and the attempts of its sponsors to assure the people that it would not harm their educational system sound less than wholly convincing.

Whether the opposition's doubts that the amendment "can win voter support" will be substantiated is problematical, in view of the prejudices and pressures involved. Thanks to the voices of caution now being raised, however, Mississippians will at least vote fully forewarned of the serious risks being courted.

Science Without Prejudice

The Giles County Medical Society has done itself and the medical profession a credit by admitting to membership the only two Negro physicians in that county.

For Dr. W. A. Lewis and Dr. D. M. Spotwood, the action is not only a recognition of their professional competence but an assurance that henceforth they will have, as one of them explains it, "access to all the scientific papers and findings of other physicians."

Thus will they be better equipped to pursue the humanitarian profession they share with their white colleagues. And in this respect, it would be difficult to challenge the medical society's conclusion that there "is no reason for racial prejudice in scientific endeavor."

Both Dr. Lewis and Dr. Spotwood seem to have long enjoyed the respect of the Giles medical community. "They were admitted," the society has stated, "on the basis of education, training, experience, standing in the community and the excellent job they are doing for our colored people."

That they merit such confidence is not to be doubted. Dr. Lewis has practiced in Giles county for 46 years. And Dr. Spotwood, whose experience there covers a briefer ten years, comments that he would "rather practice medicine here than anywhere else in the world."

Although Negro doctors have been admitted to white medical societies in some other Southern states, the Giles county group is the first to take this forward step in Tennessee. In so doing, it has set an example that medical societies elsewhere in the state could well follow.

In Mississippi, a Latter-Day Klan

Nowhere in the South are reason and understanding more needed in finding a peaceful solution to the school segregation problem than in Mississippi, where Negroes make up about 45 per cent of the total population.

Unhappily, however, the very anithesis of reason and understanding is reflected in a statewide organization which has been formed since the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Ostensibly, the "citizens council" is out to keep down "agitation." As is so often the case with such groups, however, this one threatens to become the chief source of agitation itself. And in following a pattern ominously reminiscent of the Ku Klux Klan, it stands to add immeasurably to Mississippi's problem by using the school issue to reopen old racial sores.

As in the Klan, membership in the "citizens council"—which is being organized county-by-county—is secret. Its methods sound equally familiar.

The "council," one of its clandestine members has said for publication, will try to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for any problem that may arise." This means, the word "anticipate" suggests, that the latter-day version of the bedsheet brigade will take the initiative. And the type of "legal" action it has in mind may be judged from its announced aims to apply "economic pressure to trouble makers" and to maintain white primary elections.

The resort to such undisguised tactics of racial intimidation can only add more trouble to a situation that is going to be extremely troublesome at best. And not even in Mississippi can one problem be solved by using it as a pretext to create others.

Sitting It Out Will Solve Nothing

For the educators and officials of Tennessee, a piece of particularly timely advice has come out of the Atlanta meeting at which school superintendents and board of education members from 11 Southern states explored problems arising from the Supreme Court's segregation decision.

Advance in public school racial integration, Editor Harry Ashmore of the *Arkansas Gazette* told the group, "should be measured realistically in terms of good faith and understanding of the local situation."

"The important thing," he explained, "is to realize that at this stage an honest effort by communities with large Negro populations to work out a plan that is harmonious and fair within the requirements of the law is just as much an accomplishment as is voluntary and full compliance with the law by a community with a small Negro population."

For this reason, the author of the Ford Foundation report entitled "The Negro and the Schools" emphasized the need for the attorneys general of the Southern states to file briefs with the Supreme Court setting forth the local problems in each state and the time factor involved in any desegregation program.

* * *

Inasmuch as the Supreme Court has specifically invited such briefs for consideration before entering its final orders on the segregation decision, the course Mr. Ashmore urges would seem to be only a natural way to take advantage of an unusual opportunity.

The fact is, however, that at this very time there are reports from Capitol Hill here in Nashville that responsible officials are divided on whether Tennessee should even file a brief, much less what recommendations should be made.

Reportedly, a tentative proposal to begin integration at the first grade level and then move upward a year at a time has met such an unfavorable response that the whole question is being re-examined. And one body of opinion, it is said, holds that Tennessee would be better advised to submit no plan at all than to argue for one that might be found unworkable or undesirable. Moreover, the question of whether the state can speak for the local school systems with any degree of certainty has been raised.

* * *

Admittedly, these are thorny problems.

It is difficult to believe, however, that a solution to the broader problem is going to be made any the easier by assuming the role of spectator as the Supreme Court decides how its

historic decision may be translated into practical terms.

The state is very much an interested party. And it is to its own advantage that, whatever obstacles encountered, it make known not only that interest but its present thoughts on esolving the problem at issue.

There is no reason the filing of a brief should be regarded as binding the state irrevocably to a specific course of action. It would seem, however, that a plan suited to Tennessee's needs would be more likely to emerge if the state itself participated in its formulation by outlining the local problems and then submitting recommendations based on the most responsible thinking at this time.

This is not guaranteed to produce a satisfactory answer, but it would at least demonstrate the "good faith" and "honest effort" of which Mr. Ashmore spoke. And it would dispel any erroneous impression that the erroneous party to the Su-

NEW ORLEANS, LA. TIMES PICAYUNE

Segregation Decision

Imponderables raised by the supreme court antisegregation school decision throw doubt on its long-term effect. As to the immediate future, the decision will do no service either to education or racial accommodation.

In the states where most United States Negroes live, the public school systems face the prospect of considerable turmoil for some time to come. In the course of efforts to preserve some of the lines of separation, the ensuing strife probably will react unfavorably on public school support and multiply problems with which the schools are already faced. At the same time the upsurge of interest in private schools may result in increasing the total financial burden of education on the people.

The disappointment and frustration of a majority of Southerners at the revolutionary overturn of practice and usage cannot immediately result in the improvement of race relations. In the South the people must be concerned with concrete results of the antisegregation decision rather than the theory of the court that segregation has an undesirable effect on the psychological and mental attitude of the Negro children. Those results pose the need of a policy under which education can go forward rather than retreat. Probably no such policy can be enunciated but, rather, will just have to develop.

We think it will be hard for many people to follow the court's reasoning. It said educational conditions and needs had changed since the 1896 decision that "equal facilities" satisfied the 14th Amendment. Since facilities are now in fact approximately equal, it would seem that the conditions of the amendment would be more fully satisfied than ever before. The court resorted to the doctrine that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." This, no doubt, was the basis for Sen. Russell's statement that the court was abusing its judicial power by making law instead of passing upon the law.

But neither cavil nor just complaint at the court's action helps to solve our problem. The court ventured deliberately into this area of policy redetermination and acted unanimously. By deciding to call for briefs and arguments on when and how its decision should be effected, it indicates it is as much lost as anybody about how to achieve its purpose with the minimum possible damage to education and disturbance of the people.

All the South can do—all that the states and localities can do—is shoulder the burden the court has placed upon them and work soberly to redirect their educational effort along lines that will be acceptable to all and at the same time will preserve its vitality.

Answer Gladly Given

Rep. W. Gilbert Faulk of Ouachita parish raised a question in the Legislature on Tuesday to which The Times-Picayune gladly gives its answer.

Referring to an advertisement against segregation bills pending at Baton Rouge which was placed by the Southern Conference Education Fund, the legislator said, "There may be some good reason why The Times-Picayune has to take such ads, but I am just calling it to your attention."

Yes, Rep. Faulk, there is a good reason.

Advertising columns of The Times-Picayune, as well as news columns, are open to opposing sides in controversies of public interest. Were they open to only one side, our readers would be denied the opportunity to form their own conclusions.

On Sunday, July 4, The Times-Picayune New Orleans States published an advertisement for parents of children attending private and parochial schools advocating the retention of separate schools for whites and Negroes.

On Tuesday, July 6, The Times-Picayune published the advertisement mentioned by Rep. Faulk, advocating integration of whites and Negroes in one school system. This advertisement was placed by Aubrey Williams and James A. Dombrowski, representing the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc.

Rep. Faulk observed that "some of the New Orleans boys tell me that this (the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc.) is a Communist front."

To the best of our knowledge, the fund has not been found guilty of violating any law of the United States. Several of its leaders have been accused by members of Congress of having Communist sympathies, but so far as we know none of them has been convicted in court.

Under the circumstances, the sound practice of considering a man innocent until he is proved guilty must prevail.

Editorially, The Times-Picayune has gone on record as believing that the decision of the US supreme court finding segregation unconstitutional was a bad decision.

Just because we do not agree with persons who advocate a point of view in conflict with our own does not mean that we should close our columns to their expressions.

America has grown great on differences of opinion, freely and honestly expressed. Suppression of opinions will hurt, not help, all of us.

When all men think alike, no one thinks very much.

Constitutional Amendments

For Tax Shift—Separate School Program

Propositions dealing with Orleans school taxes and segregation together with a minor playground proposal are discussed in this column on the constitutional amendments.

No. 14 provides that the secretary-treasurer of the playground district of the Calcasieu Community Center shall furnish a $5000 bond. We make no recommendation on this proposition.

14 The bond required heretofore has been considered too large and too costly. We haven't seen any authoritative explanation of why this trivial matter should be in the constitution.

No. 15 (along with No. 20) affects the shift of taxes from the Orleans levee board to the Orleans schools, and we urge its ratification.

15 This proposition affects only Orleans parish. It was originated and extensively considered in the city. It has the recommendation of a citizens' committee assigned to the problem of finding badly needed school revenue. All 20 Orleans representatives in the Legislature and seven out of eight senators supported it. No. 15 permits the school board to impose one and a half mills additional taxes from 1955 to 1959, and another mill and a half in 1960 and thereafter. The amendment would become effective only if No. 20, reducing the levee board taxes by similar amounts, is ratified.

The tax shift of a mill and a half next year will produce about $1,100,000 annually for the school board and this revenue along with the stepped up appropriations from the state and

some additional revenue from larger city assessments, will enable the board to balance its operating budget. This millage transfer, we believe, will not impoverish the levee board, which now collects a tax of five and a half mills and has other revenue to make up total receipts ranging from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year. The additional millage transfer in 1960 will be largely a "wash item" so far as the levee board is concerned because in that year it will cease to pay the Dock Board about $925,000 a year as a contribution to the board's interest obligations on its debt.

The school building program will also benefit by the amendment. Authority to issue $3,000,000 of unissued bonds is renewed and the taxes will make possible another $11,000,000 of financing which also is authorized.

No. 16 is the segregation amendment and we recommend its ratification.

This proposition invokes the police power of the state, guaranteed by the Tenth Amendment of the federal constitution, to legalize the retention of separate white and Negro schools—this in the interest of "public health, morals, better education and peace and good order—and not because of race." It is intended to be the legal foundation for what Governor Kennon describes as a "parallel" rather than a segregated system.

16

Acts 555 and 556 of 1954 define the duties and procedures of the state board of education and the local school officials for regulating attendance and the assignment of pupils to schools. Apparently the validity of these acts is dependent in part on the ratification of No. 16.

The amendment, we believe, is entitled to the support of the electorate as a means of preserving the quality of education in the state as well as an effort to prevent friction and preserve order and good will among the people. Whatever may be the ultimate solutions of the problems raised by the supreme court decision, we are not relieved of the obligation to apply interim measures as seems wise to alleviate the difficulties that face the state.

Discussion of the constitutional amendments will continue from day to day.

Preacher goes to police—

Plot to blast Tallapoosa Negro school reported

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Oct. 26 —(AP)— A plot to "bomb segregation out of existence" by blowing up a new $200,000 Negro high school has been reported here by a Negro Baptist minister.

The Rev. M. Nunn, 60, told police he was asked to carry out the bombing last week by two unidentified men, one a white man and the other a Negro.

He said they told him the school bombing was part of a "master plan" which will be carried out in four other unnamed Southern states. They told him he had been picked to "lead the fight on segregation" in this area," Rev. Nunn said.

THE NEGRO MINISTER, pastor of the Great Bethel Baptist Church and a Tallapoosa County Negro leader, said he refused to take part in the scheme when the men approached him at his home Oct. 18. He reported the matter to police when they urged him again in a telephone message last Thursday.

Alexander City Mayor Joe Robinson said police are making periodic inspections at the Negro school and have been checking all strangers in this area.

He said the recently-completed school was built without federal funds.

Rev. Nunn said the two men first approached him as he was leaving the postoffice here. He said he invited them to his home when they asked him for "a conference."

HE DESCRIBED BOTH MEN as about 50 years old, well dressed and apparently well educated. He said they were driving a yellow 1948 sedan but he was unable to get the tag number.

They advised him to get two men to help him blow up the school, the Baptist preacher continued, and added:

"Remember this is a big thing and we will pay you well."

They also asked him to organize a group to distribute anti-segregation literature, Nunn said. He quoted them as saying they were out to make "converts" of Negro leaders in the South, and that "the plan" calls for "getting rid of Negro school buildings in this section" and thus force school authorities to end classroom segregation.

ALTHOUGH NO CONNECTION could be established with Rev. Nunn's report, two small Dallas County Negro schools were burned earlier this month in what State Deputy Tom Hall described as "arson cases."

Preacher Tells Of Proposition By 2 Strangers

'Master Plan' Due In 4 Other States, Plotters Explain

Special To The Advertiser

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Oct. 25—The Alexander City Police Department is checking on all strangers and making a regular patrol of the area of a new Negro high school following a threat the building would be bombed.

Mayor Joe Robinson told The Advertiser tonight he was taking "every precaution" to safeguard the school facility after two unidentified men, one a white man and the other a Negro, suggested a plan to a local Negro to bomb the structure.

The mayor said no federal funds were used in the school's construction and it was recently completed at a cost of $200,000.

Mayor Robinson said the threat was revealed to the Alexander City Police Department by the Rev. M. Nunn, pastor of the Great Bethel Baptist Church. Robinson said Nunn is a "respected Negro leader in Tallapoosa county.

Story Told Mayor

The mayor said Nunn told him this story:

New Alex City Negro School Threatened With Bomb Attack

Two men approached Nunn last Monday night as he was leaving the post office and they asked Nunn for a conference. He advised them to come to his home and it was there they told him of their mission.

They said they had singled out Nunn to do the "bombing job" because he had been picked to lead the fight on segregation in this section.

Their plan, as outlined to the pastor, was to "get rid of all the Negro school buildings in this section." Thereby they would force school authorities to abolish segregation in this section because there would be no school buildings for Negro children to use, Nunn said.

Four Other States

They also told Nunn this master plan also was to be put into effect in four other southern states, but they refused to name the states.

Nunn said he told the two men the Negro high school was one of the best in the state and had just been completed at a big cost with his own race contributing many dollars toward the building fund. "What about that?" he inquired.

Nunn said the white man replied, "Bomb it out of existence. Get two other men to help you and some night real soon blow the thing up. Remember this is a big thing and we will pay you well for this work."

Nunn added after listening to the pair for some time he told them their proposal was an insult to him and his race and invited them to leave his house.

Small Sacrifice

He said one of the men pointed out, "A sacrifice like this building is nothing compared to what will be given you when segregation is ended here in the schools and this will not be the only place where this thing will happen. We have already begun to work on this time program."

Nunn also was asked to sponsor a group to distribute segregation literature in this section. They told him they were out to make "converts" of Negro leaders of the South. He said he thought the two men were working for the Communist Party.

Nunn added he contacted the police department after he received a telephone call from one of the men Thursday following the first visit Monday. The police department has been on the alert since Saturday.

Both Well-Dressed

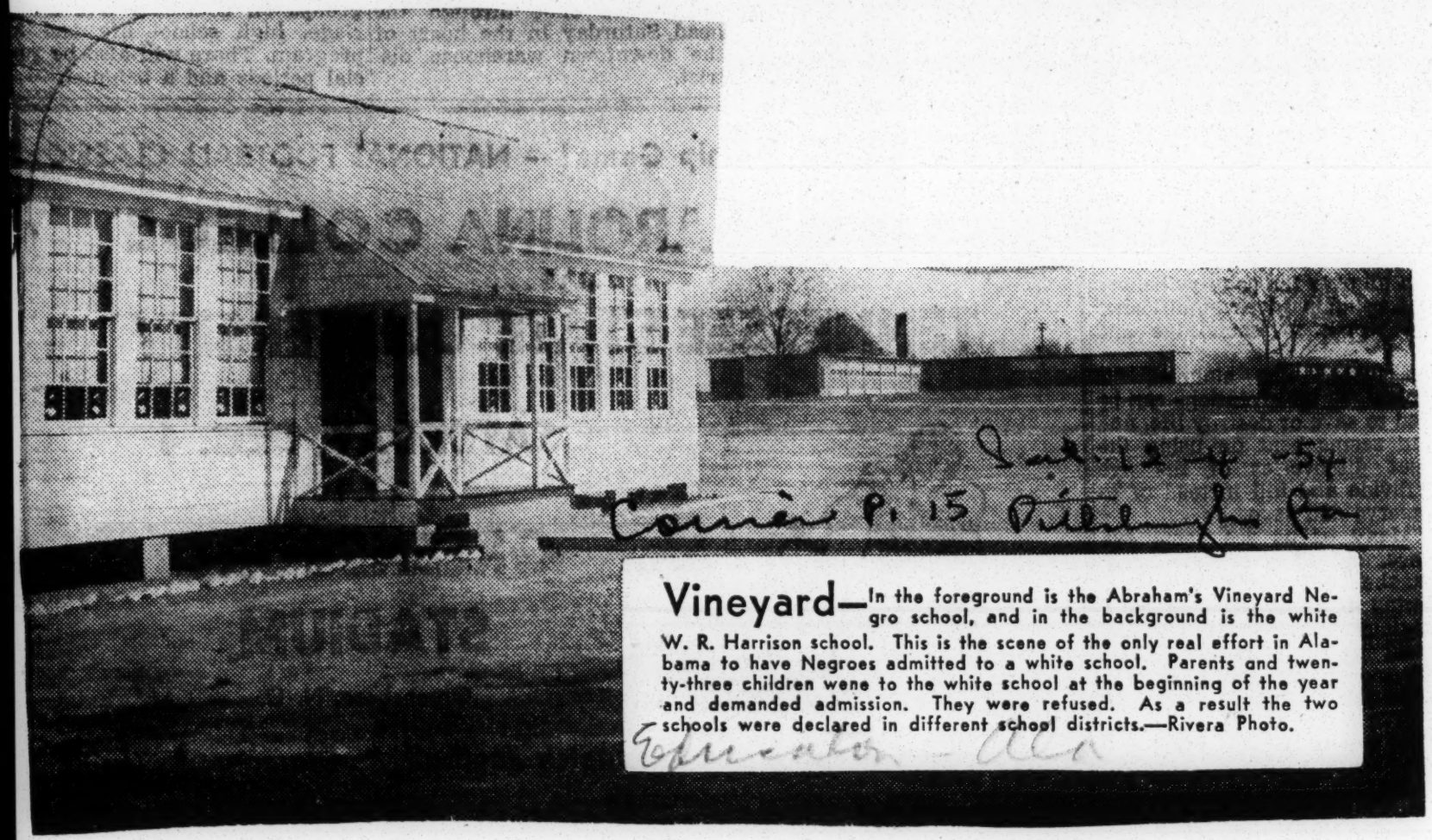
Nunn described the white man as being about 50, ruddy complexion, well-dressed and well-educated. The Negro was about the same age and well-dressed.

They were driving a 1948 Dodge sedan but Nunn said he could not obtain the license number.

Nunn is 60 years old and has lived in this section about 37 years.

There were indications the proposed bombing of the school here tied in with the burning of two schools in Dallas county earlier this month.

The fires at the two Dallas county schools were described as arson cases by State Deputy Fire Marshal Tom Hall after an investigation. Gov. Gordon Persons has posted a $400 reward for capture and conviction of the persons who set the two Dallas county fires.



Vineyard—In the foreground is the Abraham's Vineyard Negro school, and in the background is the white W. R. Harrison school. This is the scene of the only real effort in Alabama to have Negroes admitted to a white school. Parents and twenty-three children wene to the white school at the beginning of the year and demanded admission. They were refused. As a result the two schools were declared in different school districts.—Rivera Photo.

Persons Refuses 'Special Call'; School Situation Worries Ala.

Journal & Constitution Section 4-E

Governor and Nominee Folsom Both Oppose Abolishing Present System

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, the Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16—Gov. Gordon Persons' refusal to call a special session of the Alabama Legislature to consider the school segregation problem left observers guessing what action would be taken now to meet the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on this touchy question.

The governor, who has been subjected to strong pressure for several weeks to call an extraordinary session, said he had no intention of convening the present legislators because they would not have sufficient time to adopt a workable plan.

They go out of office in little more than two weeks, with their terms expiring the day after the Nov. 2 general election when a new legislature will be formally chosen. Terms of its members begin Nov. 3.

Some think that Gov. Persons, whose term as governor runs through Jan. 17, might call the new legislature into special session in November or early December. Their reasoning is that since members of the incoming House and Senate would necessarily have to wrestle with the segregation problem anyway, regardless of any action by the outgoing legislators, they logically should be the ones to tackle it.

But the convening of the incoming legislature by the outgoing governor is considered unlikely, unless requested by the incoming governor.

Folsom Keeps Silent

Former Gov. James E. Folsom, Democratic nominee for a second term, is virtually certain to win over his Republican opponent, Tom Abernethy, on Nov. 2. And Folsom has not given the slightest indication he would like to see the legislature which will serve during his second term adopt a special session before he takes office.

Mr. Folsom, like Gov. Persons, does not want to see Alabama's public school system abolished. And this was another reason why the present governor refused to call a special session. He felt that its abolition would have been a certain result of a special session.

A legislative interim committee set up last year to study how to maintain segregation, in case of just such a decision as the Supreme Court handed down, asked Gov. Persons to call a special session to consider proposals

ALABAMA

recommended by it. A State Bar Assn. group worked with the legislative committee, which is headed by State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham lawyer, and joined in the recommendations.

Chairman Boutwell said a "workable" plan was submitted several weeks ago to the governor. He said it did not call for outright abolition of public schools. But it embodied a constitutional amendment proposal to permit the abolition of public schools and pave the way for state-supported private schools to take their place.

Sen. Boutwell said that under this plan, parents would be given freedom of choice to send their children to all-white schools, all-Negro schools or to mixed schools.

Persons Gives Reasons

Gov. Persons, who said over and over that abolition of segregation in the classroom in Alabama is "unthinkable," outlined reasons for not calling a special session, in a letter to State Rep. Wallace D. Malone, Dothan banker. He is a "lame duck" member of the present House.

Rep. Malone said he polled 138 of the 141 members of the present House and Senate, and that 5 favored an immediate special session.

In his letter to Malone, Gov. Persons pointed out the short time until present legislators go out of office, adding:

"It is, therefore, manifestly unfair to expect the present legislature to adopt a workable plan in less than three weeks."

But he also emphasized to reporters that he would feel no hesitancy at calling a special session "on a day's notice," if he became convinced that a "workable plan" had been drafted. He hastily added he did not mean to infer that the Boutwell committee report was not workable.

Rep. Malone lashed back at Gov. Persons for refusing to call a special session, asserting he was ending his term in "shabby evasion" by not acting to help solve the segregation problem.

Governor's Explanation

Mr. Malone all but said he thought the governor's refusal was an attempt to let the issue ride until Folsom becomes governor in January.

Gov. Persons, is commenting on a statement by Rep. Malone that the present legislature could "handle the situation a lot better than the next legislature," had this to say:

"In the first place, many able members of the present legislature have been renominated by thir home folks to again represent them for the next four years.

"In fact, there will be 62 members of the new legislature who who have served in previous legislatures. The other members are fresh from the people. They know what the people want and it is unfair for you to insinuate that the new members and the returning members are less interested in solving the problem of sgregation than yourself."

Gov. Persons also made it plain that any legislation would be premature before the Supreme Court returns final decrees in the segregation cases. These are not expected for several weeks.

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

REV.M. MUNN WOULD BOMB ALL NEGRO BUILDINGS TO ELIMINATE BIAS

Would Eliminate Bias by Bombing All-Negro Bldgs.

Munn
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala.—(ANP)—A local Negro minister was supposedly approached last week by two men with a plan to blow up a new $200,000 Negro high school here.

According to the Rev. M. Munn, the minister, the scheme was part of a plot to "bomb segregation out of existence." He said the master plan calls for similar bombings in four other states. The Alexander explosion was supposed to touch off the chain reaction.

Sat. 11-6-54

THE REV. MR. MUNN is pastor of Great Bethel Baptist Church.

He said the men, one Negro and the other white, told him they were out to make "converts" of Negro leaders in the South and that "the plan" calls for eliminating classroom jim-crow by "getting rid of Negro school buildings in this section."

He said he was first approached with the scheme Oct. 18 while leaving the local post office. At the time, the men, whom he described as about fifty years old, well-groomed and seemingly educated, asked for "a conference" and he invited them to his home. There, they laid bare their plans, he said.

He was to get two men to help him blow up the school and organize a group to distribute anti-segregation literature, the pastor said.

The Rev. Mr. Munn said the men also told him to "remember this is a big thing and we will pay you well." They departed in a yellow 1948 sedan, but the minister said he was unable to get the license number.

* * *

THE NEWLY built school, which the minister was supposed to bomb, was built without Federal funds.

The Rev. Mr. Munn said he reported the matter to local police.

As a result of the minister's disclosure, Mayor Joe Alexander reported that police are making periodic inspections of the school. So far, they have uncovered nothing.

Plan to preserve segregation—

Teachers hear Boutwell group report

Birmingham classroom teachers today had been given a preview of the Boutwell committee school segregation plan. Sen. Albert Boutwell read the report to the teachers yesterday. It will be released officially Thursday.

The report recommends to the State Legislature three constitutional amendments to maintain segregation in Alabama's public schools.

The proposed amendments would:

1. Give the Legislature "flexibility" and freedom in handling operation of public schools, and would make mixed schools "possible" in Alabama.

2. It would make all school officials "judicial officers" of the state and thus protect them from legal action brought against them, and would also furnish school officials free legal counsel from the state attorney generals' office.

3. A third amendment would delegate to local school authorities the power and right to grant public aid to private schools. Sen. Boutwell described this third measure as "a last resort."

THE REPORT IS the result of six months of work by a six-member interim committee of the state Legislature. Their assignment was made last May when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled racial segregation in public schools unlawful.

THE REPORT scores compulsory integration in schools here as "intolerable and impossible" and raps what it calls "an attempt to use Alabama's children and schools as a means for "coercing integration." Any attempt to enforce compulsory integration in Alabama's schools could only have the "most shocking consequences," the report says.

The proposed Constitutional amendments would give white as well as Negro students the right to attend schools of their own race, or mixed schools, but it would not make attendance at mixed schools compulsory.

And, as a last resort, school boards could use the third amendment to implement a system of subsidizing individual white and Negro students in private schools.

INTEGRATION GOING SMOOTHLY IN PHOENIX WHERE BLACK, WHITE AND SPANISH CHILDREN ENROLL

Second Yar of Mixed Schools rPoceeds in Maricola Valley Without Single Hitch

GEAR REPORTS FEW PROTESTS TO NEW ARRANGEMENT

(By BOB LORD)

PHOENIX. — Thousands of Valley children returned to fully-integrated schools today, and administrators said the switchover was going "very smoothly."

Elimination of racial segregation was started in the Phoenix area a year ago when Phoenix Elementary and Phoenix High school districts began a program of permisive integration.

THIS YEAR, following rulings by Maricopa County Superior Court and the U. S. Supreme Court, segregation was abandoned altogether.

Dr. Harold L. Gear, superintendent of the high schools system, said he has received only a few protests about the district's integration program for teachers.

"OUR NEGRO teachers are apparently being well received by both white and Negro students," he said.

In Roosevelt district south of the Salt River, T. G. Barr, supt., said there has been "no difficulty."

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

Six Segregation States Plan Bid for Gradual Mixing

ATLANTA—(AP)—Despite a stern warning from South Carolina's elder statesman, Gov. James F. Byrnes, at least six states will ask the Supreme Court for gradual mixing of White and Negro children in classrooms.

The court will hear arguments Dec. 6 on means of putting into effect its ruling of last May 17 outlawing public school segregation.

Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Maryland, Kansas and Oklahoma will appeal for sufficient time and some degree of local option in working out the problem of complying with the ruling.

In response to the anti-segregation decision, integration already is under way in many of the 20 areas where segregation was practiced.

But it has proved painful in a few instances and segregation flared as an issue in Ohio where racial separation long has been illegal.

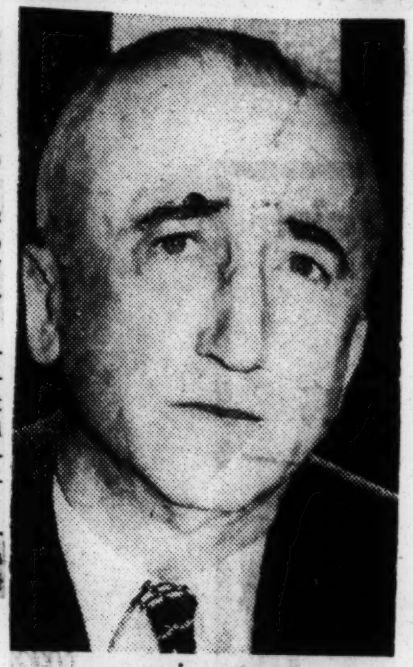
Taking note of disturbances which accompanied integration in Delaware and West Virginia, and the Ohio incident, Byrnes said that such events in areas with small Negro populations are strong arguments in favor of the continuance of segregated schools.

If there is such feeling in the border and northern states with their slight Negro populations, he said, far more serious situations will arise "in such counties as Clarendon in this state" where Negroes outnumber Whites about 10 to 1.

Meanwhile, pressure for immediate steps to end segregation mounted as new demands for admission to previously all-White schools came from Negroes in Alabama and Oklahoma.

The incidents to which Gov. Byrnes referred appeared to be subsiding in face of quick and determined action by authorities. Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware personally took a hand.

Boggs demanded that the Milford High School, center of mounting tension after a racial flareup, be reopened Monday "without incident," to both White and Negro students. "I must say frankly," he declared, "that law and order will be preserved."



GOV. JAMES BYRNES
... despite his warnings

Delaware has ordered integration of its schools, but the state school board said Milford did not comply with a directive requiring state board approval of integration plans.

Strikes by students in several West Virginia high schools over admission of Negroes apparently were all but over with no new incidents. West Virginia makes integration optional with local boards and several counties have de-segregated with no trouble. Others are awaiting final Supreme court action.

In Ohio, Gov. Frank Lausche said there are some instances of segregation and added "every child is entitled to be treated on an equal basis in our schools."

Most of the segregation states will not participate in the Dec. 6 arguments before the supreme court, a survey showed Saturday. But two of them, Arizona and New Mexico, which had partial segregation, have eliminated even that.

Kentucky will not appear, but officials have said the state will make every effort to comply with the court ruling when it is final.

Missouri is eliminating its few areas of segregation without incident and also will not appear.

Kansas likewise is integrating, but will ask the court to recognize its program and afford time for completion.

Oklahoma is preparing to end segregation, but needs a constitutional amendment to change its complex tax structure and will ask the court to recognize its financial difficulties.

South Carolina will not participate in the arguments.

Virginia will appear, but Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., would not disclose the nature of his remarks. He has said however that he believes no school child in Virginia will be compelled to attend school with another race. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley has frequently declared he will use every legal means to preserve segregation.

Somewhat in the same situation is Texas, whose attorney general, John Ben Shepperd, will either file a brief or appear personally. But Gov. Allen Shivers, who recently won renomination, has pledged that no White and Negro children will attend school together so long as he is governor.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia also will boycott the hearing on the ground that to participate might morally bind the state to comply with the final decree.

EDUCATION 1954 GENERAL

School Issue Becomes Confused In South, Milford Brings Bias Back

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 10-9-54 P.-3

The issue of segregated public schools, in the last few weeks, has become somewhat confused.

The scattered pattern previously set by schools which began integrating Negro and white students following the Suprome Court decision on May 17, has partially changed.

A few of the borderline Dixie schools that were once white, but began admitting Negroes when the 1954 school year started, are white once more.

Probably the only phase of the public school issue that has not changed in the last several weeks is the actual objective of the Supreme Court's decision that outlawed segregation of Negro and white children.

It is a matter of record now that Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi are bitterly opposed to integrating their schools, while cities such as St. Louis and Washington have made remarkable progress, without friction, in mixing Negro and white students in public school classrooms.

But there are cities that showed, at first, evidence that they would integrate immediately, or in the near future, that have had a change of heart.

In Milford, Del., last week the board of education decided to oust the 11 Negro students from the 10th grade of Milford high school, in what they termed "The interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

The action of the Milford board of education, said Wagner D. Jackson, president of the Wilmington, Del., chapter of the NAACP, was a "shameful and sickening" surrender to the illegal action of a lawless mob. But, in:

Washington

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of District of Columbia schools, said that initial integration of Negro and White teachers and students has been "amazingly successful."

Oklahoma

Preparing to end segregation, Oklahoma needs a constitutional amendment to change its complex tax structure. Meanwhile, in El Reno, three Negroes have filed suit seeking admission to their hometown state junior college.

Georgia

An agency set up to find a way for Georgia to evade the court ruling last week asked the voters to end the public school system.

The agency is the Georgia Education Commission, created by the last legislature. Beginning to draft its report, it called for ratification in the November general election of a constitutional amendment to enable Georgia to pay educational funds direct to pupils instead of support to public schools.

The pupils would then pay their way in segregated private schools, Public schools with mixed classes would get no money. Sponsor of the private school constitutional amendment is Gov. Herman Talmadge, who has won every political race he has run as a champion of white supremacy.

Texas

In primaries last summer Texas and Georgia both named Governors who promised to retain color bars in public schools. Georgia's Marvin Griffin, who had the backing of Herman Talmadge, won the nomination by a landslide vote, assuring him of being the next governor of that state.

Gov. Alan Shivers of Texas won another term on a platform that pledged continued segregation in public schools. Things have not changed on that issue.

Florida

Being a state that would like to maintain a separate school system for Negro and white students, Florida is one of the six states that will appeal to the Supreme Court Dec. 6 for sufficient time and some degree of local option in working out the problem of complying with the decision.

In Tampa, however, W. J. Griffin, Grand Dragon of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, last week asked Klan district leaders throughout the state to help distribute petitions against school desegregation.

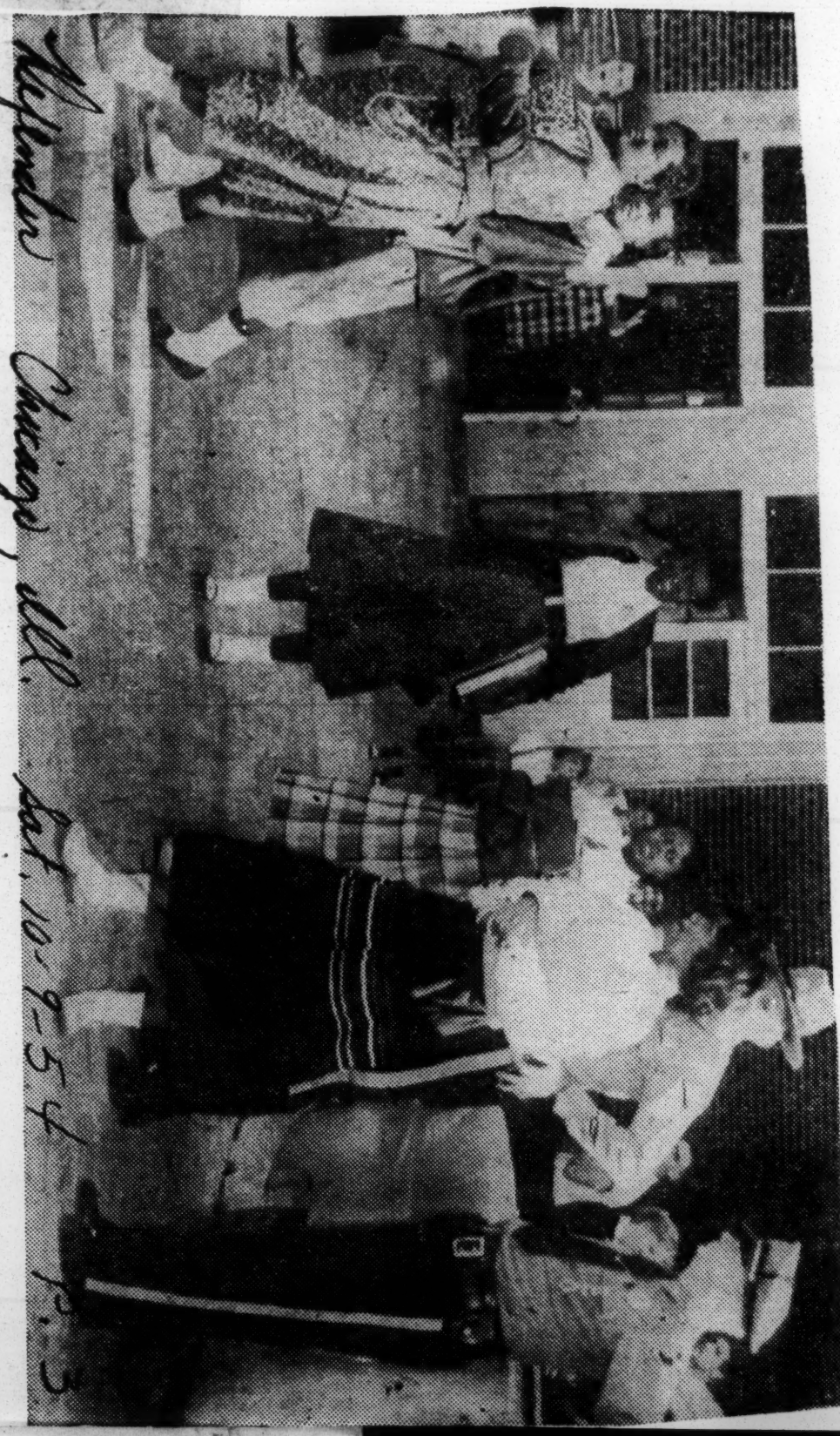
Other states planning to appeal to the high court for a slow end of segregation are Arkansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia will boycott the Dec. 6 hearings on the ground that to participate might morally bind them to comply with the final decree.

Ohio

Stalled by a district judge's ruling, Negro leaders in Columbus last week planned to carry their fight for immediate school integration in Hillsboro, all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

U. S. Judge John H. Druffel declined to act on a request to stop "enforced segregation" in Hillsboro schools because any decision, he said, might prove contrary to a policy yet to be determined by the Supreme Court.



Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 10-9-54 P.-3

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Last Thursday, the Milford School Board decided to oust the Negro students "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole." INP.

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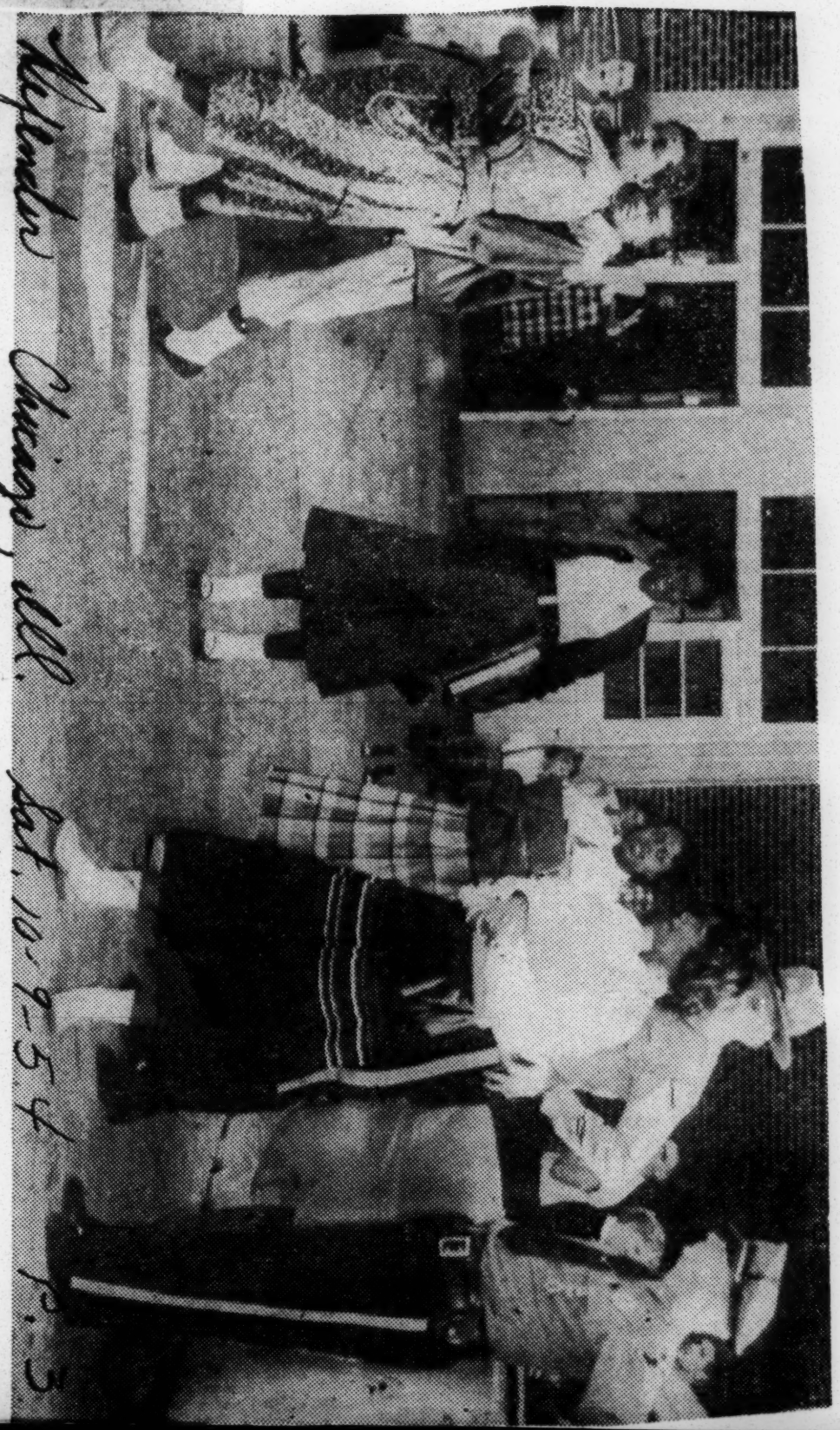

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Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54 P.-3

DESEGREGATION TROUBLES WIDEN

Milford, Del., Quiet, Violence Flares in Baltimore

(The Associated Press)

Passive resistance Saturday had forced 11 Negroes out of a previously all-white school in Milford, Del., but violence was threatened as demonstrations against mixing white and Negro students spread to six Baltimore schools.

This somewhat unexpected resistance in the so-called border areas was viewed by some leaders as an indication of what might happen in applying the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools to the Deep South states.

A boycott, promoted by Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, kept nearly two thirds of the pupils out of Milford's Lakeview Ave. School where 11 Negroes were registered. Attendance jumped nearly back to normal Friday after a new school board rescinded an order admitting the Negroes.

White Slugger Fined

After one Baltimore demonstration a 24-year-old white man was fined $100 for hitting a Negro pupil leaving Southern High School. Jack Zimmerman was arrested on the spot and fined before the day ended for punching 14-year-old Leon Thompson.

Two other white men and a Negro were arrested in the same disturbance and were fined $25 each for disorderly conduct.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina was the first to point out recently that incidents were occurring in areas with relatively small Negro populations and might be multiplied in states with a greater percentage of Negro population.

Similar views were expressed by officials in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana.

"Such episodes will spread wherever integration is tried, regardless of what kind of decree the Supreme Court hands down," said Louisiana Sen. William Rainach, chairman of a joint legislative committee to continue segregation.

Dissension Feared

"I'm afraid," he added, "the United States will head into the worst period of internal strife and dissension in its history unless the Supreme Court reverses its stand and permits each state to solve the destiny of its people in its own way." Rainach's committee is closely watching the Maryland and Delaware incidents and other integration steps.

Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin told the Supreme Court that immediate desegregation in Florida would "only result in translating the present passive intellectual differences in thought and emotional feelings to an active, positive and violent physical resistance."

He said in a brief that unless the state is given sufficient time to work out the problem "we frankly doubt whether we can save our public school system."

Ervin submitted the brief upon request of the court for views on how best to apply the decision of May 17 outlawing public school segregation. The court will hear arguments Dec. 6.

Resistance Predicted

Georgia's Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, shared Byrnes' view.

"Already, throughout the fringe areas of states where segregation is the law, we see strong evidences of revolt and opposition to this monstrous anti-segregation edict," Griffin said in accepting his formal nomination by the Georgia Democratic state convention. "If this strong opposition is found in Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and even Ohio, you can be assured that the masses of the people of Georgia will resist it with all their power when the proper time arrives."

In North Carolina, Thomas J. Pearsall, chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee studying segregation, commented on the Delaware and Maryland situations that the trouble "they are having there with their small Negro populations is just some indication of what we might have down here."

And J. A. Pritchett, member of a North Carolina Board of Education Committee on Segregation, said "I think that it certainly would indicate to the Supreme Court that the problem down here is far greater than anyone can anticipate unless they allow us a long time in my opinion to do it."

Trouble In North

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., leaders in Virginia's fight to circumvent the antisegregation decision, declined to comment directly. But Almond pointed out that the Delaware trouble is occurring in northern states that do not begin to have the problem that southern states have.

The Deep South states are continuing their segregation school systems pending the final Supreme Court decree, and some are laying plans to circumvent it by one means or another.

But Delaware, West Virginia and Baltimore began integration with the opening of fall terms of school last month. Desegregation began peacefully enough, but trouble soon developed.

It flared up suddenly in Baltimore Friday with demonstrations against mixing of white and Negro pupils at six schools.

Milford Order Rescinded

At Milford, Del., attendance was nearly back to normal at the Lakeview Ave. School after a new school board rescinded an order admitting 10 Negroes. Nearly two thirds of the pupils had boycotted the school most of the week.

The boycott was promoted at mass meetings spearheaded by Bowles and it spread to several neighborhood communities.

Delaware Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who has urged residents to obey the law, declined comment "for the present."

But Vice President Richard Nixon, whom Boggs was entertaining at Wilmington, commented at a news conference:

"We in America must bring into reality the dream of equality in education, employment and other fields to show the rest of the world our sincerity of purpose so that they will feel free to join our society of free nations instead of the Communist regime. . . .

"Here in Delaware there are honest differences of opinion but I believe these will be reconciled so that the spirit and letter of the law can be carried out."

Picketing Halted

A judge brought a sudden halt to picketing which closed the Annabelle School near Fairmont, W. Va. for two days. A group of parents picketed in protesting admission of 13 Negro pupils.

Issuing an injunction, Judge J. Harper Meredith declared the picketing "a rebellion against the government, which cannot be tolerated." He added: "It cannot continue and I will not permit it to continue. If necessary, I'll fill the jail until their feet are sticking out of the windows."

A group of about 200 persons, protesting increased enrollment of Negroes at the Centerville Grade school near East St. Louis, interrupted a district school board meeting Thursday night and demanded the board's resignation.

A few Negro pupils have been enrolled in the Centerville school for years. The group's spokesman, Paul Chitty, said about 100 Negroes who formerly attended an all-Negro school now are enrolled at Centerville. The school board said it would meet Monday with a 10-member committee named by Chitty to discuss the situation.

Officials Warn Trouble Ahead In Deep South

Delaware, Maryland Boycotts, Violence Tagged Storm Flags

By The Associated Press

Passive resistance Saturday had forced 11 Negroes out of a previously all-white school in Milford, Del., but violence broke out as demonstrations against mixing white and Negro students spread to six Baltimore schools.

This somewhat unexpected resistance in the so-called border areas was viewed by some leaders as an indication of what might happen in applying the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools to the Deep South states.

A boycott, promoted by Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, kept nearly two thirds of the pupils out of Milford's Lakeview Ave. School where 11 Negroes were registered. Attendance jumped nearly back to normal Friday after a new school board rescinded an order admitting the Negroes.

White Man Fined

After one Baltimore demonstration a 24-year-old white man was fined $100 for hitting a Negro pupil leaving Southern High School. Jack Zimmerman was arrested on the spot and fined before the day ended for punching 14-year-old Leon Thompson.

Two other white men and a Negro were arrested in the same disturbance and were fined $25 each for disorderly conduct.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina was the first to point out last week that incidents were occurring in areas with relatively small Negro populations and might be multiplied in states with a greater percentage of Negro population.

Similar views were expressed by officials in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana.

"Such episodes will spread wherever integration is tried, regardless of what kind of decree the Supreme Court hands down," said Louisiana Sen. William Rainach, chairman of a joint legislative committee to continue segregation.

"I'm afraid," he added, "the United States will head into the worst period of internal strife and dissension in its history unless the Supreme Court reverses its stand and permits each state to solve the destiny of its people in its own way." Rainach's committee is closely watching the Maryland and Delaware incidents and other integration steps.

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Public Schools In Danger

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Evidence Of Revolt

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Long Time Needed

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The Deep South states are continuing their segregation school systems pending the final Supreme Court decree, and some are laying plans to circumvent it by one means or another.

Trouble Came Fast

But Delaware, West Virginia and Baltimore began integration with the opening of fall terms of school last month. Desegregation began peacefully enough, but trouble soon developed.

It flared up suddenly in Baltimore Friday with demonstrations against mixing of white and Negro pupils at six schools. Police narrowly averted violence at one.

A mob of about 400 whites, adults and teen-agers, threatened three Negro pupils leaving Southern High School. Leon Thompson, 14, was punched in the face and police arrested Jack Zimmerman, 24. The crowd tried to upset a police car which was taking the Negro boy and Zimmerman to a police station.

Students Rescued

A minister escorted another Negro boy from the school, and a young woman physical education teacher rescued a Negro boy and girl after they were surrounded by demonstrators. She drove her automobile into the crowd, grabbed the youngsters, and sped away with them. Mayor Thomas d'Alesandro in a public statement pleaded against any inflammatory action as the city's school board refused to change its course ending segregation.

Baltimore schools affected are in the poorer residential sections, occupied largely by day laborers, factory workers and domestic servants.

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Boycott Promoted

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Honest Differences

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Ga., 4 Others To Boycott DC Deliberations

Georgia and four other states will boycott the hearings on public school segregation set by the U. S. Supreme Court according to a disclosure made yesterday by Atty. Gen Eugene Cook.

Cook said he was authorized to speak for the top officials of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

The other state which refuses to file briefs with the Supreme Court in the segregation cases is Alabama. This course was decided upon by officials of that state last Wednesday.

Quiets down elsewhere—

School row erupts in nation's capital

By The Associated Press

Demonstrations against mingling of the races in the public schools spread to the nation's capital today, while the tension of last week at nearby Baltimore eased as white and Negro pupils resumed classes.

The admission of Negroes to high schools in Washington was protested in demonstrations by hundreds of boys and girls, marking the first signs of trouble over the issue there.

A demonstration at McKinley Hight was ordered with the youngsters "just talking and laughing." After milling about for some 45 minutes the students were persuaded by Principal Charles E. Bish to re-enter the building and continue their protest meeting in a classroom.

At Anacosta High some 400 students jeered and booed two score Negro pupils.

THE ANGRY disturbances and violence of last Friday were missing as white and Negro pupils resumed classes at Baltimore. A crowd of several hundred demonstrated at Southern High School there Friday.

Escorted by ministers and parents, Negroes entered Southern this morning as police kept persons moving outside the school.

Eleven Negroes forced out of a previously all white high school in Milford, Del., by passive resistance, were expected to be transferred to a Negro school 18 miles away in Dover until a court rules on the case.

A hearing has been set Oct. 12 on a petition filed by Louis Redding, an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The petition seeks to force the school board to return the Negroes to the white school.

IN BALTIMORE there was no indication whether classes would resume Monday at Southern High School where a loud demonstration was staged Friday. City and school officials did not comment on the incident.

Bryant Bowles of Arlington, Va., head of an organization he calls the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, set up the demonstration in Milford that led the school board to remove all 11 Negroes from the school opened to them this year.

Some reports said Bowles might be planning more demonstrations in other Delaware communities to prevent racial integration in the schools.

AT DOVER, Del., a committee of citizens was formed to block the anti-integration movement. About 150 persons attended a closed meeting Friday night for the purpose of organizing a "vigilantes committee" to prevent "terrorism by lawless forces."

Miss Becky Keckenes, a 23-year-old physical education teacher, was hailed as the heroine of the Baltimore disturbance which flared up in protest against mixing white and Negro students at six schools.

Some 400 whites, adults and teenagers, threatened Negro pupils leaving Southern High School. Two Negro children were surrounded. Miss Keckenes walked through the crowd, placed them in her car and drove away.

"I'd do it again," she said afterwards. "What else can you do where human beings are concerned."

IN WASHINGTON, Americans for Democratic Action called on Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to look into "parents' strikes against integration of the schools" and to determine "whether they have a common origin."

The ADA called attention to anti-integration actions in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia and said they "cannot be tolerated by the community or by the responsible authorities."

Meanwhile the Deep South states are continuing their segregated school systems pending the final Supreme Court decree. Some are laying plans to circumvent it by one means or another

De-Segregation Row Hits Capital And In Baltimore

Violence Flares Amid Court School Hearing

BY UNITED PRESS

About 2000 white teen-agers "stormed" the Baltimore City Hall to protest racial integration in the public schools Monday as demonstrations were staged for the first time in the nation's capital.

High school students, shouting protests and anti-Negro slogans, clamored up the Baltimore City Hall steps after Mayor Thomas R. D'Alesandro ignored their demands that he come out and talk to them.

An emergency squad of police, led by Commissioner Beverly Ober, finally pushed back the unruly crowd after about 50 had entered the building. After a stormy 10 minutes, the demonstrators returned to the school grounds.

In Washington, white students staged peaceful but noisy demonstrations at Anacostia and McKinely High Schools. It was the first such incident in the nation's capital since segregation bars were lifted this Fall.

Taunts Hurled

Milling around the school yards, they taunted students inside to join them and waved signs reading: "Send Them Back to the Plantation;" "Back to Africa," and "We Want Segregation."

As Washington classes were dismissed in the afternoon, the strikers jeered at their departing schoolmates and passed the word to be ready for more of the same tomorrow.

Negroes Escorted Away

The demonstration at Baltimore's Southern High School broke up when 36 Negro students were escorted from the school by Elder James L. Johnson, a Negro minister.

Police followed the Negro students several blocks toward their homes. Behind them came a jeering group of about 200 white students and adults.

President Eisenhower had expressed hope last Spring that Washington would serve as a model for the nation in bringing white and Negro students into the same classrooms under the Supreme Court's historic anti-segregation decision.

District Congratulated

Integration had gone so smoothly until today that Mr. Eisenhower congratulated the District of Columbia commissioners last week on the way it was working out.

The Baltimore-Washington demonstrations were by far the largest thus far in the various cities where mixed classes are being tried out for the first time this year. Similar incidents have occurred in Milford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The demonstrations broke out a few hours before the Supreme Court began its new term at which it will hear arguments on the manner of carrying out the order striking down racial barriers in public schools.

The Justice Department said its civil rights section is gathering information on the demonstrations to determine whether civil rights violations have occurred.

School officials in Washington suggested that the capital demonstrators were taking a cue from the Baltimore group. Superintendent Hobart N. Corning called on parents to "realize their responsibilities" and make their rebellious children get back to their classes.

There were two arrests in Baltimore. Charles Luthard, a white man, was charged with acting as an agitator and a Negro carrying a knife was seized.

At the Anacostia School, in Washington's "tenderloin" district, the crowd shouted "Chicken-Chicken" at students who deserted their ranks. Racial tensions in this Southeastern section always have been highest in the city.

The Rev. Jack H. Boelens of the Gard Memorial Presbyterian Church pleaded with the students massed outside of Anacostia to return to their classes.

"By standing out here you are

Students In Demonstration At Supreme Court Building

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UP)— About 50 white high school students demonstrated before the Supreme Court Building today and nearly 500 others shouted down appeals to call off their "strike" against racial integration in capital schools.

The teen-age court demonstrators, many clad in dungarees, marched up Capitol Hill in a body, chanting, "We want our rights." Some carried crudely lettered placards reading, "On Strike," "This Isn't Communism," and "We Want to be Heard."

Capt. Philip H. Cook and members of his court police quickly dispersed the demonstrators. They moved across the street, but many soon left. A group of six remained on a street corner near the court building for about an hour.

Spurn Appeals.

At Anacostia High School some 500 students, chanting, "Send the Negroes Back," spurned appeals by classmates and 20 ministers, who beseeched them to end their three-day strike against racial mingling in Washington schools.

Elsewhere in the capital, public demonstrations appeared to be dwindling. Absenteeism still was high at Anacostia and Eastern High and at Kramer Junior High. Attendance neared normal at other schools.

The Anacostia strikers, faced with a warning of sharp disciplinary action, met in the stadium to hear "return to school" pleas from the clergymen, Principal Eugene E. Griffith, a number of classmates, and a local disk jockey.

One of the strike leaders shouted, "The way to return is to let the Negroes go to their school and we'll go to ours." At that, the strikers began chanting: "We will not go back. No! No! Send the Negroes back."

The demonstrations were sputtering out at nearly all other capital high and junior high schools. Anacostia has been the focal point of unrest throughout the demonstration. Elsewhere absentees had dropped sharply from an estimated 4,000 yesterday.

Baltimore Quiet.

In nearby Baltimore, authorities described the situation as quiet, with no demonstrations.

Bryant W. Bowles, of nearby Arlington, Va., organizer of a group that calls itself The National Association for the Advancement of White People, attended the Anacostia meeting. His group sparked the successful anti-integration strike at Milford, Del.

Bowles said he met with about 30 Anacostia students last night and told them he "would not talk to them because they were minors. I told them that I would talk to their parents, but only after they were off the streets."

A strike leader, 17-year-old Jimmy Tripp, told his fellow demonstrators that "we are backed up by the Anacostia Citizens Association, I think some ministers, and most of the parents." But he said, "We can't get out of hand."

A 17-year-old girl, Page Watson, told the strikers she was born and reared in South Carolina, moved to California and "cried" when she had to sit next to a Negro in school. But she said her father forced her to go to school and learn the "get along."

"I found out," she said, "that they are the same as you or anyone else."

The demonstrators appointed a committee of six boys and one girl to confer with Principal Griffith on a petition protesting enrollment of Negroes at Anacostia. The committee also met with Norman J. Nelson, assistant superintendent of education.

Robert Dean, committee chairman, said after the meeting that Nelson warned them sharp disciplinary action will be taken unless they return to school.

Halt 2,0[illegible] Studen[illegible] Baltimo[illegible]

D. C. Pupils Also Protest Mixing

By UNITED PRESS

About 2,000 white teen-agers stormed the Baltimore city hall to protest racial integration in the public schools Monday and demonstrations were staged for the first time in the nation's capital. High school students, shouting protests and anti-Negro slogans clamored up the Baltimore city hall steps after Mayor Thomas R. D'Alesandro ignored their demands that he come out and talk to them.

An emergency squad of police, led by Commissioner Beverly Ober, pushed back the unruly crowd after about 50 had entered the building. After a stormy 10 minutes, the demonstrators returned to the school grounds.

"OUTSIDE AGITATOR"

Police arrested two men, one a Negro and the other a white man they termed an "outside agitator."

Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools, and other city officials are known to have been concerned with the likelihood that persons from outside Baltimore have figured in the protest here. Segregation had apparently ended quietly and amicably with the regular fall enrollment on Sept. 7. Then, on Friday, there was a spate of rumor-spreading phone calls, and violence broke out at the Southern High School.

Southern High's principal, John H. Schwatka, at the school since 1926, said, "I don't have it documented, but the evidence to me is only too apparent that there is a preparation, a leadership, a coordinated time arrangement, to this whole thing."

NOISY PROTEST

In Washington, white students staged peaceful but noisy demonstrations at Anacostia and McKinley high schools. It was the first such incident in the nation's capital since segregation bars were lifted this fall.

Milling around the school yards, they taunted students inside to join them and waved signs reading: "Send Them Back to the Plantation;" "Back to Africa," and "We Want Segregation."

As Washington classes were dismissed in the afternoon, the strikers jeered at their departing schoolmates and passed the word to be ready for more of the same tomorrow.

One student who called to his friends to "get" two Negroes was picked up by police and taken to juvenile court.

The demonstration at Baltimore's Southern High School broke up at 2:30 p.m. when 36 Negro students were escorted from the school by Elder James L. Johnson, a Negro minister.

Police followed the Negro students several blocks toward their homes. Behind them came a jeering group of about 200 white students and adults. They stopped before the Negro students entered a predominantly Negro district.

The demonstrations broke out a few hours before the Supreme Court began its new term at which it will hear arguments on the manner of carrying out the order striking down racial barriers in public schools.

When classes reconvened Monday morning, students took up the protest, surging through the streets in a tumultous parade that grew as it progressed from school to school.

By the time the anti-integration march reached city hall, authorities had summoned 600 off-duty police to emergency duty.

From their shouts for the mayor to appear, it was clear that the demonstrators hoped to force Baltimore authorities to retreat from integration plans. This succeeded in Milford, Del., last week when white parents staged demonstrations.

NAAWP COMMENTS

The New York Times reported from Washington that Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People has said his group had taken no part in the student protests either in that city or in Baltimore. He explained that NAAWP would have no dealings with minors, but would be glad to help their parents protest integration "in any way short of violence."

The NAAWP is an organization formed following the May 17 Supreme Court ruling that segregation was unconstitutional as the result of legal action brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAAWP has a national headquarters in Washington.

"We are mighty proud of our record in Milford, Del.," Bowles said. "In all the time we have spent there, no one has swung a fist." Repeated demonstrations against integration in Milford re

Strikes Rise At Schools In Capital

Integration Violence Eases at Baltimore; Milford Awaits Suit

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A wave of student strikes in protest against integration of Negro and White pupils spread to nine Washington schools Tuesday while the situation in nearby Baltimore eased after several days of noisy demonstrations.

In the nation's capital, school authorities reported more than 2,800 student absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs.

At one time about 100 White boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court building where the historic decision outlawing segregation in the public schools was handed down last May 17. The students left quickly under police orders.

Six persons were arrested near Anacostia High where several hundred pupils gathered outside with signs such as "This is America — Not Africa." Two men were held on disorderly conduct charges and the others were released.

The Justice Department said it is "keeping an eye on the all-over situation." The District of Columbia started mixing White and Negro pupils three weeks ago without waiting for the Supreme Court's final order, expected some time next year.

At Council Bluffs, Ia., Vice President Nixon said his two daughters will remain in Washington public schools regardless of integration.

At Baltimore the integration situation apparently was returning to normal after several days of student strikes, picketing and mass protests. Schools over the city reported attendance on the increase.

At Dover, Del., nine of 11 Negro pupils turned away last week from Milford's all-White high school failed to report at Dover's all-Negro school.

A school official, who declined use of his name, said he understood the nine are boycotting classes until they learn the result of a court argument next Tuesday on an injunction filed by the National Association ofr the Advancement of Colored People to allow them to return to Milford.

DESEGREGATION: PROGRESS REPORT

By JAMES EWING
Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25 — The South is taking its first steps in public school integration cautiously, slowly and with probably fewer "incidents" than most educators had been led to expect. This is the pattern evident from a survey of the seventeen segregation-practicing states and the District of Columbia.

In most of the South and in many parts of the border states, desegregation so far has been the exception and not the rule. The general attitude among state officials and educators has been to do nothing until the United States Supreme Court issues a decree implementing its ruling of last May 17 that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

Latest reports are that this decree will not be forthcoming until next spring, which would postpone compulsory desegregation until the autumn of 1955 at the earliest.

Among the cities and districts where desegregation has been started the transition has been generally smooth. Among these are Washington, which has undertaken a "pilot" program that will leave the district without racial restrictions within a year; Baltimore; parts of Kansas City, Mo.; Charleston; Fayetteville, Ark., and scattered cities in New Mexico, West Virginia, Delaware and Kansas.

Pattern Not Set

No pattern has been established, geographically or otherwise, with respect to the few scattered incidents that have occurred.

Delaware, for example, has proceeded smoothly with integration in some places, though there is trouble in the town of Milford, whose two public schools were turned over to the state Board of Education by the local school board this week. Protests against integration had caused the local board to close the schools and then to resign.

The most violent reaction to desegregation reported thus far, according to the Southern Education Reporting Service here, has been in the little resort town of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. At near-by Madison, W. Va., however, Principal E. C. Brown has reported that integration of eighteen Negroes into afternoon high school classes is "working out fine."

In describing the method by which Madison's Scott High School achieved integration smoothly, Mr. Brown explained that a number of parents of students there—as in the White Sulphur Springs protests, which caused an integration order to be rescinded—had encouraged their children to rebel.

Noting that the protesters were in the minority, however, Madison authorities left it to the student council and called an assembly of all the students to "talk out" the difficulties.

Response Generally Is Better Than Schools Had Anticipated

Seibel in The Richmond Times-Dispatch

"Around and around it goes."

Many states, particularly in the deep South, have adopted a "they shall not pass" attitude regarding Negro students who try to enter white schools, at least until the Supreme Court's decree is issued.

In Tennessee five Negroes tried to enter Memphis State College for undergraduate study. College officials refused them and they appealed to the State Board of Education. The board ruled that, pending the implementation decree, their admission to a white college would violate state laws and the Tennessee constitution, which prohibit mixed racial attendance in public schools.

The same provisions were cited by the Nashville Board of Education when two white professors at Fisk University for Negroes tried to enter their children in a near-by school for Negroes.

Efforts to Bar Negroes

In Baton Rouge, La., forty Negro children were denied entrance at an all-white school, as were seven who tried to enroll at Gretna, across the river from New Orleans. Similar efforts were tried without success at Dallas, at Fort Worth and several other Texas cities, and in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

In most instances, the Negroes seeking entrance were represented by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Political action as a result of the court's decision has taken several courses. Attorneys general of Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky and Alabama have declined invitations to take part in the arguments scheduled to start in December. They fear that it might make them a party to the suits pending against South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

States that have announced they want to file "friend of the court" briefs are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Political Course

Most active politically since the segregation cases were taken to the Supreme Court has been Mississippi. This state held a special legislative session last fall to tighten local control of the state's dual system. The legislature is currently in special session again, working on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing it to abolish public schools and set up private schools as a last resort.

In recent weeks, white citizens of Mississippi have been quietly organizing "citizens councils" in counties throughout the state to "encourage" Negroes to stay in their own schools, regardless of what the Supreme Court may decree.

In primaries last summer, Georgia and Texas named Governors who promised to retain color bars in public schools. Georgia's Marvin Griffin, who had the backing of white supremacy advocate Herman Talmadge, promised that "come hell or high water, races will not be mixed in Georgia schools."

Outcome in Texas

Gov. Alan Shivers of Texas won another term on a platform that pledged continued segregation in the public schools.

In Tennessee, however, Gov. Frank Clement won re-election overwhelmingly on a pledge to keep public schools public and promising only to try and work out the best solution after the decree is handed down.

Based on what has been accomplished in the initial steps of desegregation, it would appear that the South has generally made a good beginning. But it has been only a beginning — the biggest problems are still ahead.

Except for the District of Columbia, voluntary integration, in practically every instance, has occurred in states where Negro popuations are low and racial tolerance is generally good.

Still to be tested is the theory held by many who know the South well: that opposition by whites to integration increases in direct proportion to the percentage of Negroes to be integrated.

INTEGRATION'S TOUGH ROAD

Guardian p. 1

Boston mag.

BALTIMORE, Md. — To desegregate the South's public schools as rapidly as possible the NAACP will within the next three weeks place in the southern states at least four trained and experienced educational specialists to work full-time with organized groups and individuals" on school integration, it was announced by Thurgood Marshall, NACCP special counsel.

Atty. Marshall, who successfully argued the case for integrated public schools, recalled that the NACCP 1954 annual convention last June set September, 1955, as "the time limit within which we will seek (school) desegregation by negotiation and without litigation."

Sat. 9-25-54

He said all sections of the NAACP, local national, are "determined to use every resource possible within the fraoework of our American government to get desegregation in public schools. . . without the necessity of continued and prolonged legal action."

"Where local school boards refuse to negotiate in good faith and are determined to flaunt the law of the land . . . we have no doubt the colored citizens involved will then be forced to seek redress in the courts as a last resort."

In an address before the United Steelworkers convention at Atlantic City last week NAACP Walter White blasted Herman Talmadge, Governor of Georgia as "more useful to the Kremlin than the whole American Communist party in creating distrust of the white western world."

He referred scathingly to Governor Talmadge's open defiance of the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools and to the Southern governor's recent statement that he doesn't care what the Communists say about his defiance of the law.

The civil rights leader declared it "fortunate" that most southerners do not agree with Talmadge.

Guardian

Two public schools in Milford, Del. were ordered closed this week because of tension. Threats of violence were made to the local school officials. Police were assigned to guard the closed schools.

Sat. 9-25-54

Thousands of university students and other young people in Asia are scrutinizing each move of U. S. Southern states to defy the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools, Walter Carrington, a Harvard Law School student just returned from a trip through five Asian nations declared.

In addition to Singapore, Carrington visited India, Pakistan, Thailand and and Malaya. He related that when he arrived in Cairo, Egypt, one of the first things to catch his eye was a front-page newspaper story on Louisiana's defiance of the Supreme Court decision.

Although the judicial ban against segregated public schools helped American prestige "tremendously" in Asia, Carrington observed, Asian doubts regarding enforcement of the decision were constantly being "reenforced" by Southern moves to continue segrgated public schools, at any cost.

White high school students who staged a demonstration against colored students assigned to their school in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., have withdrawn their objections, according to an announcement in the Charleston, W. Va. daily newspaper.

Early last week, the White Sulphur Springs school board rtversed its decision to integrate local schools in line with the Spreme Court decision banning segregation in public education after white students and white parents demonstrated against the entrance of colored pupils into the formerly all-white high school.

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

14 Southern States Hold Fast on Integration Action

By BEN PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — This may be the last year for a way of life in which racial discrimination is legal.

Across the fringes of the south — Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia — the color bars already are being dropped in the public schools.

Every major religious denomination in the region has taken a stand in support of the supreme court decision of last May 17 holding that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

But while the fringe states are acting, 14 of the 17 states affected by the court ruling plan to do nothing about the problem in the coming school year.

Until the supreme court spells out a plan in detail, none of the 'old south' states plans to do anything.

The end of World War II brought demands from Negroes that the south practice its "separate but equal" doctrine in the schools. More and more public money was put aside for Negro education.

By the time the supreme court handed down its ruling, the southern states were spending a higher percentage of income on public schools than any other section.

But if a program of integration were begun immediately, the simple problem of space would be acute, especially in rural areas.

Rural White children in the south as a rule go by bus to schools in town. Negro children go to country schools, many of them one-room affairs.

If the White children suddenly were dumped on these country schools, many of which already are overcrowded, there would be children hanging from the rafters.

In the face of these general facts, the question for most southerners is: "When and how?"

Two of the region's most widely recognized authorities on race relations, while cautioning against the specific application of a generality, believe that the White-Negro population ratio is the best index.

They are Harry S. Ashmore of Little Rock, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

They hold that desegregation probably will end first where the Negro population is lightest and last where it is heaviest.

Almost half the 1,328 counties in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia have 10 per cent or less Negro population.

One fifth of these counties contain 40 per cent of the entire Negro population in the region. Most of the counties with the smallest Negro populations are in mountain areas — the Ozarks and Appalachians.

In the decade from 1940 to 1950, more than a million Negroes left these 13 states and went north. The increase in White population was 33 times as great as the Negro gain.

The Negro farm population declined by 1,300,000.

These statistics mean the south is growing Whiter and the Negro is being urbanized.

In 27 days of traveling I encountered an enormous variety of White opinion in the "Deep South," most of it pro-segregation and anti-supreme court."

Among Negroes — not the leaders, but the so-called little people — there was hope that segregation, the legal badge of inferiority, was on its way out.

No one section of the south could be called typical, but Arkansas comes close to it. The state is a sort of "south" in miniature.

The Ozark mountain town of Fayetteville intends to integrate nine Negro high school students this year.

In some deep south areas, a sharp conflict in White and Negro attitudes can be found.

A Georgia candidate for state office says that in some of the counties he has visited integration isn't even discussed — "everybody thinks the same thing, they just don't believe it can happen here."

A Nashville business executive asks: "why should they want to go to school with us if we don't want them to? This is a rule by a minority."

A Mississippi farm superintendent visiting in New Orleans says: "You ought to see my place. I work about 200 Negroes. They are happy where they are. They don't want to associate with me any more than I want to associate with them. We get along fine. They are good people and they know their place.

"So why should their children go to our schools, they've got their own churches, their own schools and their own way of life. If you mix kids up, the first thing you know they'll want to come into your home. Well, they aren't coming in mine — and my children aren't going to school with them."

Among Negroes — waiters, bellhops, cooks, porters and housewives — there is an air of quiet hope.

All of them expect a much improved life, perhaps not for themselves but at least for their children.

Probably the best summation came from a Negro air force sergeant on the plane from Nashville to Louisville. "We've always had a place in the sun down south," he said. "Now I reckon some of us would like a little of the shade, too."

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

Threats of Violence Close 2 Schools As Integration Rows Flare in 3 States

By The Associated Press

Telephoned threats of violence led to the closing of two public schools again Tuesday at Milford, Del., possible court action loomed at Hillsboro, O., and a strike of White students continued at Madison, W. Va.

Elsewhere in the South the segregation situation continued calm, with no incidents reported.

At Milford, Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, school superintendent, ordered the schools closed after threats of violence if Negroes were allowed to attend classes in the previously all White high school.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware declined comment. A scheduled parade featuring the Milford High School band was canceled.

School doors were shut Monday after the school board learned of a protest march planned by anti-integrationists. Plans to reopen them were abandoned Tuesday.

Dr. Cobbs said:

"Members of the board of education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the board hereby serves notice that the schools are closed until further notice."

Five policemen guarded the school and tension was reported mounting in the southeastern Delaware community.

Harry E. Mayhew, one of the four members of the school board, resigned, but did not discuss the reasons for his action. There was no immediate decision as to whether 11 Negro pupils will be allowed to take up their high school studies.

School Board President Dean Kimmell said that in addition to the telephone calls, a delegation of citizens opposed to integration came to his home, about midnight Monday and told him that some of their number had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence."

Kimmell said the school board members were not threatened at any time, but that the delegation indicated violence might take place if Negro pupils tried to enter the school.

At Hillsboro, a small southwestern Ohio city, Negroes planned to go to court in an effort to get their children into previously all-White schoolrooms.

Backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which wants to make the issue a test case for northern school segregation, Negroes expected to file an injunction in United States district court in Cincinnati, the court whose jurisdiction includes the area where the schools are located.

Hillsboro officials said, however, that there was no school segregation in their city of 5,000. The city has about 1,200 Negroes and officials said 67 Negroes were enrolled in elementary schools. Some Negro children remained away from school Tuesday.

At Madison, W. Va., School Supt. Clarence Tamplin reported a strike of White students was continuing and that the county board of education had made "no definite decision" on school segregation.

Some 15 or 20 students went on strike at Sherman High School at Seth, W. Va., Monday in protest against admitting three Negroes to the White high school. There are about 700 students in the school.

In the District of Columbia school officials took another step toward integration by permitting elementary pupils, now attending schools within old segregated boundaries, to transfer to schools serving new nonracial ones in which they live. New pupils this year already had been enrolled according to new, inter-racial boundaries.

School officials did not estimate the expected number of transfers. There was speculations that thousands might try to make a shift, including many Negro children who would seek to enter formerly all-White schools.

Parents Seen Main Block To Integration

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11 (AP)—United States Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell says parents, not children, are blocking racial integration in the public schools of the south.

"It's remarkable the way integration has been accepted by the youngsters," Brownell said last night on his arrival here. "I haven't found any major feelings of prejudice on their part, even in Washington."

He attributed recent flare ups among pupils in Washington, D. C., to parental inspiration brought on by a long tradition of segregation.

Brownell predicted that resistance to integration will wane eventually as people grow accustomed to it in the schools.

NAACP Encouraged, Virginians Are Told

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Oct. 11 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was never more encouraged or more certain that the country is moving toward eventual desegration, the Virginia NAACP convention was told here yesterday.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, told the closing session of the convention last night good government will win out in the fight to end segregation. He said the "good people of any community, and they are in the majority," realize their responsibilities.

Marshal, who led the NAACP's successful fight before the United States Supreme Court to have school segregation declared unconstitutional, said "if they can desegregate schools in Baltimore, they can desegregate schools anywhere, including Biloxi, Miss."

Discussing the situation in Milford, Del., and in Baltimore, where students and parents protested the opening of integrated schools, Marshall said such things were to be expected.

"In Delaware, the school board gave in to the mob," Marshall said, "and when any government gives in to the mob, that is the end of democracy."

Marshall lashed out at Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of a pro-segregation movement. He said "you must be encouraged that good government in Baltimore took over and ran Bowles out of town."

Bowles was arrested yesterday in Dover, Del., on charges of conspiracy to violate Delaware school laws.

D. C. Pupils Invited To See Integration

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 11 (AP).—New Rochelle High School's student organization has invited representatives of five high school having desegregation difficulties to come up for a week to see interagation at work.

The invitations were mailed over the weekend to Milford High School, Milford, Del.; Anacostia, Eastern and McKinley High Schools, Washington and Southern High, Baltimore.

New Rochelle High has an enrollment of 1611. It keeps no record of race or religion but has an estimated 360 Negro pupils.

Deep South Banding Even Closer Against De segregation

ATLANTA—(UP)—Negro children returned to segregated classrooms at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week to avert open rebellion by White students and parents but at other points along the South's "border" public school segregation ended quietly and without flare.

In scattered areas of Missouri Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia Whites and Negroes shared adjoining desks as local school officials bowed to the Supreme court's historic ruling ending segregation of the races in public schools.

The Deep South states, however, drew more closely together in their avowed opposition to desegregation.

In the nation's capital, there were no incidents to mar the first week of classes although one White student wondered "What we'll do about dances. Will they go to our proms?"

In Baltimore, the only section of Maryland to begin mixed classes, school officials reported receiving only three protests.

Missouri accepted Negro students at some schools as did Arkansas while Delaware chose to desegregate classes only in Wilmington.

Below the "border" states of Dixie, a virtually united front was presented to mixed school classrooms.

Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana announced they will boycott the Supreme court hearings at which further arguments are scheduled to be heard.

Mississippi's legislature joined Georgia's in approving a "private" school plan in the form of a constitutional amendment which will be offered to the people in a special election Dec. 21. Both plans would allow the state to grant education funds to private individuals.

The Louisiana legislature also has taken steps in that direction, approving a proposed constitutional amendment which would place the maintenance of segregation within the jurisdiction of the state's

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

RACIAL BARS DROP IN MANY SCHOOLS

Negroes Enter White Classes in Several Regions—Change Is Amicable

White and Negro children sat down in the same classrooms together yesterday for the first time in some parts of the country.

With racial segregation banned last May by the United States Supreme Court as unconstitutional, the bars were let down for Negro children in many heretofore white schools. First reports indicated that no friction had arisen.

In Baltimore, the historic change went into effect smoothly and amicably, with the pupils, especially the younger ones, apparently unaware of the importance of their role. White and Negro parents, escorting beginners to school, chatted of common problems here and there.

All Schools Involved

Negroes were enrolled in all of Baltimore's elementary and secondary schools, with the division of the races ranging up to about 50 per cent in one elementary school building. Of the many all-Negro schools that operated last year, not one remained.

White parents have refused to send their children to one former Negro school, but only on the ground that the temporary building was unsafe and unsanitary. They have invited Negro parents to join them in protest.

There is a shortage of school buildings and classroom space has been rented in some churches. Both Baltimore and Maryland have had white and Negro teachers, both on the same pay scale, for many years.

In the Maryland county schools, desegregation probably will await the conference this fall of States' Attorneys General with the Supreme Court on means to implement the court ruling. Maryland's Attorney General, Edward de Rollins, will attend and is preparing a brief to submit to the court by October.

In Virginia, the color barrier dipped a little to admit Negro students at Roman Catholic parochial schools in at least three cities and at schools on military posts. Eleven Negro pupils were enrolled in formerly all-white parochial high schools, but at the elementary level Negroes continued at separate schools.

In northern Virginia, Negro pupils started classe at two Catholic parochial grade schools in Arlington and one in Annandale. In Roanoke, Negroes were admitted to two Roman Catholic grade schools and a high school.

Fort Myer Affected

On military reservations, Negro pupils began attending classes at Fort Belvoir and Fort Myer, both in northern Virginia. This followed a practice in that area permitted for several years but previously used only at Quantica Marine Base where a 14-year-old Negro girl was admitted to class in 1951.

The principal of the Fort Myer school, Theodore Craig, a native Virginian, said he did not know how many Negro pupils would attend. He added:

"As far as we are concerned at this school, they are neither white nor black. They are children."

North of the Mason-Dixon Line, in Hillsboro, Ohio, fifty Negro children enrolled in two previously all-white elementary schools, according to The Associated Press. Only seventeen Negroes reported to a segregated school.

The Hillsboro Board of Education, which had asked for time for the construction of new schools, called a special meeting to discuss the situation. The town's junior and senior high schools have been integrated for twenty years.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had told the board that Negro children would report to the two elementary schools. The children were accompanied by adults as they enrolled.

Gradual Change Urged

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7—State school superintendents and boards of education members from nine Southern States were advised today to "set their sights" toward a gradual elimination of public school racial segregation.

Cecil Sima, an attorney of Nashville, Tenn., who has often served as consultant to Southern Governors and educators in school matters, told the school officials that while the Supreme Court in its decision last May 17 had banned comuplsory school segregation, it had not ordered compulsory intergation.

"The South's segregated schools were, for the most part, a product of the practices and policies of the Federal agencies which regulated much of southern life in post-Civil War days," Mr. Sims said.

"In the light of this history of the growth of segregated schools and the absence of any language in the Supreme Court's decision that would order compulsory integration, I think school officials can set their sights toward gradual desegregation.

"But do remember that it is plain from the court's decision, and also plain on the basis of every clinical study of integration advances in other areas, that the South's opportunity to be creative in this field demands good faith and absolute integrity at every stage."

The meeting also heard an address by Attorney General Richard W. Ervin of Florida, who described some of the findings of a recent state-sponsored 'grass roots" survey to determine rural and urban reaction to the Supreme Court ruling on segregated schools.

Mr. Ervin said that 75 per cent of those polled, both white and Negro, felt that Florida would need a time period in which to adjust and prepare for public school integration, with the Negroes estimating a shorter time than did the whites.

Both speakers emphasized that there appeared to be no single state-wide formula for accommodating transition from segregated to integrated schools. They said that each local community or school district should work out its own solution, adding that this was probably the main factor for supporting a "gradual" solution.

States represented at today session were Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Kentucky.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SEGREGATION ENDS IN VIRGINIA SCHOOL: Mrs. Louisa M. Snee opens school year for third graders at the Fort Meyer (Va.) elementary school. Brenda Hines and Lillie Mae Gilliard, two of six Negro children entering military post's school, are in this class.

EDUCATION 1954

Supreme Court Acts On Integration Dec. 6

The Supreme Court yesterday set December 6 for the beginning of arguments on how to carry out its edict banning public school segregation.

The court announced also that the deadline for filing briefs in the case has been extended from October 1 to November 15. The delay was sought by several of the seven states which have decided to take part in the arguments.

When arguments open December 6—which the court found to be the first available date for the case—each party will be given one hour to state its views.

The seven states which have asked to do so are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

The school segregation decision was handed down last May 17, but the court said it would take up this fall the question of how segregation could best be put into effect.

Milford Schools Shut; Ohio Court Move Fails

Associated Press

Threats of violence kept two Delaware schools closed for the third day yesterday while officials struggled with the problem of integrating Negro students into white classrooms.

Two Milford, Del., schools were ordered closed until further notice after threats against Negro pupils were received by education board members.

[International News Service reported that Milford's eight-man police force and 30 state troopers were placed on emergency call and Police Chief Samuel G. Powell described the situation as "gunpowder without a match."]

Negroes failed in efforts to stop immediately alleged segregation in public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio. After Judge John H. Druffel denied a motion for a temporary restraining order he set September 29 for hearing petitions for a temporary injunction and a permanent injunction against the Hillsboro Board of Education.

The court denied the temporary restraining order because the defendants had not been notified such a suit would be filed.

In the South, Alabama legislative leaders recommended that their state join three other southern states that have moved to abolish public schools in order to maintain segregation. A special legislative committee recommended adoption of a constitutional amendment removing all reference to public schools in the state's constitution.

The amendment would open the way for state subsidized private schools. The theory behind the private school plan is that the Supreme Court could not regulate admission to "private" schools.

Legislative action considered or taken in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama would have to go before the voters for approval. South Carolina voters approved the "private" school plan last year.

Resistance To Decision Is Unusual

Thurgood Marshall Cites Success in Numerous Districts

NEW YORK. — Resistance to school integration, as in Milford, Del., and in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., is the exception rather than the rule in communities which have taken steps to abide by the Supreme court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here this week.

Mr. Marshall, who headed the battery of NAACP lawyers who argued the public school segregation cases before the Supreme court last December, cited successful integration in Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and other border state cities.

"In West Virginia 12 counties have gone ahead with complete integration and 13 others have initiated programs of partial integration," he said.

"Schools in Dover, Wilmington and other communities in Delaware have been integrated without incident. The flare-ups in White Sulphur Springs and Milford are spectacular only because they are the rare exceptions."

According to a report received by the NAACP attorney from Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, a noted white southern sociologist who made an on-the-spot investigation, the trouble in the West Virginia city stemmed from resentment of the fathers of some of the white boys on the football squad against the presence of two Negro boys on the squad who apparently were headed for first team positions.

Reportedly those fathers urged the youngsters to organize a strike against the admission of Negro students.

Threats of violence in White Sulphur Springs were calmly met by Negroes who were prepared to defend their children. Dr. Morland told the story of an elderly Negro woman who reportedly loaded two guns, parked her car near the school, and openly vowed to shoot anyone who laid a hand on her children, saying that she was old and did not have long to live anyhow.

Mr. Marshall deplored the amount of newspaper publicity given to the exceptional cases.

"The big story," he said, "is that integration is being widely accepted in practically all the communities where it has been tried. The transition has been so smooth in Washington that the program of integration has been greatly accelerated."

In Carthage, Mo., Negroes have been welcomed to the formerly all-white high school and two have been elected to class office. The trouble spots have unfortunately been magnified out of all proportion to their importance."

Mr. Marshall and his staff of lawyers are preparing to present the NAACP recommendations for the Supreme court decrees at the hearing set for Dec. 6. In ruling segregation unconstitutional on May 17, the court called for further argument before handing down a decree on when and how to implement its decision against public school segregation.

GENERAL

Arguments On Methods to End Segregation Will Begin Dec. 6

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court today fixed Dec. 6 for the start of arguments on how to end public school segregation. The timing raised a possibility that final decrees may not come until about the time for the spring wind-up of classes.

Announcing the December date, Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey said this was the earliest time the argument could be heard. The court's argument schedules for October and November already were filled.

Unanimous Agreement.

The decision on the date was reached at a closed conference of seven justices. Justices Douglas and Minton have not returned from their vacations, but they communicated their agreement with the decision and thus made it unanimous.

The new arguments will pick up not only the question of how to order the end of school segregation which was unanimously declared unconstitutional last May 17. Another major question will be the timing in final orders for desegregation.

The court's opinion last May asked interested attorneys to discuss whether decrees should require admission of Negro children "forthwith" to schools nearest their homes, or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

Attorneys also were asked to discuss whether in event orders were issued for gradual integration, the court should give detailed instruction, appoint a special master to study and recommend methods, or allow lower federal courts to devise detailed arrangements.

The five cases directly involved in the May decision—those from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia—have been allotted a total of 10 hours on the December argument schedule. Atty. Gen. Brownell was given an hour.

Seven states not directly involved in the decision have notified Willey they wish to file "friend of the court" briefs or take part in December's oral argument. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Willey did not say how many of these seven intend to present oral argument, but he said all may do so if they wish and may have an hour each.

Under normal court routine, the justices listen to arguments in open session and then discuss the issue in later closed conference. Periods of a month or six weeks often elapse from the time arguments are heard until the court makes known its decision. Frequently the time lapse runs into months.

Some lawyers felt that in the segregation cases months may pass before final orders are handed down. They expect several of the arguments in December to stress the need for time in working out integration.

Dixie Trends—

SEGREGATION ISSUE REACHING INTO NORTH

Indians In New York Just Recently Integrated

100-YEAR ERA IS ENDING

By JOHN R. HENRY
International News Service Staff Writer

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—The racial segregation issue in public schools stretches today far beyond the borders of Dixie.

A Southern newsman, who now resides in New York, reports that the situation up there is hardly tranquil even if less publicized than the problem below the Mason-Dixon Line.

George Haslam of Savannah explains:

"All the trouble thus far occurred in Delaware, and, until then, most New Yorkers never described Delaware as a Southern state."

Own Problem

George Haslam, now a barnstorming representative of King Features Syndicate, long ago got a newsman's insight into the segregation problem while doing various editing jobs at Macon, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., he said:

"You hear a lot of talk about the South and its segregation up North in New York, but it was only this fall that they ended a 100 year era of segregating Indian children from public schools."

He explained that New York state law heretofore required that separated schools be provided for Indian pupils.

Decision of the Supreme Court to abolish school segregation led New York state to permit Indians to attend public schools, according to Mr. Haslam.

He explained, however, that the sweeping verdict of the high tribunal has been little more effective in changing the accepted pattern of racial relations up North than it has in the South.

Incident Cited

Mr. Haslam cited a New Jersey incident, reported in the New York press.

It seems a group of reformists have pin-pointed public schools unattended by Negro pupils who live in the neighborhood, but must go to classes where the enrollment is predominately Negro.

Haslam predicts there would be similar crackdowns against any projected efforts to solve the school segregation problem in Southern cities by zoning methods.

Haslam is in Augusta, following a Southern itinerary for the first time since the high tribunal made its pronouncement last spring. He said:

"I've been talking with newspaper editors all along the route, and making a survey of their opinion as to the outcome of the de-segregation efforts."

No Change Seen

What's their prediction? Mr. Haslam said none of his informers believe there will be any material changes in the Southern educational pattern within the next 20 years, no matter how the court's forthcoming decree is designed to implement the basic decision.

Mr. Haslam added that, in his opinion, the North and East will feel the effects of the decision before the South does.

Georgia, Louisiana To Vote On Segregation Amendments

By RUSELL BRINES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Voters of Georgia and Louisiana decide Nov. 2 whether to take steps to block any federal effort to make them mix white and Negro children in their public schools.

They will vote on state constitutional amendments which, in Georgia, could end the public school system and in Louisiana would invoke the state's police power to continue segregation in public elementary and secondary schools.

The Supreme Court ruled May 17 that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. But it delayed issuing an order to carry out the ruling until it hears proposals from interested states in December.

The segregation issue dominates an unusually thick list of 332 proposed constitutional amendments and referendum and initiative proposals in 37 states to be voted on next week. The voters will decide these at the same time as they decide whom they want to represent them in state jobs and in Congress.

Michigan votes on a plan to legalize bingo for nonprofit charitable organizations under legislative restrictions. The state also votes on an 80 million dollar bonus for an estimated 250,000 Korean War veterans and their dependents, with the average payment $270.

Louisiana decides on a 10 million dollar Korean bonus that would pay veterans between $50 and $250, with $1,000 death benefits to survivors.

In Nevada, the voters have been asked to decide whether to repeal a law outlawing the closed shop for labor unions.

A proposed constitutional amendment in Montana would permit a presidential preference primary there.

California decides whether to raise the maximum old age pension from $80 to $100 monthly and to deny the Legislature power to cut it. The proposition makes no provision for raising funds to meet an estimated additional cost of 74 million dollars during the first 12 months.

Texas votes on a proposed seven million dollar increase in the present 35 million dollar ceiling on state grants for old age assistance, for the blind and needy dependent children. Another proposal would extend social security coverage to certain employes of local government units.

Proposed bond issues for mental institutions, schools and other public projects total nearly 200 million dollars in five states. Other issues include internal tax changes, legislative alterations and a proposal to raise the Maryland governor's salary from the nationwide low of $4,500 to $15,000 annually.

Washington votes on a proposal to bar TV liquor advertising between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Four other states decide on liquor law changes.

South Carolina decides whether to eliminate from its Constitution an old clause requiring all office holders to swear they have not participated in a fued since 1331 and will not do so. The issue is whether to eliminate the clause on grounds it belittles the oath or whether to retain it for the novelty.

Pre-election speculation is that Georgia voters will support a proposed amendment authorizing the State Legislature to make grants of state, county or city funds to private citizens for educational purposes, relieving the state of direct educational obligations.

Laying Groundwork

The purpose is to lay the groundwork for eliminating the public school system, if this becomes necessary to avoid integration. South Carolina took a similar step in 1952, voting to eliminate a constitutional requirement for free public schools.

Louisiana is expected to approve a state constitutional amendment providing for separate Negro and white elementary and secondary public schools "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and good order in the state, and not because of race."

The idea is that, if the voters okay the plan, the state would be able to claim "police powers", given states under the U.S. Constitution's 10th Amendment, to offset the Supreme Court's antisegregation ruling under the 14th Amendment.

The high court has not ruled on any case involving this argument for continuing segregated schools. In 1917 it denied use of the police power to maintain segregation in a property zoning case.

The Louisiana amendment also would empower the Legislature to call a special election at any time to decide what to do when and if the Supreme Court issues an order to carry out its antisegregation ruling.

The last Louisiana Legislature passed measures denying state funds to any integrated schools, withholding recognition of graduation certificates from such schools, and authorizing parish (county) school superintendents to assign children in advance to public schools. Voter approval of the proposed amendment apparently is necessary to underwrite these measures.

Mississippi, meanwhile, votes on a proposed amendment requiring all applicants for voting registration to be able to both read and understand the U.S. Constitution, instead of having it read to them as is allowed now. During Legislative debate, it was said the amendment's purpose is to further reduce the number of Negro voters.

DIE-HARDS EXPIRE QUICKLY AS BALTIMORE ALERTS ITSELF TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION PROGRAM

One Striker Runs Out of Line to Save Hat of Negro Bystander Caught in Windstorm

ANGRY PARENTS URGE FUTILE STRUGGLE

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The threatened tidal wave of reaction against desegregation that began with strikes in Milford, Del., and spread to Baltimore and Washington, turned out to be nothing more than a ripple in a pond.

Although the Milford situation produced a victory for the segregationalists, much larger Wilmington experienced little difficulty at all as Negroes and whites sat in the same classrooms.

A four-day student strike against integration in capital schools appeared to be breaking up despite a Georgia congressman's advice to strikers to keep the strikes going.

Rep. Davis (D., Ga.) admitted he told students at Anacosia high school to strike, and at the same time castigated the Supreme Court's decision as an "outrageous attempt to force upon an unwilling people the personal and sociological views of the court."

But a warning by Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, drowned out the ranting of Davis. Corning warned early last week that any students who failed to report for classes by Friday would lose for the rest of the year the opportunity to play on school athletic teams, hold office in school clubs or represent their schools in musical, dramatic or other extra-curricular activities.

The warning struck home to many of the 2,700 students who were having a good time striking but didn't like the idea of being excluded from activities. Principal Eugene Griffith of Anacostia, which had 700 absentees at the beginning of the week, reported that "a flood of students have been returning to classes."

Meanwhile, in Baltimore, segregationalists went down to defeat on several fronts. Although the student strikes were given much publicity, the student bodies of the affected schools totaled not more than 20,000 of the 141,500 students in the city. Not more than 25 of 170 schools were affected by the rioters.

And there was every evidence that the rioters were kids out to have a good time, and were egged on by disgruntled parents. Swept up in the anti-racial ferver spread by adult white supremacists, they seemed to be enjoying the tumult and unrest. They carried placards and shouted insults at Negroes.

But when a Negro standing at a curb watching the marchers, lost his hat in the wind, it was a white high school student who jumped to recover it. After returning it to its owner, he rejoined the marchers.

At the Southern high school in Baltimore, members of the football squad collectively guaranteed the safety of its one Negro member if he came out for regular practice. The boy was a junior named Melvin Thompson. He played several minutes at right guard during the team's first two games.

Coach Lee Hodowitz said the squad originally had been 40 strong. It lost eight members over the segregation issue—they decided not to attend classes. The remaining 31 got together and assured Thompson in effect that if he came out to Swan Park for practice, they would "run interference" for him.

Other developments in Baltimore included:

1. A judge in superior court dismissed a writ obtained by two groups, including the NAACP, which would have compelled Baltimore school commissioners to provide segregated facilities.

2. Firm police tactics reduced to a minimum the picketing of schools. No arrests or incidents were noted.

3. The student leaders of Eastern high school assailed in a public statement other schools for clared that any individualSEM "debasing themselves" and declared that any individual, regardless of color, "can and will, add to the fine reputation of the school."

4. Police commissioner Beverly Ober issued an order over the city's three television stations that racial demonstrations against integration of schools be ceased or violators would be arrested. The statement said any person participating in racial demonstrations within two blocks of a school would be arrested.

Meanwhile, strikes in Delaware were condemned by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who pointed out that his two daughters were attending school in the racially integrated system in Washington. He repeated his appeal to halt racial discrimination in a state-wide radio broadcast and later reiterated his opposition to the strikes in a speech in Omaha, Nebr.

Elsewhere on the national scene, the NAACP called upon Atty.-Gen, Herbert Brownell "to make it clear to all concerned that the full force of the federal government stands behind the local school boards involved in effecting a transition from segregated to desegregated schools."

The American Civil Liberties amendment, even though they oppose the law of the land.

"But when violence is used to enforce their will or individuals and organizations conspire to deny Negro school children their constitutional right to equal treatment, then the department of justice should initiate a speedy inquiry to determine if a violation of federal law has occurred and to punish those responsible if a violation has occurred."

In West Virginia, 25 counties have proceeded quietly to complete or partially complete integration and in only one was the new order abandoned. In Missouri, school integration was widespread and there were no incidents reported. Mexico and Arizona made the transition with little or no disturbance.

Commenting on the advance of desegregation, the staid New York Times wrote:

"The young men and women of Washington and Baltimore and a few smaller towns who have been demonstrating against desegregation are fighting a lost as well as a worthless cause. These youngsters deserve blame for their disorderliness and pity for their ignorance."

A veteran southern educator said last week that "there may be some rough stuff in the South before integration is fully accepted, but it will be in the nature of a last skirmish.

"I think pride is growing in fulfilling completely the democratic ideal as laid down in the Supreme Court ruling against segregation," said Fred McCuistion of Prairie Grove, Ark., "and I believe the day is rapidly passing when a man can get elected to an office on a platform based on racial prejudice—in the South or anywhere in the nation."

McCuisian is associate director of the Southern Education Foundation.

EDUCATION 1954

Quiet Talks Replace Pupil Demonstrations In Integration Issue

Student demonstrations and absences from school over the integration issue appeared to be on the wane today with orderly school-sponsored meetings replacing street crowds.

At McKinley High School, all but six students among the absentees went into the auditorium to hear Principal Charles Bish, Detective Joseph Longo and the bi-racial eight-student committee selected yesterday.

Mr. Bish, acknowledging he grew impatient with the absentees yesterday, told them with a smile today, "I'm in a forget and forgive mood right now."

Most Back at Eastern.

At Eastern High School, almost all the students appeared to be back in school. About 40 boys remained outside the school at the opening bell but quickly dispersed. Principal John Paul Collins announced that any varsity or junior athletes who did not return to school today would have to turn in their uniforms.

At Anacostia High School, first to demonstrate against integration, all the absentees responded to Principal Eugene Griffith's invitation to meet in the school stadium and talk things over. More than 400 of them were on hand for the start of the meeting.

Planning to address the meeting if he got Principal Griffith's permission was Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Says He Was Invited.

Before going in to see Mr. Griffith, Mr. Bowles told newsmen that a "level-headed student," whom he identified as Charles Maxwell, called him yesterday and asked him to meet today with the absentee students.

Mr. Bowles said his only purpose in talking to the students was to plead for no violence and to ask them to keep off the streets.

"We will be their spokesmen after the streets are clear," he said. "It's their business if they want to stay away from school. It's their perogative. They are still free Americans."

Urged to Air Problems.

The Anacostia meeting opened with Art Lamb, television station WTTG disc jockey, telling the students that one way to settle the question was for every one to air their problems.

"It may sound corny to you," he said, "but democratic principles should be operating in a school house more than any other place."

Macfarland Junior High School, where some students refused to attend classes yesterday, was reported "all clear" by police today.

NEW OUTBREAKS ON SEGREGATION

School Pupils Stage Demonstrations In Washington and Baltimore

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The first sign of trouble in the nation's capital over mixing the races in schools developed Monday with hundreds of white students demonstrating at two Washington high schools.

Demonstrations against integration spread in Baltimore where two bands of marching students numbering several hundred, paraded through the streets. At least nine Baltimore schools reported demonstrations as classes started.

Washington Incident.

In Washington, some 400 of the 1,250 students enrolled at Anacostia High gathered across the street from the school and jeered their principal's pleas that they return to classes. The demonstrators booed 43 Negro students as they entered the building.

One striking student said admittance of 20 additional Negroes to Anacostia Friday caused the demonstration.

A similar demonstration was staged at McKinley High in Washington by about 150 boys and girls but they were persuaded to transfer their protest meeting to a classroom. The meeting broke up in confusion.

Several students criticized admittance of Negroes to McKinley with one girl declaring she was "afraid to walk down the hall. They walk right up behind me and say things I wouldn't repeat."

A majority of the students however, appeared to favor a suggestion by Anthony Green, one of the school's football players, that a committee be named to handle the situation. But dozens of students walked out when another student suggested that the pupils go home and stay out at least a week "if you want the rest to follow you."

District's Program.

The District of Columbia plan for ending racial segregation in schools had brought expressions of hope from President Eisenhower and others that it would become a model for other sections to follow in carrying out the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation.

The shouting crowds of students in Baltimore made stops at the City Hall and called for Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro. Both crowds were scattered by police but they formed later and continued their marching. One of the groups covered a dozen miles by noon.

GENERAL

Against Segregation

The previous Democratic administration had talked and wrangled incessantly upon the subject of civil rights. It accomplished virtually nothing. When it was at the point of getting somewhere it seemed deliberately to throw the opportunity away.

The present administration has talked little but has acted consistently and vigorously to abolish segregation. Wherever executive action could be effective it has been used. In the Federal establishment in Washington, in defense plants, in the armed services, outstanding progress has been achieved. The government's example has been effective in creating a better atmosphere between Negroes and whites everywhere.

The historic Supreme Court decision, declaring unconstitutional segregation in the schools, has been rendered in the midst of these favorable changes. The decision itself stands above party. But the spirit in which it has been accepted throughout the nation can be attributed to the enlightened point of view which has rapidly been gaining ground.

GENERAL

Violence Flares Over School Integration

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-16-54

p. 3

...to implement the May ... Court decision in ...aryland and Delaware last week ...ve rise to violence, and in ...shington, where the Supreme ...Court convened last Monday, ...ite parents protested against ...e integration of high schools, ...inging threats of immediate fed...al action.

It was in Baltimore, Md., and ...ilford, Del., however, where vio...ence flared to immense propor...ions; Negro students were booed ...nd punched at Baltimore schools, ...nd police in Milford had to guard ...egro children returning home ...om school.

Even in Washington, the one ...ity that first lead the way to ...peaceful integration because it ...as the capital of the country and ...eadquarters for the President of ...the United States, white pupils ...went on strike at two high schools ...that were integrated last month ...at the beginning of the first school ...year since the Supreme Court is...sued its edict declaring segrega...tion in public schools unconstitu...tional.

At the outset, when the high ...court made its decision, it was ...more than apparent that some ...states, especially in the Deep ...South, would strongly resist inte...gration, while others would awai... ...further court action and, still oth...ers would move immediately to...wards complying with the decis...ion.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia ...and South Carolina are the four ...states most strongly resisting in...tegration.

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, ...Tennessee, Kentucky, North Caro...lina, Virginia, Alabama and Flor...ida are states awaiting court act...ion and ready to ask the Supreme ...Court for more time to desegre...gate. The court is scheduled to ...convene Dec. 6 to hear arguments ...on implementing its decision.

...States moving towards integration are Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, along with the District of Columbia.

Following is a series of reports showing what steps have been taken in recent weeks to implement the decision and what has happened in those states where integration began during the current school year:

Alabama

Stubborn, deep with tradition and defiant towards all moves suggesting integration, Alabama does not intend to integrate this year or next if it can be avoided. This state is one of the few that will not participate in the Dec. 6 school segregation case hearings.

Arizona

Integration started in Arizona long before the Supreme Court ruling and it has gone off smoothly. The all-Negro high school in Phoenix has been closed and 500 Negroes are studying alongside whites in the city's six other tax supported high schools.

Thirty-six Negro teachers, formerly employed at one school, are instructing mixed classes at other schools. The city's elementary schools have been desegregated from the kindergarten to the eighth grade.

Taking the lead in desegregation in Arizona was the city of Tucson, however.

Arkansas

Arkansas has not publicly come out against integration but it is expected to file a brief before the Supreme Court asking that the court allow sufficient time for gradual desegragation.

Thus far, only two Arkansas school districts are permitting colored and white children to attend public schools together. Those districts are at Fayettesville and Charlston.

Delaware

While integration of schools in the northern part of Delaware is running smoothly, the lower part of the state has erupted into violence. The trouble here, however, is being agitated by a bigot and bad check artist. — William Bryant Bowles, 34 — who heads the National Association for the Advancement of White People, and Willis McCall, a backwoods Florida sheriff who shot down two handcuffed Negro defendants in the Little Scottsboro Case three years ago.

At Milford, school officials attempted to start integration by admitting 11 Negro children to Milford's high school. But after heated protests the school was closed. When it later reopened the Negro children were out again, back at their old school, segregated and alone.

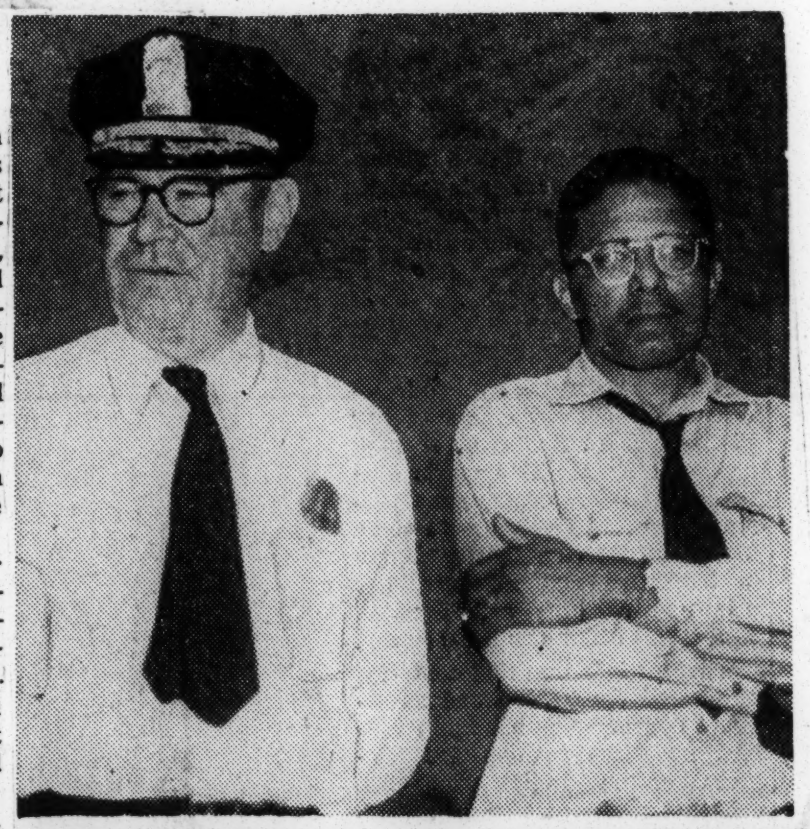
Strikes, riots and boycotts occurred later when the board of education was ordered to admit the Negro children to the white high school for the second time.

Missouri

Some form of integration of colored and white children is underway in every section of Missouri, and because the steps that have been taken were on purely voluntary basis, Missouri will take no part in further Supreme Court litigation.

Florida

In a brief to the U. S. Supreme Court, Florida contended last week that the state was not now ready for an across-the-board application of the desegregation ruling.



ANXIOUS FATHER W. C. Cammack (right) waits for his daughter to leave Anacostia high school in Washington, D. C. He is the father of Doris Cammack, one of 40 Negro students attending the school, which is torn by strike against integration. Cammack, who works for the National Security Agency, took time out from his job to escort his daughter to school and took up long vigil to wait for the end of school day. With him is Police Captain William T. Murphy.

Georgia Paces Resistance

Four Southern States Still Flaunt Banner Of White Supremacy Before Supreme Court

Editor's Note — In four Southern states you hear rebel yells again, this time over the Supreme Court's desegregation order. But in a majority of states, calm study is being given to ending discrimination. This third and final article on an AP segregation survey outlines the legal aspects of the problem.

By BEM PRICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Four Southern states still flaunt the banner of white supremacy before the U.S. Supreme Court.

They simply say they are going to do their best to maintain their way of life no matter what the court orders them to do toward ending racial segregation in their schools.

Officials in the politicians in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi are raising the rebel yells, one hard fact stands out.

The South generally is giving lip service to the prospect of ending racial discrimination in the public schools.

Most States

Most of the states have adopted a wait-and-see attitude on implementing orders of the court on desegregation should be carried out.

The court held last May 17 that segregation in public schools for children of color was unconstitutional. It asked the interested states to return next month with plans on how best to end the 90-year-old practice.

The court ruling directly affected Delaware and the District of Columbia, both of which had compulsory segregation laws.

Most states have indicated they will wait for the court order before doing anything. Four others and the District of Columbia show varying signs of letting down the bars.

Defiant States

The four defiant states are among those in the South with the heaviest Negro population and the most outspoken politicians on the issue question.

The Legislatures of Mississippi and Georgia have recently voted to amend state Constitutions so that the public schools could be given or leased to private operators. The theory is that the court can't regulate admission to "private" schools and hence segregation could be maintained. The amendments still must be submitted to the people of the two states.

South Carolina voters approved such a "private school" law last year.

Louisiana's Plans

Louisiana has plans to invoke its police powers to maintain the 'good morals and general welfare" of its people by keeping white and Negro students apart in the grade schools.

While these states have attracted much attention, a state-by-state survey by the Associated Press and the Southern Education Reporting Service (SERS) indicates the majority are setting to work on a solution.

SERS was set up in Nashville, Tenn., recently with funds from the Ford Foundation to present factual reports on developments in the Southern education field. It is headed by C. A. McKnight, on leave as editor of the Charlotte (N.C.) News.

Georgia Loudiest

As a noisemaker on the segregation issue, few states can match Georgia.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has used the Negro as a stump-speaking point of departure for waving the white supremacy banner ever since he has been in politics. Before him his father, the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, employed the same tactics.

The red-gallused governor has said Georgia would resist integration to the last.

During the recent campaign for Talmadge's job (he cannot succeed himself), the eight male candidates tried to outshout one another on segregation, each claiming he was best fitted to maintain it.

Candidates Promise

Some candidates promised to work for amendments to the U.S. Constitution abolishing the Supreme Court or giving the states the exclusive right to regulate school systems.

Another would move all Negroes out of Georgia.

Still another would give all pupils a choice of attending separate or integrated schools. Any student electing the integrated way would be given a psychiatric examination.

While some of the oratory was patently absurd, the fact remains that Georgia has acted to maintain segregated schools. Aside from approving the "private school" amendments, the general assembly has voted to cut off all financial aid to any school admitting members of the opposite race.

Citizens Council

While Georgia has made most of the fuss, a statewide secret organization known as "Citizens Council" was growing up in Mississippi's 82 counties.

A spokesman for the group — a state legislator — said the councils were composed "of freedom loving Mississippians who believe in separation of the races with liberty for both."

The purpose, he said, is to "anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for any problem that may arise." The spokesman added the council will recommend "application of economic pressure to trouble makers," that is, deprive them of jobs.

Membership Dues

Annual membership dues in the council costs $5. Part of the announced aims of the organizations are to maintain white primary elections and to mobilize public opinion against segregation.

The Mississippi Legislature's proposals, along with those enacted in Louisiana, also would permit local school superintendents to assign each individual student to a specific school. They could be assigned on the basis of race.

Lawyers in the South have pointed out two other ways to maintain segregation:

1. School districts could be rigged to assign Negro and white students to certain schools.

2. Where there are now two separate schools, white and Negro, a third could be created which would be integrated. It would be up to the student to select which he would attend.

Broadness Of Decision

In view of the broadness of the Supreme Court decision, can attempts at evasion stand in federal courts?

John T. Fey, dean of the School of Law at George Washington University here, points out that various Southern states had laws excluding Negroes from voting in primaries. The Supreme Court found that since the primaries were the real elections Negroes could not be barred.

Eventually, there were actions in some states to abolish all laws pertaining to the conduct of primaries. The party became a "private club," but in a Texas case Negroes were excluded from a primary on the "private club" theory and the local party organization was hauled into court. The court said the Negroes should be allowed to participate.

Fey Points Out

Fey, speaking before the school law conference at Duke University, pointed out various other means of attack on the evasions proposed.

Even if there is no discernable state aid to privately organized public schools, he said, they may be attacked on the theory of performance of a state function.

If state money is used to support private schools, he added, the attack may be directed at the unconstitutional use of public funds, and the creation of private schools could be attacked in suits based on impairment of teacher tenure contracts.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi has said he would have no hesitation in invoking police powers to maintain separate schools.

Legal Wheels

While the legal wheels are in motion to maintain segregation, White has appealed to the Negroes, who make up about 50 per cent of the state's population, to consider "voluntary" segregation.

He called a meeting shortly after the court decision and presented his plan. Ninety Negro leaders were present. Only one favored it.

Since that meeting, at which White proposed a 115 million dollar building program to wipe out white-Negro school building inequalities, other Negro leaders have cautioned patience.

Negro Leader Said

"There is no problem in Mississippi," said President J. D. Boyd of Utica Institute, a Negro school, "quite as urgent as that of providing adequate buildings for rural Negro children."

Such construction, said Boyd, "would settle 95 per cent of our problems."

Both houses of the Louisiana Legislature have passed resolutions condemning the court for a "usurping of power."

The legislature passed three bills. These invoked police powers to maintain segregation, provided that the State Board of Education should not approve any integrated school and gave school superintendents the right to specify which school a child could attend.

South Carolina Removed

South Carolina removed its section of the Constitution making a public school system mandatory last year at the urging of Gov. James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes said this would leave the legislature free to cope with whatever order the court hands down to end segregation.

Four states and the District of Columbia, meanwhile, have been moving toward implementation of the court's opinion even though no order has been handed down.

In Baltimore, Md., integration in the public school system, which is independent of the state, is proceeding on all levels this year. The state as a whole is waiting the court order before integrating but has indicated it will abide by the directions.

Delaware Asks

Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs asked the State Board of Education to proceed toward integration, and already nine school districts have carried it out. Wilmington, the capital and largest city, is integrating on the grammar school level. All are moving toward integration in 1955-'56.

In West Virginia, Gov. William C. Marland and State School Supt. W. W. Trent gave the counties permission to integrate if they wanted to this year. Six counties have done so. The two with the largest Negro populations are delaying until next year.

It was in West Virginia's Barbour County that the nation's first trouble with integration was encountered. White parents at a mass meeting objected to the move this year so violently police were called. The Barbour County Board of Education subsequently called off the integration move and plans to act next year. One school which opened with integration was forced by white pressure to segregate again.

Local Option

Missouri is another state with a local option system of ending segregation.

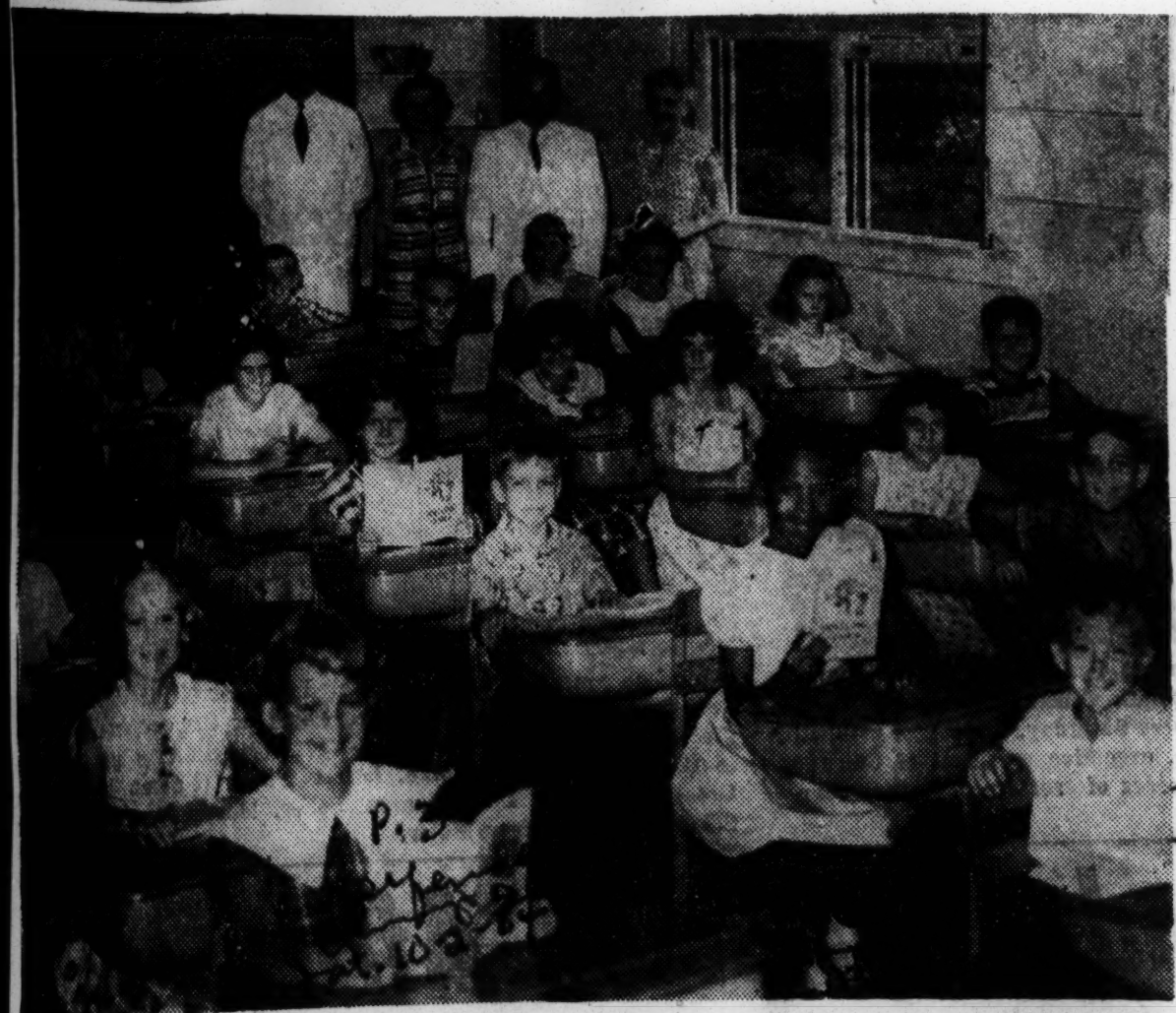
St. Louis and Kansas City between them account for two thirds of the state's Negro school population — 43,327 children. Both are beginning integration programs this year, to be completed by next

Oklahoma probably is in the most peculiar position of all. While it has maintained separate schools it has a long history of racial tolerance.

Eight other Missouri communities have begun partial integration.

The District of Columbia has 106,000 public school students, some 61 per cent of them Negro. All evening schools for adults have been integrated, and 1,900 Negro children have been transferred to previously all-white schools. The integration program in the District is to be completed by 1955.

Panarna Desegregating; School Hearing Dec. 6



FOURTH GRADE pupils at the Balboa elementary school in the Canal Zone. Integrated class has 36 students and is the smallest of two fourth grade sections at the school. Standing in the rear of classroom are S. E. Esser, superintendent of schools; Mrs. Marie H. Neal, Balboa principal Acting Governor H. O. Paxson and Mrs. A. H Long, fourth grade teacher

The Supreme Court announced last week that it will hear further arguments Dec. 6 on how to carry out its decision against racial segregation in public schools. But many states in the South have their own plan on how and when they will integrate.

But many states have already started integrating their schools not waiting for the Supreme Court to tell them how and when it should be done. In the Deep South, however, every effort is being made to pass new legislation designed to make it possible for states to maintain separate school systems for Negro and white pupils.

Of the 17 states (and the District of Columbia) cited in the Supreme Court decision, only a handfull continue to pose a problem while in contrast, thousands of miles away in the Canal Zone, Panama City, for the first time since early reconstruction days, sent Negro children to white schools without trouble.

During the past week new incidents arose in several of the southern states where segregated schools have become the issue of the century. Among them were:

Delaware

Delaware was one of the original states named in the Supreme Court decision on May 17. In Milford, Del., last week, a school board member resigned and two public schools remained closed in the wake of threatened violence over the proposed racial integration of Milford high school.

The second school closed by the school board was the Benjamin Banneker elementary and junior high for Negroes. Several days later, however, the state Board of Education was prepared to open the city high school Monday to both white and Negro students.

But as the state board moved in, the local board moved out, resigned after a meeting with the state board and clashed over procedure.

Neither group proposed to maintain segregation but the state board violently criticised the local for closing the schools because of threatened violence.

Alabama

A plan to abolish Alabama's compulsory public school system and let parents say whether they want segregated classrooms has been recommended by a legislative committee and a group of lawyers.

It would open the way for state subsidized private schools and strike from the state constitution the mandate that separate schools must be provided for white and Negro students.

The plan is part of a program at removing from the state constitution all reference to public schools.

Mississippi is using another plan, although somewhat similar, and directed towards the same end. Two weeks ago a weapon Mississippi hopes never to use and is not prepared to use in its fight to keep segregated schools was released from the legislature for public vote Dec. 21.

The weapon was a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to abolish public schools. The legislature could then sell or lease public school buildings and lands.

Virginia

Delegate Armistead Boothe, of Alexandria, Va., came up with a proposed "Virginia Plan" that would give local authorities wide latitude in solving the segregation issue.

The plan contained three basic rules:

1. The state should strive for court recognition of the practical fact that the old Dominion needs "an indefinite time" in which to work out its school problems.

2. No child of either race should be compelled to attend a school with mixed classes, and

3. No teacher of either race should be assigned to teach children of another race.

Ohio

Five Negro mothers filed a suit in Federal Court challenging a school rezoning order in Hillsboro, Ohio, which said it segregated their children.

The petition, filed by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, contended the Hillsboro school board rezoned schools to "get around" the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

In a statement issued last Thursday, Sept. 23, Gov. Frank J. Lausche said a wrong is being committed upon Negro children in a few school districts of Ohio, but hopes they will be rectified soon.

3 STATES ASK TO BE HEARD ON SEGREGATION

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP) — Three southern states told the Supreme court today they want to take an active part in arguments on how to carry out its decision barring segregation in public schools. The states, each of which has separate schools for whites and Negroes, are Florida, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Three others — Arkansas, Tennessee, and Maryland — notified Court Clerk Harold B. Willey they wish to file briefs as "friends of the court." Willey said he had yet to learn whether their attorneys general plan to participate in the hearing.

At Nashville, however, a spokesman for the state administration indicated Tennessee will not file a brief. He said the notice of intent was filed some time ago merely to protect the state's rights, in case it should decide to intervene.

3 States to Join Debate In Court on Segregation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The first step toward resumption of Supreme Court arguments on school segregation was taken today when attorneys for three Southern states filed notice they wanted to take part in the legal debate.

Attorneys General for Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma informed Harold B. Willey, Supreme Court clerk, they wish to present their states' views when new arguments are heard some time in the fall.

The question for debate then is how and when the tribunal should issue final orders for desegregation of white and Negro pupils.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas also notified Mr. Willey they wished to file "friend of the court" briefs later. The clerk said it was not clear whether these four also wished to take part in the oral arguments, and he planned to ask them to clarify the point. If they wish to take part, they will be permitted to do so on the basis of the notices received.

A spokesman for the Tennessee state administration said at Nashville today that Tennessee filed its notice merely to protect the state's right to intervene, if it finally decided to do so.

The Supreme Court decision on May 17 that segregation of public school pupils violates the Constitution was given in cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court left these five cases on its docket in calling for new arguments on how to put integration into effect. Thus attorneys in these decided cases may appear in the renewed debate without filing notices today.

Court observers were interested in the fact that apparently only three states not directly involved in the May decision had responded to Chief Justice Earl Warren's invitation to all states that require or permit segregation.

First Northern Bias Case Filed In Cincinnati, Ohio

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court said Wednesday seven Southern states will begin arguments Dec. 6 on how to integrate Negro and white schools.

The court also gave states another six weeks to file briefs in connection with the case by extending the deadline for written arguments from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

In handling down its historic decision last May 17, the court specified that it wished to hear further arguments on how the edict should be carried out.

The seven states which so far have asked to be heard are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Several southern states, including Georgia, have announced they would not take part in the arguments.

Under court procedure, the justices will listen one hour to each state spokesman beginning Dec. 6. The court said the date was the first available for arguments. The justices convene for their fall term on Oct. 6.

Also on Wednesday a suit was filed in Federal court at Cincinnati by Atty. J. Russell Carter of Dayton, Ohio to rejoin the Hillsboro School board from carrying out segregation policies.

The petition for injunction was filed on behalf of five Negro children specifically identified and for "others similarly situated."

Also presented was a motion for preliminary injunction to restrain the board of education from enforcing its zoning ruling until final disposition of the case.

The court set the preliminary motion down for hearing next Wednesday.

The suit charged the children were forced to withdraw from the traditionally white Webster and Washington Schools solely because of race and color and made to attend schools for Negro children.

The action taken on behalf of the Negro children has been termed the first in Northern courts since the U. S. Supreme court handed down its decision banning segregation.

Court hears Negroes, four states—

Both action, delay urged in briefs on desegregation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP)—Attorneys for Negro parents in the public school segregation cases of four states asked the Supreme Court today to require integration not later than September, 1955.

The State of Arkansas suggested instead that the problem be tossed back to Congress for decision; South Carolina suggested that it go to the various state Legislatures, and Virginia expressed doubt that desegregation can ever be accomplished satisfactorily in some sections of that state.

Neither court decree nor executive order can force in those sections (of Virginia strongly opposed to integration) a result so basically opposed by a united majority," said a brief filed with the court by Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond.

The varied arguments were submitted in briefs which the court has asked by midnight tonight on how it should carry into effect its order of last May 17 that school segregation was unconstitutional. The court will hear oral arguments Dec. 6.

THE NEGROES' brief was filed on behalf of affected parents in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas. It said that most opposition to immediate action "stems from a desire that desegregation not be undertaken at all," and said that if the court fixes no time limit, it would be merely extending an invitation "to procrastinate."

Arkansas' brief, filed by Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry of that state, urged the court to send the cases back to Congress with "directions to take appropriate action."

He suggested that the court issue a supplemental opinion which he said should "point out in no uncertain terms" that the integration problem is one which should be solved by Congress under Section 5 of the Constitution's 14th Amendment.

That section says "The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision" of the 14th Amendment.

The South Carolina brief came from the board of trustees of school district 22 of Clarendon County. In addition to leaving the problem to state legislators, it said, the court should permit school authorities to present their problems to the district court.

THE COMBINED NEGRO brief contended, on the other hand, that all states having segregated schools were put on notice by the Supreme Court' May 17 opinion taht changes must be made, and said "there are no legal precedents justifying a plea for delay."

It asked that the cases be sent back to district federal courts with instructions:

1. That the process of desegregation by commenced immediately.

2. That the states be required to file periodic reports to the district courts.

3. That an outer time limit be set by which desegregation must be completed.

Integration Trends in 17 States Reported

Education Service Surveys Situation As it Developed Up to November 4

Four trends developed last month in the 17 states and the District where segregated schools had been required.

[Editor's Note—Developments of recent weeks have caused changes in the situation not reported here.

According to the November 4 issue of Southern School News, published in Nashville by the Southern Education Reporting Service, they were:

- Things were calm in three areas of earlier tension and student demonstrations—Washington, Baltimore and West Virginia. Only in Delaware was there continued unrest.
- Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas were ready to intervene in the high court hearings.
- Georgia and Louisiana voters went to the polls to decide whether they wanted constitutional amendments aimed at preserving segregated schools.
- The race issue was the subject of wide public debate, mostly in political campaigns, in Florida, Maryland and Virginia. Elsewhere in the region, things were quiet.

The regional reporting service was established through a grant of the Fund for the Advancement of Education after the May 17 Supreme Court ruling against school segregation. It aims to supply school administrators and other leaders with the objective news about integration developments in all communities concerned in the changeover from dual schools.

A state-by-state digest of the November Southern School News findings follows:

Alabama — Despite increasing pressure from legislative sources, Gov. Gordon Persons declined in October to call a special session of the Alabama Legislature to act on a report by a special legislative committee urging the amendment of the state constitution to pave the way for possible abolition of public education.

Arkansas—As the state of Arkansas moved ahead with the preparation of its brief in the school segregation cases, Education Commissioner Arch W. Ford revealed that Arkansas' position "will not be a radical approach or one of defiance . . . (but) a reasonable approach . . . (which will try to point out the problems, financial and otherwise, brought on by the decision."

Delaware—After the State Supreme Court stayed a lower court order requiring the readmission of Negro students to Milford High School, an uneasy truce prevailed throughout the tension areas in Delaware. Throughout the state, religious and other organizations began to take positive stands for the preservation of law and order.

District of Columbia — The desegregation of the District of Columbia school system had proceeded smoothly for three weeks when, on October 4, white students at Anacostia High School began demonstrations against desegregation. The demonstrations spread to two other formerly all-white schools and six junior high, but by the fourth day order had been restored and enrollment was normal once again.

Florida — Until Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin's brief was made public, the segregation-desegregation issue remained fairly quiet. In October, however, the question began to bob up in political campaigns and was the subject of increasing newspaper comment. Florida States Rights Inc., a group opposing desegregation, was chartered in Dade County.

Georgia—Just as the November issue of Southern School News went to press, the people of Georgia were going to the polls to decide whether to approve an amendment to their state constitution which would permit the substitution of a private school system for a desegregated public school system. The entire Georgia report in this issue is given over to a complete explanation of the amendment, and the arguments advanced by proponents and opponents. [Editor's Note. Georgia voters approved the anti-integration amendment.]

Kentucky—With Republicans and Democrats alike accepting the Supreme Court decision when it was announced, the segregation-desegregation issue was kept out of Kentucky politics in this election year. The "go-slow" policy of waiting for the Supreme Court to spell out its decrees appears to have satisfied most everyone.

Louisiana — The people of Louisiana, like those in Georgia, were also voting on a constitutional amendment as this issue of Southern School News went to press. Unlike the Georgia amendment, however, the Louisiana proposal would give legal sanction to segregation in the schools under the inherent police powers of the state.

[Editor's Note—Voters in Louisiana gave 5-to-1 approval to the amendment.]

Maryland—As October opened Baltimore made the Nation's front pages with stories and pictures of picketing and rioting. This issue of Southern School News carries a detailed, documentary account of the Baltimore unrest including this picture in retrospect: not more than a half dozen of 52 schools with mixed attendance were involved, and none of the schools with large percentages of Negro students; 97 percent of Baltimore's public school students were not involved in any way.

Mississippi—Although a statewide election is still some weeks off, a strong campaign in favor of a proposed "last resort" constitutional amendment authorizing the abolition of the public school system began to pick up steam in Mississippi in October. An advisory committee issued a question-answer brochure explaining the amendment.

Missouri — With reports in from 466 of Missouri's school districts, the pattern of desegregation comes into sharper focus. The full details will be found elsewhere in this issue, but in capsule form, here are the facts: 289 of the 466 districts have no Negro pupils; of the remaining 177 with Negro pupils, 110 have begun some form of desegregation. In no case has desegregation caused any incident.

North Carolina—Although he has not yet made public the details, Attorney General Harry McMullen says that the North Carolina brief will follow the line taken by Florida and ask the Supreme Court (1) to give adequate time to work out a desegregation program, and (2) to give Federal district judges broad discretionary powers to fix deadlines in the various school districts.

Oklahoma—Two legal attacks on racial barriers in higher education—one suit seeking admittance to a municipal junior college and the other challenging restrictions in Oklahoma College for Women—were the chief developments in Oklahoma in October. There was still no open opposition to ultimate compliance with the forthcoming Supreme Court decrees.

South Carolina — The Supreme Court decision and pending decrees prompted more talk than action in South Carolina last month. Both the outgoing and incoming Governors voiced grave concern over the probability of trouble if desegregation of the schools is attempted. South Carolina's white teachers urged the continuance of a system of free public schools, but did not take any definite stand on the question of segregation.

Tennessee—There was no change in Tennessee's policy of "watchful waiting" during October, and at month's end it appeared that the state would not file a brief before the Supreme Court. About the only action on the segregation-desegregation issue came late in October when the Tennessee conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in Nashville and adopted a three-point program calling for implementation of the May 17 Supreme Court opinion.

Texas — Attorney General John Ben Shepperd had a staff of six assistants at work on the brief that Texas will file with the United States Supreme Court, but otherwise October produced no new developments growing out of the May 17 decision.

Virginia—Under the leadership of State Sen. Garland Gray the Virginia Commission on Public Education announced plans for a public hearing on November 15—its first since appointment by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley to study problems growing out of the court decision. But Chairman Gray came in for some published criticism because of a speech he made.

West Virginia—As the end of October approached, it appeared that the unrest in three West Virginia counties where desegregation was tried had about run its course. Parents who were picketing the schools at Four States, near Fairmont, returned to their homes after a stern warning from a Marion County circuit judge. In Greenbrier County and Boone County where demonstrations were reported in the October issue, things were quiet.

Slight Integration Delay Acceptable, Negroes Say

But Only Until September, High Court Told; Southern States Call Quick Move Dangerous

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15.—Attorneys for Negro parents told the Supreme Court today they would accept a slight delay in the wiping out of racially segregated public schools, but only until next September, the start of the next school year.

However, six Southern states told the court that an abrupt switch would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. The gravest concern was expressed by North Carolina, which said integration of the races might bring about "bloody race riots."

A suggestion that the actual racial integration of the schools be handled by federal district courts in the states was made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, South Carolina, and the attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the segregation cases before the high court.

Broad Discretion Urged

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion to direct the integration to meet local conditions. The attorneys for the Negroes asked the court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate."

Arkansas proposed that the court ask Congress to say how desegregation should be accomplished under the court's ruling of last May 17 that racial segregation in the schools violated the Constitution.

In handing down its historic decision the court decided to hear further arguments on how desegregation could be carried out. These arguments are scheduled to start December 6. Today was the deadline for filing briefs on which the oral presentations will be based.

Brownell Gets Invitation

The Supreme Court invited Attorney General Brownell to participate in the December arguments. His aides said today the Justice Department would file its brief, preliminary to the argument sessions, in a week or 10 days.

Both sides in the segregation cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia have been allotted one hour each for oral argument. One hour each was also granted to states not directly involved in the original cases before the court—Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is not known which of the attorneys general for each of these latter states will use the time allotted to them.

Some of the Southern states that filed briefs today said there was no constitutional bar to the court's using its discretion to permit gradual desegregation.

But attorneys for the Negroes said, "It would be paradoxical, indeed, if, in the instant cases, it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights may be postponed because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

The attorneys said piecemeal desegregation of schools would increase tension, and they urged that if the court decides on a gradual system there be "minimum safeguards" to prevent injury to Negro children. There must be safeguards, too, the attorneys said, against a gradual adjustment without any specific ending.

Split on Burial Case

In another action today the Supreme Court divided 4 to 4 on whether a cemetery may be sued for damages for refusing burial to an American Indian killed in Army service in Korea.

The tie vote upheld a decision of the Iowa Supreme Court that Mrs. Evelyn Rice, white widow of Sgt. John Rice, had no right to sue the Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery for $180,000.

After graveside services, the cemetery notified Mrs. Rice that her husband's body would not be lowered into the grave. Burial was refused on the ground that the widow had signed a contract which restricted use of the cemetery to Caucasians.

The high court today agreed to hear another test case of the Government's loyalty program. This case involves Dr. John P. Peters, senior professor of medicine at Yale University, who was fired from his Government advisory post in June, 1953.

Dr. Peters, claiming his constitutional rights had been violated, sued for reinstatement to his job. Lower Federal courts ruled against him.

The physician said he was dismissed as a consultant to the United States surgeon general on the basis of secret information given by persons who were not under oath, who were not present at the hearing held in the case, and whose names were not disclosed to him.

September Integration Urged Over Dixie Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A group of Negro parents urged the Supreme Court today to end public school segregation by next September to prevent Southern states from "tapering off."

The brief was filed by Negro plaintiffs from four states who won the initial ruling against segregation last spring. The court now is reviewing arguments on how and when to implement its historic decision.

SEEK LATITUDE

Several Southern and border states affected most by the ruling countered with a request for "greatest possible latitude" in mingling white and Negro pupils.

Virginia said the high court's decision "raised over most of the Virginia scene the specter of impending educational chaos. . . . We anticipate continuing problems, and perhaps, prolonged social disorder."

Arkansas said immediate integration would have "a most disastrous effect upon the public school system" and "seriously disrupt" efforts by white and Negro leaders toward "solving the racial problem."

Today was the deadline for filing briefs on the question. The court has set the week beginning Dec. 6 for oral arguments on carrying out the integration program.

Most of the states affected by the order have urged the court to go slow in dismantling the racial barriers to avoid "violent opposition." The Negro group challenged the wisdom of such a policy.

"There is an impressive body of evidence which supports the position that gradualism, far from facilitating the process, may actually make it more difficult," their brief said.

"Our submission is that this (segregation), like many wrongs, can be easiest and best undone, not by 'tapering off' but by forthright action."

They asked the court to direct the states to achieve total integration of Negro and white schools by next September, or by September, 1956, at the "outside."

OTHER STATES

The brief was filed by the original plaintiffs from Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and South Carolina. The District of Columbia was the other original defendant but integration already has begun in the district under a "model" plan requested by President Eisenhower.

In addition to these states, briefs also were filed by several other interested states. The general theme was that the court should allow plenty of time for the states to carry out its order.

An exception was Kansas, which reported that integration is working smoothly there and that, as far as it is concerned, there is no need for a Supreme Court enforcement decree.

EDUCATION 1954 GENERAL NEGRO PARENTS
SUPREME COURT DECISION
DEC. 6, 1954

SEGREGATION DEBATE SET BY HIGH COURT

Commenced

To Be Dec. 6—Dixie States, Negro Parents Opposed

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In handing down its historic decision the court decided to hear further argument on how segregation could be carried out. These arguments are scheduled to start Dec. 6. Monday was the deadline for filing briefs on which the oral presentations will be based.

Progress Report Issued on Integration in the South

A second progress report by the Southern Education Reporting Service on sectional reaction to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation discloses four States "strongly resisting integration," seven "moving toward" it, and nine awaiting the High Court's implementing action on the question.

The service, a monthly compilation of factual data supplied by reporters and editors familiar with the problem in the various areas surveyed, devotes its October issue to 20 States, including the Deep South.

The entire September issue of its "Southern School News" was devoted to a documentary account of significant segregation events in the areas most seriously affected by the court's historic decision.

The newest edition cites as "strongly resisting" the mandate Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina are charted as awaiting new court action. Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, were reported "moving toward integration."

Its summarized reports on the varying situations in the above-named States follow:

"Strongly Resisting"

Louisana—Any doubts remaining about Louisiana's attitude toward particapting in the December Supreme Court hearing were dispelled by the attorney general, who announced: "We are not parties to any of the segregation suits now before the Supreme Court." The schools remained segregated. A proposed constitutional amendment declaring segregation a matter of "health and morals" and consequently under the "police power" of the state will be voted on November 2.

Georgia—After a warm political campaign, the people of Georgia nominated as their next governor a man who has pledged "Come hell or high water, races will not be mixed in Georgia schools." On November 2, Georgians will vote on a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to abolish public schools. The state's attorney general reiterated the Talmadge administration's decision to boycott the Supreme Court's December hearing since, in his opinion, it would morally and legally obligate Georgia to support whatever action the court might take in the future.

Mississippi — The Mississippi legislature met in special session last month and approved a constitutional amendment to be voted on in December. The amendment—to be used only as a "last resort"—would authorize the legislature to abolish public schools. Gov. Hugh White said the state is not defying the Supreme Court, rather it is "simply exercising the same legal right to resist this most unfortunate decision that the NAACP exercised in contesting the unanimous court decisions of over half a century."

South Carolina—The state of South Carolina will not participate in the December hearing, but Clarendon County—a defendant in one of the five suits decided last May—will be represented. The state's 555,000 students, approximately 43 percent of whom are Negroes, enrolled in segregated schools. Meanwhile, a special legislative committe continued studying means to preserve segregated schools. A States Rights League was formed in Sumter County, and in Rock Hill, a small dominantly textile community, white and Negro students attended school together for the first time at the parochial school.

States Marking Time

Texas—Negro students in Dallas, Fort Worth and a few other communities attempted, unsuccessfully, to enroll in previously all-white public schools. The state attorney general said that a brief would be filed at the December hearing. The platform adopted by the Texas Democratic convention declared the Supreme Court's decision an "unwarranted invasion" of states rights.

Oklahoma—No change in the Oklahoma public school system developed in September, but race barriers fell in the state's colleges and parochial schools. The NAACP made no overt moves to attempt to force admittance of Negroes to public schools on a non-segregated basis, but backed two special suits pending in the courts.

Arkansas—Alone among the Deep South states, Arkansas reported two examples of public school integration. Charleston and Fayetteville absorbed small numbers of Negro students without incident, but elsewhere in the state, the schools remained segregated. Complying with a request from the state board of education, Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry said he would file a "friend of the court" brief with the Supreme Court.

Kentucky—In the border state of Kentucky, children returned to segregated schools But Governor Lawrence Wetherby said that the state is just waiting for the Supreme Court's final ruling, and that he will then "do whatever is necessary to comply with the law." Under consideration by state officials is a proposal to establish a "Division on Desegregation" as an arm of the state board of education.

Tennessee—Observers in Tennessee say first reports that the Volunteer state would file a brief before the Supreme Court ar now being discounted. Public school students enrolled in segregated schools in September, but in Nashville, white parochial schools were opened to Negroes.

Alabama—The list of Deep South states that are seriously considering constitutional amendments to evade, or delay the impact of, the Supreme Court opinion increased by one when a special legislative committee recommended to Governor Gordon Persons that sections of the Alabama constitution be rewritten to pave the way for abolition of public education in the state.

Florida—In the peninsula state of Florida, children went to school as in past years. Officially, the state government appeared to be assuming a "watchful waiting" posture. Actually, Florida officials have been busily studying the many problems posed by the Supreme Court opinion. Last month Florida officials received the results of a $10,000 opinion survey conducted in 12 representative counties. This survey will form the basis of the brief to be filed by Florida at the Supreme Court hearing in December—a brief which describes the manifold problems involved in transition, but a brief which declares that segregated schools can be ended in Florida equitably over an extended period of time with "tact and wisdom."

Virginia—The Commission on Public Education, appointed by Governor Thomas B. Stanley, met last month for the first time. It decided, among other things, to hold executive sessions unless public hearings become necessary. The composition of the committee—all white legislators—came in for some criticism from the state's newspapers.

North Carolina—As in most other states of the South, students in North Carolina returned to a segregated school system in September. Officials were not inactive, however. It was announced that the state would file a brief at the December Supreme Court hearing, and that the state's attorney general would present oral arguments before the court. There were other developments in North Carolina. Raleigh officials launched a survey to provide documentation of problems that would be involved in implementing the court decision. Teachers in Harnett County met in a non-segregated meeting for the first time. A delegation supporting segregation presented a petition to Governor William Umstead. And a non-stock corporation—the North Carolina Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc.—was formed in Durham.

"Toward Integration"

Arizona—Outside the South, but with a partially segregated school system in the past, Arizona entered the final phase of an integration program that was the center of national attention when it began in 1953. The program is scheduled to be completed in 1955.

New Mexico—In another southwestern state, the last three New Mexico communities permitting segregation terminated the practice this fall. The violence predicated by a clergyman—a threat that gained national attention—did not materalize.

Kansas—While segregated schools have been the rule in the South, they have not been uncommon elsewhere. In fact, a school system in Topeka, Kansas, was a defendant in the five segregation cases on which the Supreme Court based its May decision. Desegregation in Kansas was under way before the court issued its ruling, but it has been speeded up since. A survey conducted last month for Southern School News reveals that most of the 10 cities which had segregated systems are now integrating their schools.

Missouri—The majority of Missouri's 63,000 Negro students live in the state's two largest cities—St. Louis and Kansas City. Both have scheduled integration of high school classes in January, and integration of the elementary grades will follow next September. A degree of integration has already occurred in a few Kansas City schools. Eight other Missouri communities, including Neosho, the state's onetime Confederate capital, have integrated their schools.

West Virginia—Toward the end of September, Milford, Delaware, had captured the public's fancy, but there were also newsworthy incidents in two West Virginia counties. Near-violence occurred in Greenbrier and Boone counties as white students picketed schools newly opened to Negro students. Partially obscured by the headlines. however. was the fact that 12 of West Virginia's counties are completely integrated, 13 practically integrated, 18 waiting for further court action. Eleven of the counties have no Negro students.

Maryland—Baltimore, largest city of the border state of Maryland, with a public school population of 140,957—39 percent Negro—evolved a relatively new technique of integration. There was no deliberate mixing of the school population. Since Baltimore has seldom "districted" schools in the usual sense of the word, children were permitted to attend the school of their choice. Result of this "voluntary integration," according to preliminary enrollment figures, was that only 2.5 percent of the Negro students chose to go to formerly all-white schools.

Delaware—Newspaper and television reporters, and millions of interested citizens throughout the nation, kept their attention focused on a small community on the northern rim of the Southland. As the attorney general of Delaware was preparing the brief to be filed with the Supreme Court commenting on the "remarkably peaceful transition" to desegregated schools, a strong protest movement suddenly mush roomed in Milford, resulting in threats of violence, the resignation of school board members, and the temporary closing of the schools. In Wilmington, however, integration proceeded without incident.

Segregation Plans Highlight 232 Proposals

37 States Have Issues On Ballots

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two proposals to continue school segregation in the Deep South highlighted a record list of special issues decided today by voters of 37 States.

In all, they balloted on 232 constitutional amendments and special proposals, while also electing State and national officeholders.

The issues ranged from Michigan's fight over legalizing bingo for charitable organizations to a California plan for raising maximum old-age pensions from $80 to $100 a month.

Louisiana and Michigan citizens voted on special Korean War bonuses. In several states there was the question of whether to borrow millions of dollars for public projects. Fourteen states considered raising wages or changing working conditions for State officials.

Louisiana and Georgia voted on proposals frankly designed to bypass any Supreme Court order to carry out its May decision that segregation of white and Negro children in public schools is unconstitutional. The court is expected to decide how to implement this decision after hearing plans from interested parties in December.

Police Power Used

Louisiana voters had before them a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to provide for continued segregation in elementary and secondary schools, under the police power given the states by the 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The High Court's ruling was based upon the 14th Amendment.

The Louisiana proposal also called for a special election to consider the next step if one is deemed necessary.

In Georgia the issue was a proposal to permit the granting of State funds to individuals for educational purposes, thus paving the way for eliminating the public-school system in favor of State-supported schools.

Dueling Considered

South Carolina took a similar step to avoid integration by voting two years ago to eliminate a constitutional provision requiring free public schools.

In Mississippi, voters decided whether to require prospective voters to show ability to read the U. S. Constitution. The proposal admittedly was designed to reduce the Negro electorate.

Washington decided whether to ban TV liquor advertising between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. South Carolina considered eliminating an old constitutional clause requiring officeholders to foreswear dueling.

Voters in Nevada were asked to repeal a law banning union-shop labor contracts. Montana considered an amendment permitting a presidential primary.

Survey reveals integration gains despite trouble spots

NEW YORK — (AVP) — A survey here by the New York Post shows that despite certain trouble spots integration is proceeding rapidly and, with success.

W. W. Haynes, principle, Charleston, Ark., public school, responding to an interview by the Post, said that "we opened the school from the first through the 12th grades and everything is working out just swell." Asked if there were reverberations in the town when the Milford, Baltimore and Washington situations exploded, he replied:

"Of course not. If you get to the root of the trouble up there, you'll find a bunch of paid agitators who were only interested in publicity and money. The people down here are interested in the education of our boys and girls as a whole. We pay no attention to what they are doing up there.'

—o O o—

A SURVEY of West Virginia revealed complete integration of colored and white children in 14 major counties, with partial integration in 10 others. The biggest threat of violence and one which fizzled completely, came from Hobbs N. Mex. A white Baptist minister named William Thoams Carter organized a segregation committee.

He claimed 6,000 signatures on a petition upholding continued segregation and said the town of 15,000 citizens would "erupt into violence" if the 400 colored pupil there were admitted to the white schools.

But nothing happened, according to Charles Mills, superintendent of schools for Lea county, of which Hobbs is the county seat.

Surveys in other states where integrated schools are being tried for the first time showed the same general results. Except for a few trouble spots, desegregation is picking up momentum.

2 States Vote on By-Pass Of Pupil Desegregation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Two proposals to continue school segregation in the Deep South highlighted a record list of special issues decided today by voters of thirty-seven states.

In all, they balloted on 232 constitutional amendments and special proposals, while also electing state and national officeholders.

The issues ranged from Michigan's fight over legalizing bingo for charitable organizations to a California plan for raising maximum old age pensions from $80 to $100 monthly.

Louisiana and Michigan citizens voted on special Korean War bonuses. In several states there was the question of whether to borrow millions of dollars for public projects. Fourteen states considered raising wages or changing working conditions for state officials.

Louisiana and Georgia

Louisiana and Georgia voted on proposals frankly designed to by-pass any Supreme Court order to carry out its May decision that segregation of white and Negro children in public schools is unconstitutional. The court is expected to decide how to implement this decision after hearing plans from interested parties in December.

Louisiana voters had before them a proposed amendment to the state constitution to provide for continued segregation in elementary and secondary schools, under the police power given the states by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. The high court's ruling was based upon the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Louisiana proposal also called for a special election to consider the next step, if one is deemed necessary.

Voted in South Carolina

In Georgia, the issue was a proposal to permit granting of state funds to individuals for educational purposes, thus paving the way for elmiinating the public school system in favor of state-supported schools.

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Voters in Nevada were asked to repeal a law banning union shop labor contracts. Montana considered an amendment permitting a Presidential primary.

Two Southern States Vote School Changes

Georgia Amendment Gets 21,000 Majority; Louisiana Goes 5 to 1 for New Status

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two Southern states voted yesterday to keep Negroes out of white schools and a third voted to curb Negro voting.

Segregation was the top issue among the 232 constitutional amendments and special proposals put before the voters in 37 states.

Bond issues also figured largely in local and State elections, with Californians approving a $294,000,000 expenditure, including $19,580,000 in bonds approved by San Francisco voters.

The big issue in Georgia was a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to abolish the public-school system rather than end segregation.

Sets Up Private Schools

With only 264 precincts out of 1,810 still unreported, Georgians ha dapproved the abolition plan 190,645 to 169,488.

Under the Georgia plan the public schools would be turned over to private operators.

South Carolina's Legislature already has authority to abolish the school system.

Louisiana voted almost 5 to 1 for an amendment permitting the State to invoke police powers to maintain segregation in public schools. The law, however, does not apply to Catholic parochial schools.

The police-power amendment might provoke a new legal fight since the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees equal protection of the law. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled against using the police power in a zoning case, but has never applied it in relation to schools.

22,000 Negroes Vote

Mississippians approved overwhelmingly—something like 19 to 1—a constitutional amendment setting up new voter qualifications.

When the amendment was debated on the floor of the General Assembly, it was labeled a move to curb Negro voting. There are 22,000 voters among the state's 980,000 Negroes.

The voter amendment requires applicants to apply in writing and to be able to read, write, and interpret the Mississippi Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

Besides approving a $175,000,000 bond issue to assist veterans in getting homes and farms and underwriting a $1000,000,000 issue for school loans, Californians rejected an increase in old-age pensions from $80 to $100 a month.

Bonus Approve

Voters in the State of Washington turned down four measures, including one designed to prohibit liquor advertising on television programs from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Voters in Louisiana and Michigan approved special bonus payments to Korean War veterans.

The fate of a Michigan amendment which would legalize charity-sponsored bingo games and other lotteries remained in doubt.

WASHINGTON NEEDS NO COMPLIANCE DECREE ON SCHOOLS SAYS OFFICIAL

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

Fri. 11-19-54

Says Current Controversy Is 'Moot' Where DC Concerned

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — No decree is necessary for compliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the local public schools, Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West and his assistants declared Monday.

In a brief filed in the high court for the Board of Education and top school administrative officers, the Corporation Counsel asserts that progress towards complete compliance with the decision that within less than ten months from the date of final argument, "the controversy so far as the District of Columbia is concerned will be completely moot."

Argument on the questions of when and how the court shall order its decision carried out is scheduled to begin December 6. According to the timeable of the Board of Education is due to be completed before the beginning of the next school year, Sept. 1, 1955.

PARENTS GROUP

The position of the Corporation Counsel differs from that of counsel for the colored children, their parents and the Consolidated Parents Group, Inc., who brought suit to compel the admission of colored children to the Sousa Junior High School.

George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit, Jr., attorneys for the appellants urge the court to issue a decree enjoining the school board and school administrative officers from using distinctions based on race or color in the administration and operation of the local public school system.

SCHOOL BOARD

Their differences with the Corporation Counsel over the merits and demerits of the so-called "Corning Plan" for desegregation of the local public schools. The "Corning Plan" gets its name from Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, was drafted it. It has the approval of the school board.

The Hayes-Nabrit brief attacked the "Corning Plan" as containing "gradualist elements" that deny present constitutional rights to some pupils, caused administrative difficulties and presages more difficulties for the future.

The decision outlaying segregation in the public schools presented to the school board problems of considerable complexity, the Corporation Counsel states, but steps were worked out and put into effect the court's decision.

The Corporation Counsel sets out as an appendix to his brief six exhibits outlining the "positive steps" taken for complete desegregation of the public schools by Sept. 1, 1955.

GENERAL PLAN

There was "wide divergence of opinion" among members of the school board concerning the period of preparation for desegregation and some members are still not satisfied with it, he states, but the principles, general plan and timetable were all approved by a majority of the board.

Sun. 11-14-54

"Except for a brief and mild expression of emotions in four or five schools above the elementary level, the transition has proceeded without incident," he says, referring to the walkout of a relatively few white high school students in protest to the admission of colored students to formerly white high schools

In answer to the questions the court asked counsel to discuss on further reargument, the school board adhered to its earlier position that the decision does not require immediate transition to an integrated school system and urged that the District of Columbia case along with the cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and Delaware be remanded to the trial courts.

The District of Columbia favors the Supreme Court issuing instructions to the lower courts to order the beginning of integration at the earliest practicable date, with complete integration to be accomplished by a definite future date to be fixed by the high court and with progress toward completion of the program to be periodically investigated by the lower courts.

If the court disagrees with the statement that the decision does not require an immediate changeover to an unsegregated system, the school board says no directive to it is necessary because the time schedule which it had put into operation to effect complete integration "is as short as can reasonably be devised to establish, in orderly fashion, a school system which complies with the decision."

So far as District of Columbia public schools are concerned, the brief adds, for all practical purposes, upon completion of the time schedule in the very near future, "the matter will be completely moot" and there will be no necessity for even the remand of this case to the District Court.

In addition to Mr. West, the brief is signed by Chester H. Gray, Principal Assistant Corporation Counsel and Milton D. Korman and Lyman J. Umstead, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Accuses State Aides In Desegregation Row

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 1

Sat. 11-20-54

NEW YORK — "Weak and indecisive state officials, unprepared and unwilling to meet their obligations, gave a present-day type of Ku-Kluxism a test tube in which to dramatize a plan to disrupt school integration in Milford, Dela." Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn college professor charges in the November issue of the Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Dr. Lee, in a report of a first-hand survey of the Milford situation made by him and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at New York City college, gives a day-by-day account of the crisis as it developed there from Sept. 3 to Oct. 15.

He analyzes the forces of bigotry, headed by Bryant Bowles, self-styled leader of an anti-integration movement and emphasizes the importance of strong civic leadership in the transition from segregation to integration.

Another study, "Foes of Intergration in Baltimore and Washington," written by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of NAACP, traces the growth of the movement in those areas, reporting the anti-integration case prepared by Bryant Bowles and argued before Judge Cullen of Baltimore whose opinion declared that the Baltimore City School Board had acted legally in abolishing segregation.

Mitchell declares that "events in Baltimore and Washington show that. . .firm law enforcement at the first sign of trouble can prevent its spread."

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

U.S. Courts Urged to Handle Integration

Segregation's End Is Urged By September

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Attorneys for Negro parents told the Supreme court Monday they would accept a slight delay in the wiping out of racially segregated public schools, but only until next September, the start of the next school year.

However, six southern states told the court an abrupt switch would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. The gravest concern was expressed by North Carolina, which said integration of the races might bring "bloody race riots."

A suggestion that the actual racial integration of the schools be handled by federal district courts in the states was made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon county, S.C., and the attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the segregation cases before the high court.

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion to direct the integration to meet local conditions. The attorneys for the Negroes asked the court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate."

In handing down its historic decision the court decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out. These arguments are scheduled to start Dec. 6. Monday was the deadline for filing briefs on which the oral presentations will be based.

Both sides in the segregation cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia have been allotted one hour each for oral argument. One hour each also was granted to states not directly involved in the original cases before the court—Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — Lawyers for the Negro parents who won the ruling against public school segregation in the South asked the Supreme Court today to put its order into effect by September.

In a brief, they agreed against any go-slow policy.

"There is an impressive body of evidence which supports the position that gradualism, far from facilitating the process, may actually make it more difficult," they said.

Want No Delay.

The brief was filed by the original Negro plaintiffs from Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and South Carolina. The District of Columbia was the other original defendant. Integration already has begun in the district.

"Our submission is that this (segregation), like many wrongs, can be easiest and best undone, not by 'tapering off' but by forthright action," the brief said.

Southern officials either have asked for a gradual transition or have acted to circumvent the court ruling.

Filed At Deadline.

The brief said Southern states will have had from May 17, 1954, to September, 1955, to make the necessary administrative changes for Negro and white pupils to attend the same schools.

The brief was filed on the deadline for such action. Some Southern states already had filed briefs and others were expected.

The week beginning Dec. 6 has been set for formal hearings on how soon and in what way schools should be integrated.

States present views—

Supreme Court gets variety of advice on framing decree for desegregation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP)—The Supreme Court has received a variety of advice on how to frame a decree calling for integration of white and Negro pupils in public schools.

The advice ranged from a prediction by North Carolina that any sudden ending of segregation might set off "bloody race riots" in that state to a recommendation by attorneys for Negro parents that integration be ordered no later than next September.

Yesterday was the deadline for filing printed arguments on the controversial issue by states which maintain separate public schools and by other interested parties. The time was extended for filing of a brief by the federal government, now expected within 10 days.

The court has set the week starting Dec. 6 for oral arguments on the wording of a decree to carry out the court's May 17 decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

NORTH CAROLINA, through Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan, questioned the authority of the Supreme Court or any other federal court to order immediate admission of Negroes to public schools of their choice.

Attorneys for Negro parents who brought the original litigation derided arguments for gradual or piecemeal integration advanced by some states.

"Much of the opposition to forthwith desegregation does not truly rest on any theory that it is better to accomplish it gradually," they said. "In considerable part, if indeed not in the main, such opposition stems from a desire to desegregation not be undertaken at all."

These attorneys argued the Supreme Court should require integration not later than September of 1955.

North Carolina said an order "requiring immediate intermixture" of white and Negro children might result in the public schools of that state being abolished.

The North Carolina brief added:

"CONFLICTS in the classroom, on the playground, and between parents and teachers may lead to racial bitterness in a community and bring to North Carolina the bloody race riots which have disgraced cities and states where justifiable racial pride among both Negroes and white people have been ignored."

In general, Southern States urged that lower federal courts be given broad discretion to direct school integragation to meet local conditions. Arkansas suggested that the Supreme Court ask Congress to say how desegregation shall be accomplished.

Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin of Florida said that unless that state is given time to work out tremendous problems incident to integration "we frankly doubt whether we can save our public school system."

Maryland's attorney general, Edward D. E. Rollins, said his state was attempting to carry out the court's integration decision and should be "left alone to devise in good faith a timetable."

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia asked that the court set no time limit for ending segregation, declaring: "Local officials should not be permitted to drag their feet, but they should not be asked to run so fast that destruction results."

School District No. 22 of Clarendon County, S. C., which spoke for South Carolina, urged the court to turn the problem over to lower federal courts without issuing general directions to them. Lower courts, this brief contended, are in a better position than the Supreme Court to inquire into local conditions.

In behalf of Texas, Atty. Gen. Ben Shepperd argued against any general order applicable to all school districts and states.

The high court, Shepperd said, should not "suddenly and abruptly" destroy long established school systems but should recognize "the traditions and usages which have prevailed in those states maintaining a segregated school system, such as Texas. . . ."

The District of Columbia told the court the school system in the nation's capital will be completely integregated by the beginning of the next school year. For its part, the District said, no order is necessary for compliance with the court's ruling.

Delaware, through Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young, urged the court "out of the bounty of its wisdom" to give states time to plan, educate and promote community acceptance and orderly physical fruition of desegregation."

High Court Urged to Permit Gradual End of School Bias

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Supreme Court was urged today to permit a gradual solution of the problems arising from its historic decision last May that racial segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

It was advised that it should not formulate specific decrees to implement its ruling but should allow lower courts and local communities to work out integrated school systems.

Several states warned, in briefs filed with the high court, of probable hostile reactions if desegregation was ordered forthwith. Others said that such an order might close down their public schools.

Lawyers for Negroes who are appellants in the cases before the court asserted, however, that segregation should be completely ended by September, 1955. In the District of Columbia, they said, desegregation should be ordered forthwith.

The court had set today as the time limit for filing briefs in advance of oral arguments to begin on Dec. 6. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia filed briefs today. Florida, Oklahoma and Kansas had filed previously.

The Department of Justice, asked to file as a friend of court, was given an extension of time. Simon E. Sobeloff, the Solicitor General, said its brief would be filed in a week or ten days. Although Tennessee was invited to file a brief, none was received.

Each of the states that filed briefs and the Solicitor General will be given time for oral arguments when the cases again come before the court next month.

The cases that will be heard came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The arguments, as are the briefs that have been filed, will be on the procedure the High Court should follow to implement its constitutional ruling. In setting the cases for reargument at this term, the Court asked other states affected by its May decision to submit amicus curiae, or friend of the court, briefs. The briefs filed by North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Maryland were in this category.

The Supreme Court's 9-0 decision last May held that public school segregation in the states deprived Negroes of the "equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." It ruled that segregation in the District of Columbia was a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

The court thereby set aside the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down by the high court in 1896. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," it said.

Moreover, the court found, segregation has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system.

Except for South Carolina the briefs were filed by the attorneys general of the states involved.

A summary of the positions taken in the briefs filed today follows:

VIRGINIA

The power of the court to permit a gradual adjustment clearly exists and should be exercised in this case. It is not the purpose of an Appellate Court to frame detailed decrees and the Virginia case should be remanded to lower courts with very general instructions to formulate decrees that would permit the preservation of the local school system.

A major factor involved is community attitudes. An antagonistic attitud ealready has been evidenced in Prince Edward County, from which the Virginia suit came, and other sections of Virginia.

"Education now follows one pattern in the state; a plan for local variation must be devised. Time is needed for the preparation of such a plan; without such aplan Virginia's schools may be closed."

NORTH CAROLINA

The situation is of "vast importance" to that state. An "extremely delicate and dangerous situation" has arisen as a result of the court's ruling last May.

"From all information available, an attempt to compel the intermixture of races in the public schools of North Carolina would result in such violent opposition as to endanger the continued existence of its schools."

The court should not attempt to formulate decrees but should allow the "greatest possible latitude" to district judges in conducting hearings and formulating final decrees "if the objectives sought by this Court's decision are to be attained."

During earlier arguments, the late Justice Robert H. Jackson had suggested that to send the cases back to the lower courts without standards to guide them might mean a generation of litigation. "If so," the North Carolina brief said, "such a result is far preferable to a generation of strife outside the courts and chaos inside the schoolroom."

SOUTH CAROLINA

"A decent respect for the sovereignty of the states affected and a proper regard for the divisions of functions and responsibilities inherent in our system of government" require that the legislative and administrative branches of state governments should have time and opportunity to work out the problems.

"The courts cannot compel the enactment of legislation or adoption of administrative regulations; they cannot compel the levying of taxes or the making of appropriations. They may annul but they cannot create; they may prohibit but they cannot devise affirmative solutions and command their adoption."

Any attempt by the court to set up "criteria of desegregation" would be an invasion of legislative and administrative fields.

The court has, however, equity powers to permit "effective gradual adjustments" and should remand the cases to district courts for the formulation of decrees.

This brief was filed by attorneys representing the trustees of the school district in Clarendon County where the South Carolina case originated. They noted that, although the decision of the court might affect many states and school districts, as a practical matter, so far as South Carolina was concerned it will be effective only in School District No. 1, involved in the current litigation.

TEXAS

That state has had constitutional segregation for more than eighty years. Under the Texas system there is no discrimination but only separation of the races, and the Supreme Court's ruling that it was "the evil of discrimination and not segregation per se that is condemned by the United States Constitution."

If Texas has to abolish segregation it should be by gradual adjustment in view of the complexities of the problem. The court could not formulate an equitable decree applicable to every part of the vast state of Texas. It should permit the gradual adjustment and leave administration of the program to local school districts. This gradual transition would not be "a denial of relief or of the constitutional rights enunciated by the court." A decree would be assured that "will meet with no more than passive resistance by the public."

ARKANSAS

The court should not order immediate desegregation. Hostility to it exists in a majority of the 422 school districts in the state. "Unwilling or hostile" compliance would have an "undesirable effect" upon the state's entire public school system.

Tom Gentry, Attorney General, who filed the briefs, said that Arkansas' school system was "far down" in comparison with other states and the people could not "point with pride" to it. Improvement of the schools is the most pressing problem before the statte authorities and an order for immediate segregation "would disrupt the financing, management and control of the school system for many years."

MARYLAND

Segregation in Maryland was "well on its way out" before the Supreme Court's decision. Gradual adjustment should be permitted and, "if left alone to devise in good faith a timetable for the desegregation of every school in Maryland, the local authorities will be best able to solve the problem with the fewest possible ill effects." No specific decrees should be formulated by the high court.

DELAWARE

There has been significant progress in abolishing segregation in that state, but anti-integration demonstrations in Milford have demonstrated that "a significant percentage of the people in parts of Delaware are not ready to accept integration." The court should set a deadline for integration and let the lower Federal courts issue the specific degrees.

Lawyers representing the Negroes who were parties to the Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware and Kansas cases, said that there were "no applicable legal preeedents to justify a delay. The court should require segregation to end no later than September, 1955, and should make no provision in its decrees for any extension of the time limit.

"Surely the appellants' rights are not to be enforced at a pace geared down to the very customs of the Fourth Amendment and implementing Federal laws were designed to combat," the Negroes' attorneys said.

Vernon E. West, corporation council for the District of Columbia, said that the issue was moot here because of steps taken to carry out a desegregation plan. He said that an integrated school system will be in operation here by Sept. 1, 1955, hence no directive from the Supreme Court was necessary.

George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit Jr., lawyers for the Negroes, demanded that an order be issued ending segregation forthwith and the case remanded to lower courts to formulate specific decrees.

U. S. Asks Court To Allow Time For Desegregation

Lines Up With Those Areas Seeking Gradual Adjustment

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Eisenhower Administration told the Supreme Court today that it should give states and local communities a reasonable time to end racial segregation in the public schools.

The court should not, the Government said, fix a deadline that all areas affected by its ruling that segregation is unconstitutional would be required to observe.

In a brief filed today, the Department of Justice warned, however, that "popular hostility" to desegragation was not a legal justification for failure to end it.

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community," the brief asserted.

'Can Be No Local Option'

"There can be no local option on that question, which has now been finally settled by the tribunal empowered under the Constitution to decide it."

Specific decrees for ending segregation should be left to the lower courts, the brief asserted, under general rules to be laid down by the high court.

The Justice Department's brief thus supported the position taken by 10 states and the District of Columbia that a period of gradual adjustment to an integrated school system should be permitted. The states and the District already had filed briefs in response to the court's invitation.

Has Been Postponed

The tribunal announced last May 17 its unanimous decision that segregation was unconstitutional. It set for argument during the current term, however, the question of the nature and extent of the decrees it should formulate to carry out that decision.

Argument had been scheduled for December 6, but the court announced postponement last Monday because the Senate has not confirmed President Eisenhower's nomination of John Marshall Harlan of New York to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson. The court said, in effect, that the issue should be settled by a full bench.

Since the Senate has postponed action on the Harlan nomination until the new Congress convenes in January, it is considered unlikely that arguments will be heard in the high court until well into the new year.

'Ground Rules' Offered

These are the "ground rules" the Justice Department told the court it should establish to guide the lower tribunals in formulating specific decrees:

1. The lower courts should enter orders directing the authorities in public schools subject to their jurisdiction to submit within 90 days a plan for ending segregation as soon as feasible.

2. Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted and approved by the lower courts, "appropriate orders" should be issued directing the end of segregation at the beginning of the next school term.

3. Upon submission of a plan, the lower courts should hold hearings promptly to determine whether it provides for transition to a nonsegregated school system as speedily as circumstances permit. In approving any proposed program, the court shall modify it as may be required and fix the earliest practicable date for completion of the program.

'Should Require Reports'

4. The lower courts should require progress reports during the period permitted to end segregation in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program.

5. The Supreme Court should retain jurisdiction for the purpose of making such further orders necessary for carrying out its mandate, and to this end periodic reports should be required from the lower courts as to actions taken to enforce compliance with the high court's ruling.

That program would appear to conform to the ideas indicated by President Eisenhower at his news conference yesterday when he expressed the belief that the Supreme Court did not intend to be arbitrary in the procedures it would order for ending segregation.

The brief was signed by Attorney General Brownell and four other Justice Department officials.

The document was filed in five cases that are pending in the court. These cases come from specific school districts in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The court's rulings, however, were generally recognized as applying to 17 states in which segregated schools are mandatory by State law and several other states in which segregation is legally permissive.

The Justice Department borrowed language from the Supreme Court's opinion to state, "The formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity."

'Solution Will Emerge'

Among them was the fact that many states will have to revise "State laws and regulations which were tailored to fit the needs of a segregated school system."

"Popular hostility" to desegregation created another problem with which school authorities will have to cope, the brief said.

"We do not believe," it added, "that there is warrant for presuming that responsible officials and citizens will tolerate violations of the Constitution. The solution to these problems, like all others in a democracy, will emerge from 'sober second thoughts of a community, which is the firm base upon which all law must ultimately rest'."

Dixie Groups Rap Attempts To Abolish Public School Systems

Few changes have taken place last week in the national move to integrate U.S. Public schools. But these "few" changes were by no means small.

Where there were riots, strikes and walkouts before, there are none now. Baltimore and Washington are once more quiet and students have returned to their classrooms.

In Mississippi and Georgia, two of the leading states displaying bitter opposition towards integrating public schools, supporters of segregation were having their troubles:

Mississippi

In Jackson, growing opposition to the constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system was been reported from certain sections of the state. A Mississippi labor faction was already gone on record as opposing the amendment and an organization is said to be forming to oppose its ratification by the voters in the special election Dec. 21.

The forces against the amendment have become so strong that Gov. Hugh White was prompted last week to call the 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee into special session.

First group to step out against the amendment was the Mississippi Federation of Labor. Gov. White said that labor's opposition was expected, however, because "anything for the Negro is its ticket."

Most of the school leaders are for the amendment.

Georgia

The Georgia Municipal Association in Savannah voted last week to endorse their "so-called private school" amendment after hearing Gov. Nominate Marvin Griffin plead with them to support it. This amendment, similar to Mississippi's, would abolish state and tax supported schools.

In Atlanta, however, the Georgie League of Women Voters are urging Georgians to defeat the amendment so as to preserve public schools.

The question of segregated schools was a matter of secondary interest to these women, at this time, who are more concerned with preserving the Georgia Constitution, keeping segregation if possible and obtaining Home Rule.

On the private school amendment, the league commented:

"Giving up our public education system to keep segregation in schools would be like giving up democracy to keep communism out of democracy. No end is so important that it justifies the use of any means."

Meanwhile, a statewide citizens group will be organized to fight the proposed amendment, according to former U. S. Judge M. Neil Andrews.

The fundamental objection to the state-subsidized private school system, said Andrews, would deprive Georgia's children of an opportunity for an education and at the same time deprive the people of control over their children's education.

Kansas

Stepping softly but taking long strides, Kansas school officials are moving rapidly toward integration of white and colored schools. In Topeka, a step-by-step integration program has caused scarcely a ripple in debate — much less a vociferous opposition.

Last week School Superintendent Wendell Godwin reported that 12 elementary schools in Topeka have been fully integrated, two more partially. That leaves only five school districts for completion of the program.

Maryland

In Baltimore, the issue of desegregation of public schools has come rapidly to the fore in the Maryland elections, following disturbances that reached a peak there two weeks ago, but now virtually have ended.

Washington

White high school students in Washington called off their strike against mixing white and Negro pupils almost two weeks ago, but last week they attended the same classes somewhat reluctantly, but resigned to face the fact that integration was here to stay, despite the cost.

Alabama

Members of Jefferson County's legislative delegation favor a special session of the legislature to devise ways of maintaining segregation in the schools. But they are for such a session only if a "workable" plan is submitted and the meeting of the lawmakers is limited to the segregation question.

EDUCATION 1954

GEORGIA EDUCATION COMMISSION

GEA Maps Private School Plan Fight

The Constitution

AUGUSTA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Georgia Education Assn. mapped strategy Wednesday night to fight Gov. Talmadge's private school amendment in the Nov. 2 election.

p. 8

The teachers plan an organized battle at the polls to save Georgia's public school system, it was learned as more than 300 school supervisors opened a three-day curriculum planning conference here.

Thurs. 10-7-54

Although not on the program, J. Harold Saxon, the GEA's executive secretary, came here to solicit opposition of the supervisors to the private school proposal favored by Gov. Talmadge and Gov. Nominate Griffin.

Saxton gave a candid description of the private school amentment: "fantastic."

Atlanta, Ga.

"GEA is officially on record favoring the present segregated public schools and University system," Saxon declared.

"There is no rush. It is not necessary to change our state constitution in the November general election because it is generally agreed that this matter will be kept in the courts for a long time, and the people need more time to study and discuss the far-reaching implications of this proposed amendment."

Saxon posed three questions:

1. "What provisions are to be made for disposal of the near billion investment in the public schools and university buildings and equipment?"

2) "Is a 'private' school with any vestige of state, county or municipal control, supported by public tax funds granted to citizens for educational purposes, itself constitutional?"

3) "If this 'private school' plan is itself declared unconstitutional, what then?"

The GEA spokesman said he fears the amendment would damage the teachers retirement plan. Shown an Associated Press report of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook's ruling that the amendment would not kill the teachers retirement system, Saxon replied:

"The attorney general has affirmed, as of now, protection of teachers retirement and employes retirement is frozen into the present constitution. The big question with teachers and other state employes is whether the provision of constitutional amendment No. 4, which states 'not withstanding any other provision of this constitution,' is in conflict with the provision freezing protection of teachers retirement and employes retirement in the present constitution. There are 40,000 members of the teachers and employes retirement system who are vitally concerned."

The GEA distributed a leaflet which states the private school amendment "definately gives the General Assembly, through grants to citizens, the oblique attack on our traditional separation of church and state."

Talmadge-Appointed Group Endorses Private School Plan

BY JAMES R. HOLLAND
For International News Service

A private school plan for maintaining segregation was recommended Tuesday by the Georgia Education Commission, an advisory group established to find means of circumventing the U. S. Supreme court ruling against separate schools.

The vote was 13-3 for a resolution urging the legislature to enact laws permitting the education of children "at state and local expense in supervised segregated schools" should the courts decree an end to segregated public schools.

Atlanta Journal

The resolution concluded the commission's summer long study of ways to maintain segregated schools.

Voting against the resolution were state school superintendent M. D. Collins, present House speaker Fred Hand and Roy Harris, a member of the board of Regents of the University system.

TO BEGIN TOUR

Dr. Collins, an outspoken foe of the private school plan, announced later that he will begin a statewide speaking tour Thursday to campaign against a constitutional amendment that would pave the way for the plan.

The amendment, to be voted upon in the November general election would permit the legislature to grant state money to private individuals for educational purposes.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has called the amendment "insurance" that might not be needed, and the private school plan a "last resort" in maintaining segregated schools. He is the leading backer of both.

Although the commission's work presumably was completed with formulation of its resolution, Governor elect Marvin Griffin, a staunch advocate of the Talmadge plan, said he will keep the group in being "for some years to come."

CITES FUND NEED

Harmon Caldwell, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia voted for the resolution, but cautioned that adoption of a private school plan would bring a need for more funds for the state's colleges.

The other points included in the commission's recommendation to the January session of the legislature were:

Retention of an Appropriations Act clause which automatically cuts off state funds from any school which is non-segregated and strengthening of laws covering assignments of pupils to schools and laying out of school districts.

The action came after Attorney General Eugene Cook told the commission that a Supreme coure decree against segregated schools would abolish free public education in the state.

He said the state's constitution does not permit the state to establish racially mixed schools, to collect taxes for them or to expend funds on them.

After the meeting, Dr. Collins declared: "The way to educate the mass is by the public school system. There is no sense in throwing it away."

Another dissident, Roy Harris of Augusta, commented: "I don't think this private school plan will work."

In effect, the plan advocated by Gov. Talmadge calls for the state to pay a direct educational subsidy to children to attend private segregated schools.

Gov. Talmadge Talks to Courier

Courier p. 11
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-20-54

Chief Executive Says Segregation OK by Citizens

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's retiring Governor Herman Talmadge reiterated his oft-state belief that Negroes and whites in this state prefer segregated schools.

The Governor admitted, however, in an exclusive Courier interview, that it would not matter if Negroes did or did not want segregated schools, he and his successor, Governor-designate Marvin Griffin, "will do whatever is necessary to keep white people in white schools and Negro people in Negro schools—and that goes for the university system, too," he stated.

Talmadge

The son of Georgia's best-known ruling family, speaking in his best holier-than-thou voice, adjusted his "halo" and declared, "I have done more for Negroes in the past six years than all of my predecessors combined and any fair-minded Negro in Georgia will tell you that."

Mr. Talmadge told the Courier: "We're doing more for education in proportion to the income that we collect than any state in the union and only an extreme fringe, a woeful, woeful minority of both races want it (integration)," he claimed.

* * *

THE PERSONABLE chief executive was asked what significance he attached to the report that many Negroes voted for his gubernatorial candidate, Griffin, and also for the controversial "private school amendment."

"Proof, I think," he said, "Negroes don't want to go to schools any more than

"It will not be put into operation unless we have to and it will be put into operation if we have to," he promised.

* * *

THE LOW regard that the state and the Governor apparently have for the Supreme Court of the United States prompted a question on the change of heart since Plessy v. Ferguson.

We asked the Governor to explain just how the South could, with a straight face and a clear conscience, damn the very governmental agency which only sixty years ago granted them the "separate-but-equal" way of life.

Typical of the hard-crusted Southerners who will not discuss the legality or morality of the court's decision, Talmadge denied any knowledge of past acts of the court.

"I know nothing about what happened fifty or sixty years ago and I don't pretend to keep up with it. I do know, and the people of Georgia, both white and colored, know that a sociological factor like this (integration) will not work in this state. It's only an extreme fringe, a woeful, woeful minority of both races that want it. We're doing more for education in proportion to the income that we collect than any state in the Union."

IF, ALLOWED a gradual approach to the Supreme Court anti-bias decree, how long would Georgia want to comply, we asked.

"You're bringing up entirely speculative matters that I wouldn't want to comment on at this time," he said. "All I can do is tell you what the situation is now. It is not fancied or supposed. The Negroes of this state know it, the white people know it, and those who pretend to be at all realistic think about it the same as I do."

Unwillingly, the outspoken advocate of segregation admitted that perhaps he did expect to see integration in his native state before he dies. Asked if he thought he'd live long enough to see integration, the Governor replied, "I don't know. You're speculating on thirty or forty years — I'm talking about today."

* * *

THE GOVERNOR has forecast unrest and violence here if the Supreme Court attempts to force an integrated public school system.

We reminded the Governor that Georgia said violence would result if Negroes were permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries, but that nothing has happened. The Governor said that this is entirely different. He cited the demonstrations against integration in Delaware, West Virginia, Washington and Baltimore as proof.

"You can imagine what would happen in Baker County, Georgia, as a result of what happened up there," he said.

Veteran politicians of this state insist that the Governor will run for the Senate in two years. They also insist that he is the most influential political figure in Georgia and will not have too much difficulty winning. They contend that he who cusses the Negro most gets most of the votes and Talmadge has been hollering n——r long and loud.

white folks want to go to Negro schools."

We asked the Governor if he considered a vote for the private school amendment a vote for segregation. "That's true," he shot back.

Obviously convinced that the approval of the amendment has given him and his disciples of white supremacy the control that they wanted, Mr. Talmadge very magnanimously assured us that the amendment would be put into operation only as a matter of last resort depending upon what the Supreme Court does and what Negroes in the state decide to do with reference to the school system.

Mouths of South—Sons of Dixie are speaking out these days in favor of the integration of public schools. Left, Primus King, banker-minister of Columbus, Ga., checks a list of registered voters which appeared in the local paper. Center are Alec Rivera and Robert M. Ratcliffe (right), Courier news editor, who have been touring the South and sampling for Courier readers some of the thoughts of individual Southerners on the issue. At the right is Edwin A. Henry, president of the Augusta, Ga., NAACP and an insurance executive, who is seeking to arouse that town's Negro citizenry in the all-out fight for integrated schools.

EDUCATION 1954

Amendment Choices Fewer, But Confusion Still Possible

Journal & Constitution
Sun. 10-31-54 P. 9-B

Remember Ballot Numbers For Accuracy; Schools No. 4

Atlanta, Ga.

There won't be as many amendments on Georgia's general election ballot Tuesday as in years past. But there's plenty of chance of confusion over the ones that are on it.

For the first time, this year's ballot contains only statewide amendments and ones that effect the voter's local community. But by a fluke in the law, 11 of the so-called statewide amendments are really local ones.

And then there's the problem of the wording of the amendments. The best policy is to remember the number of the amendment you're interested in. Then the words won't baffle.

Take the hotly contested private school amendment, for example.

"Just to read the words on the official ballot, a person might not get much of an idea what it's about," said Neil Leach, who is conducting the election in Fulton County for Ordinary Eugene Gunby.

* * *

HE POINTED out that the wording on the ballot—the way it will appear all over the state—carries no reference to private schools. Nor does it begin with the words, "Notwithstanding any other provisions, etc.," which have been so much under discussion, he said.

The ballot simply reads:

"For the amendment to Article Eight of the Constitution adding a new section relating to education."

That is Amendment No. 4, the number it will carry on all ballots—both machine and hand—over the entire state.

* * *

THE ACTUAL amendment, the text of which does not appear on the ballots, reads:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligations of the state to provide adequate education for its citizens."

Over the state, polls are to be open from 7 p.m. to 6 p.m., unless local ordinances set the closing time later. In Fulton and DeKalb counties, for instance, the closing time is 7 p.m.

Some 46 amendment proposals will be voted upon all over the state. Only seven of them are general or statewide amendments, but the attorney general's office has ruled that 11 other local amendments should be voted upon by the entire state.

* * *

THE STATEWIDE amendments are numbered 1 through 7. The other local amendments which will appear on all ballots are numbers 13, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 44 and 45.

Besides Amendment No. 4, the other six statewide amendments are:

* * *

1. AUTHORIZES the General Assembly to provide for "home rule" for municipalities.

* * *

2. PROVIDES for annual sessions of the General Assembly, instead of the present biennial sessions.

* * *

3. EXEMPTS property owned by religious groups from taxation where no income is derived from the property.

* * *

5. AUTHORIZES taxation for a firemen's pension system.

* * *

6. AUTHORIZES purchase of property, including resale to private interests, for slum clearance and redevelopment.

* * *

7. PROVIDES referendum procedure whereby county school boards may increase present 15-mill school tax limit up to 20 mills.

In DeKalb County, Amendment No. 27, which would remove the $2,000 homestead exemption for school tax purposes, will be listed in the No. 1 voting position at the extreme upper left corner of DeKalb machines.

The other amendments will be listed in their numerical order across the top of the machine.

Fulton County's two school amendments, Nos. 32 and 33, like the DeKalb school amendment, are among the 11 local amendments to be voted upon statewide. Fulton also has one purely local amendment — No. 31 — which is purely local and will appear only upon the Fulton voting machines.

* * *

THUS DEKALB County will have 18 amendment proposals across the top of its voting machines and Fulton County will have 19 amendments on its machines.

Mr. Leach said the Fulton machines will list the amendments in numerical order, rather than having the three local amendments in a preferred, left-corner position.

Amendment No. 31 will permit Fulton County to resume work in municipalities. No. 32 will remove the Fulton homestead exemption from Fulton County school taxes, and No. 33 will raise the Fulton school system's bond debt limit from the present seven per cent to 10 per cent of the tax digest.

Except for the four Fulton and DeKalb County local amendments previously mentioned, none of the other local amendments listed will affect the two counties.

In both counties, names of Democratic Party nominees will be listed across the machines in one line, directly under the referendum questions.

A third Republican Party line is immediately under the Democratic line. It lists only one candidate, Charles Moye Jr., under the name of Democratic Rep. James C. Davis, whom he is opposing for Fifth District Congressman.

GEORGIA

The congressional contest is the only opposed race in Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale counties. Rockdale County uses paper ballots which will have only the 18 required constitutional amendment proposals.

* * *

PARTY LEVERS at the left of the machines in Fulton and DeKalb counties will turn down all the pointers over Democratic nominees, or the pointer over Mr. Moye's name.

Without using the party levers, the pointers may be turned down individually, as in primaries.

Or a person wishing to split his ballot may vote for Mr. Moye against Mr. Davis and yet vote for all the unopposed Democratic nominees. The simplest method would be to pull the Democratic lever, then switch the individual pointers in the congressional race before casting the ballot.

A person who wishes to vote for Mr. Davis, together with all other Democratic nominees, can do so simply by pulling the Democratic lever.

* * *

ON HAND-MARKED ballots the principle applies, except that a voter who wants to split Republican and Democratic must mark both parties. Then he scratches out the name of the Democrat he doesn't want, and writes in the name of his Republican choice.

The written ballot will have places to write in Republicans, independents and any other type candidate.

The 11 local amendments which the attorney general has ruled must be voted on by the whole state sum up this way:

* * *

13—TO ENLARGE membership of the Macon-Bibb County Board of Health and to empower the city and county to enact health, sanitation, plumbing and garbage collection and disposal regulations.

* * *

19—TO MERGE the independent Canton city school system with the Cherokee County system.

* * *

20—AUTHORIZE merger of the Athens and Clarke County school systems.

* * *

AMENDMENTS

24—MERGE the Douglas and Coffee County school systems.

* * *

27—AUTHORIZE removal of homestead exemption on school taxes on recommendation of the DeKalb County Education Board.

* * *

28—COMBINE the governmental functions of the city of Albany and Dougherty County.

* * *

30—AUTHORIZE merger of the Elberton and Elbery County school systems.

* * *

32—REMOVE homestead exemption on school taxes on recommendation of the Fulton County Education Board.

* * *

33—TO INCREASE the debt limit of the Fulton County Education Board from seven to 10 per cent of the assessed property of the district.

* * *

44—AUTHORIZE merger of Thomasville and Thomas County school systems.

* * *

45—PROVIDE that all Tift County shall compose one school district.

* * *

EDUCATION 1954

ELSE RETRENCHMENT

2 Amendments Called Vital to Fulton Schools

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The Fulton County school system faces "serious retrenchment in every phase of its school program" if voters Tuesday fail to approve two constitutional amendments offered by county school officials, Supt. Paul West warned Saturday.

Sun. 10-31-54

Mr. West said the amendments, numbered 32 and 33 on the ballot, must be passed if the the system is to avoid virtual elimination of entire educational services and departments. Also in the balance are more double sessions, overcrowded classrooms and possible loss of accreditation, he declared.

P. 8B

AMENDMENT 32 would remove the homestead exemption of $2,000 from the 15-mill school operating tax levied in the Fulton School District outside Atlanta.

It would not affect taxes of Atlanta residents nor other county tax levies, Mr. West explained.

* * *

AMENEDMENT 33 would allow for issuance of school bonds totaling 10 per cent of the school bond digest. The present legal limit on school bond indebtedness is 7 per cent of the digest.

This amendment is not a bond election, West pointed out. But if passed it will give the county board of education authority to call a future bond election.

Both the board of county commissioners and the present Fulton grand jury have endorsed the amendments. They also have been endorsed by public officials and civic groups in the Tri-Cities area.

Explaining definite reasons for the need of each amendment, West pointed out:

* * *

THE HOMESTEAD exemption is not a measure to gain additional funds. It is a measure to bring in enough revenue to replace an emergency allocation of $270,000 which expires this year.

The allocation was granted two years ago by the General Assembly to meet financial losses suffered by the system when 50 per cent of its students and 75 per cent of the district's tax digest were transferred under the Plan of Improvement.

The allocation was granted pending the time when county citizens outside Atlanta would remove the homestead exemption from the first $2,000 of the school operating tax.

* * *

PRESENTLY, because of the exemption, between 50 and 55 per cent of Fulton County homeowners outside Atlanta do not pay any school operating tax because their property tax assessments are $2,000 or less, West said.

Removal of the exemption would cost the average taxpayer about $15 additional yearly. At the maximum, it would cost $30 per year. It would bring in approximately $285,000—enough to replace the amount lost by the ending of the emergency allocation, West pointed out.

Without funds to replace that money, the system could not operate without serious impairment of services.

* * *

THE SYSTEM already has double sessions operating at the College Street School in Hapeville, and lunchrooms are being used for classrooms in the North Avenue School in Hapeville and in the Liberty-Guinn School area.

In addition, overcrowded conditions are necessitatiing the use of cafeterias and libraries for classroom purposes in at least half of the county schools.

To meet these needs, the county—once the amendment becomes law—plans a great building program. This would include high schools at Sandy Springs and in East Point, and new elementary schools at Alpharetta, in the Sandy Springs-Liberty Guinn area, the Dodson Drive area of East Point, and the Herschel V. Lee section of College Park.

The program also includes additions to College Park and Hapeville high schools as well as construction of nine other elementary schools, location of which has not yet been definitely decided.

School officials also pointed out that the planned changes in tax assessments in 1956 are too distant to offer any help. The system could not operate over that two-year period on limited finances without suffering serious impairments in services, West added.

Segregation Legislation For Schools Proposed

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Education Commission Wednesday proposed three legislative measures to preserve segregation in state schools, including one to imprison any state or local school official who pays out tax funds for non-segregated schools.

One of the three proposed bills would make it illegal to appropriate or expend any state or local funds in any school district which does not provide separate schools for white and Negro children.

P. 5

It would make it a felony for any state or local school official to pay out funds for mixed schools, subject to imprisonment for two years. The bill also provides that any official spending state funds in violation of that provision would be liable for damages in the amount of funds so expended.

Sun. - 12-5-54

The two other proposals provide for pupil assignment by local school superintendents, and for creation of school attendance districts by local school boards.

Drafted by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and patterned after proposals made last summer by Rep. Charles Gowen of Glynn County, the pupil assignment bill would empower local school superintendents to assign pupils to schools within each system.

The superintendent could assign pupils "in such manner as in his judgment . . . will best promote the interests of education within the district and the educational interests of all pupils attending public schools therein, their health, morals, their physical and cultural development as well as the public health and morals."

This provision also says that "every such assignment shall be made consistently with the maintenance of good order within the district and each of its several public schools and maximum attendance in such schools."

Appeals could be made to the local and then to the state school superintendent and finally to the state board of education.

Borrowing a part of the "private school" plan is ratified in an amendment to the Constitution last month, this bill would authorize the state board to make educational grants to a pupil "in lieu of attendance in public schools" if the board finds it "necessary for public health, morals and good order."

The third proposal would give local boards of education power to lay out and create attendance districts to "best promote public education within the district," and to consider roads, school bus routes, distance, school population and other factors. The board would have the authority to require pupils to attend the school located in that attendance district.

EDUCATION 1954

GEORGIA

NEGROES
ATLANTA, GA.
AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta's Negroes Apathetic Toward Fight on Jim Crow

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1
Sat. 11-20-54

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—It is no secret that Negroes must get out and fight for school desegregation in the jim-crow-ridden state of Georgia if they want it.

And it's about time that someone arouse the colored citizens of Augusta because most of them appear quite willing to go along under the flag of second-class citizenship.

Negroes here could, and should, fall in line with their brothers and cousins in Atlanta and Columbus where bold moves are being made to obtain full integration.

Well-thinking Negroes here who are willing to press for desegregation of schools and full integration, say the over all Negro leadership here has not been successful, that many of the old-line residents refuse to fight for their rights and that the ministers, as a whole, have not taken a forthright stand against segregation.

• • •

EVEN THE president of the local branch of the NAACP, businessman Edwin A. Henry, finds opposition from some Negroes as well as from most of the whites.

This could be due to the fact that he is a newcomer to Augusta, having been a resident in the city for only five years.

• • •

Although the NAACP branch has a membership of 425 members, only twenty-five or thirty are active.

Less than thirty parents to date have shown a willingness to sign a petition calling on the Board of Education to follow the ruling of the Supreme Court.

It is generally believed that a majority of the Negroes in this area prefer integrated schools but there are some who go along with segregation.

• • •

ON THE teacher level, those who are fully prepared are definitely for integrated schools.

One reason why Negroes in Augusta should fight for integration is that whereas so-called white schools are comfortably populated, most of the all-Negro schools are overcrowded.

Ursula Collins Elementary School is packed with 1,900 pupils and only recently two children were injured in a stampede. Conditions are said to be deplorable at Charles T. Walker Elementary School where double sessions are being held because of overcrowded conditions.

• • •

AT LUCY C. LANEY High School, which was built in 1952, over 1,300 students are enrolled and 500 of these are ninth graders.

The building is inferior to those erected for white students and this school does not have a campus for playground activities.

The city of Augusta is located next door to fully integrated Camp Gordon

'We Won't Yield An Inch'-Walden

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1
Sat. 11-20-54

Leaders Standing Pat in Ga.

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Consensus of Negro leaders fighting to bring school desegregation and complete integration to the state of Georgia over the protests of Talmadge's machine is: "We won't yield an inch because we've fought too long to stop."

"The Negro in Georgia wants first-class citizenship and whatever that entails," said one of the leaders.

At the same time, it was pointed out that Negroes themselves must take the initiative in the move to open the doors of all schools to colored children.

The uninterested Negro who refuses to go to the polls and vote came in for a verbal lashing from these leaders.

Interviewed by the Courier were Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, Dr. Rufus Clement, Dr. William M. Boyd, John Wesley Dobbs, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Prof. C. L. Harper and Atty. A. T. Walden.

ANY STATEMENT by state officials to stave off a school desegregation program in Georgia will be opposed vigorously by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared Dr. William M. Boyd, a professor at Atlanta University and state president of the NAACP.

Courier

"We've fought too long to stop now," he added.

Referring to passage of the "Amendment 4" plan which gives the Legislature the right to substitute private schools for public schools, Dr. Boyd said he can't understand why qualified Negro voters won't get out and cast their ballots. He feels that a strong Negro vote would have defeated "Amendment 4."

"They want the fruits without sticking out their necks," he said.

Sat. 11-20-54

Dr. Boyd predicted a long battle through the courts over school desegregation because he doesn't expect Georgia "to throw in the towel" without putting up a bitter fight.

• • •

JOHN WESLEY DOBBS, Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons in Georgia and president of the Georgia Negro Voters League, voiced this opinion: "The people have to be educated. Once they do away with segregation on the trains, in the buses and in eating places in the South, it won't be difficult to desegregate schools here."

Mr. Dobbs gave the NAACP a lot of credit for the work it is doing to bring about integration in the schools, but he had a slap for Negroes in Georgia who refuse to go to the polls and vote.

"There is a lot of ignorance in this state," he said, "and it is not all on one side."

• • •

VERY POINTEDLY, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, world-traveler and churchman, said: "In the deep South the Negro will have to take the initiative in the fight for school desegregation.

"We'll have to insist that Negro children attend schools nearest their homes," he said.

Dr. Mays said further that "I don't think we have integration any place in this country today. An integrated society is non-discriminating.

Passage of "Amendment 4" in a recent statewide vote is seen by Dr. Mays as a mere threat to those seeking integrated schools, but he added that it is unfortunate that the voters saw fit to pass it.

Finally, Dr. Mays said "I don't think the State Legislature will abolish our public schools."

• • •

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, president of Atlanta University and lone Negro member of the Atlanta School Board, has taken a fearless stand for desegregation and was one of the outspoken opponents of the now infamous "Amendment 4."

"The Negro in Georgia wants first-class citizenship and whatever that entails," declared the AU president.

The State of Georgia will do nothing about integrating its schools until it is forced to do so, he added. This statement is seen as a warning to Negroes in the state, many of whom have shown disinterested attitudes.

• • •

SAID Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, one of the nation's most outstanding builders: "Leadership for integration in the South is coming from the young white graduates of Georgia Tech, the University of Georgia, Oglethorpe, University of Alabama, Auburn, University of Florida, Vanderbilt, the University of Tennessee, the University of South Carolina, Clemson and many of the other universities and colleges in the deep South.

"This leadership is not coming from the teachers and professors in these schools, but from the students and graduates," said Mr. Aiken.

"They're tired of all of this foolishness," he pointed out.

Integration will take on form first in the entertainment and sports worlds, the noted builder said.

• • •

ATTY. A. T. WALDEN, nationally known civil rights lawyer, is certain of a long court battle in Georgia to force the state to follow the mandate of the Supreme Court, "but we won't yield an inch," he said.

If all eligible Negro voters in the state had voted recently they could have defeated "Amendment 4" which gives the Legislature the power to abolish public schools and set up private schools, Attorney Walden told the Courier.

The NAACP will await final action of the Supreme Court before announcing its legal attacks on Georgia's stubborn plan to hold on to segregated schools, according to the lawyer.

• • •

PROF. C. L. HARPER, retired principal of Booker T.

Washington High School in Atlanta and executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, predicts that the State of Georgia will fall in line and abide by the Supreme Court's decision when the final plan is handed down.

He thinks the high court will give Southern States a period of time in which to work out the school integration program.

If the state does attempt a private school program, such a program would be overruled by the courts, Prof. Harper said. He said any court action against the State Board of Education would be introduced by the NAACP.

• • •

AS FAR as he knows, the state has not worked out any type of private school plan.

Prof. Harper said there are a few Negro teachers in Georgia who still favor segregation, but he pointed out that the Georgia Teachers and Education Association in its annual meeting in Savannah last April adopted a resolution calling for complete integration.

Because Negroes are confined to tight residential districts, there should not be more than three thousand colored students enrolling in so-called white schools in Atlanta, said Prof. Harper.

The well-known educator said Negroes in Atlanta and throughout the state will settle for nothing less than full integration.

NEGROES
COLUMBUS, GA.
ETC.

Cairo Meets Columbus— Dr. Thomas Brewer Sr., president of the Columbus, Ga., Civic Association, and influential leader, talks with some Egyptian army officers. Dr. Brewer attributes much of the improved race relations here to the fact that local business men can't tell Negro soldiers from many foreigners and do not wish to run the risk of losing the nine-million-dollar-a-month Fort Benning payroll.—Rivera Photo.

Teachers Afraid to Join NAACP

Columbus, Ga., Prepares For All-Out Campaign

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1
Sat. 11-20-54

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Talmadges and their followers have failed to frighten men like Dr. Thomas H. Brewer Sr. and the Rev. A. D. Wilson.

Dr. Brewer heads up the Citizens Committee here, the organization that filed the Federal suit which resulted in Negroes smashing vote barriers in Georgia primaries.

This same organization, at this very moment, is attempting to force open Columbus' golf links to Negroes on an integrated basis.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson is president of the local branch of the NAACP which is spearheading the school desegregation fight in Columbus. The Columbus NAACP branch has secured 103 names to a petition calling for the Muskogee County Board of Education here to carry out the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court. . . .

BOTH DR. BREWER and the Rev. Mr. Wilson know that state officials are going to draw out delaying tactics in an effort to stave off school desegregation, but they are preparing to go to court and there are plenty of fearless colored citizens here who will give them all-out support.

The Board of Education has not answered the NAACP's school integration petition, more or less waiting for action to be taken by Talmadge and his crowd after the Supreme Court hands down its final ruling.

Proof that Negroes in the deep Southern city of Columbus will fight for full integration is seen in the fact that Negroes of this county raised $10,000 which was used to force open the Georgia primaries to all citizens.

Courier

The battle to open the Democratic primaries to Negroes in Georgia is officially known as the Primus King case, and the "daddy" of this long court fight is none other than Dr. Brewer.

Sat. 11-20-54

THE CASE was filed in 1944 in the U. S. District Court in Macon, Ga. A decision for Primus King was handed down in 1945. The decision was appealed, but the Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the lower court in March of 1946. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, automatically opening the primaries to Negroes.

P. 2

Dr. Brewer merely smiles when ever he is asked about "Amendment 4" which gives the Legislature the right to outlaw public schools. "It'll blow up," says Dr. Brewer.

School desegregation is coming to Columbus and to all of Georgia one of these days, but when it does come, Dr. Brewer doesn't predict too much mixing of students here because of the usual pattern of racial districts.

* * *

THE BEALWOOD section, a Columbus suburb, would find about 300 colored pupils attending so-called white schools because these children go by white schools every day during their four-mile bus ride to attend an all-Negro school.

If there is a reluctancy on the part of Negro children to attend schools closest to them when desegregation takes place here, Dr. Brewer said the NAACP will be the force to encourage these children to forget their fears and abide by the law.

Quite a few Negro teachers in this area are afraid, Dr. Brewer said. "They're just afraid, period. We have 200 Negro teachers here and only fifteen are members of the NAACP."

Asked about other Negroes in the city and county who have shown a more or less disinterested attitude in the move for integration, Dr. Brewer reached back for one of his homespun lines and said:

"It's like milking a cow. Most people want the butter, but they don't want to churn the milk to get it."

There are 40,000 Negroes in the Columbus area. The city now has four Negro policemen and is about to add four more to the department.

* * *

IT WAS POINTED out that Negro and white nurses have been attending the same classes in the city hospital here for years.

Negro surgeons perform operations in the hospital.

The fact that the city of Columbus is located next door to fully integrated Fort Benning may, in the long run, have a lot to do changing the town interracially.

Nothing is said here now when white soldiers take their Negro GI friends into white cafes and diners, and Puerto Ricans in the Army uniform are mingling with both Negroes and whites.

W. H. AIKEN
..."they're tired of foolishness"

ATTY. WALDEN
..."we won't yield an inch"

JOHN W. DOBBS
... it's not all on one side

RUFUS CLEMENT
..."the Negro wants first-class"

DR. WM. BOYD
"we've fought too long to stop"

C. L. HARPER
. . . Georgia will fall in line

BENJAMIN E. MAYS
. . . "we'll have to insist"

'Won't Live to See Georgia Integrate'—Arnall

Would Rather Have No Education Than Mix With Negroes

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-20-54 P. 3

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

ATLANTA, Ga.—"No one alive today will live long enough to see mixed public schools in Georgia, ex-Governor Ellis Arnall told the Courier.

"I think the majority of peo-law now to cut off the funds ple in Georgia would rather for schools if they're mixed. If have no education than to go they don't have money, how to schools with Negroes. They'd could they have schools?" To rather have a tutor," declared a suggestion that Federal funds the former governor. He as- would probably be withheld, he serted further that "Supreme appraised that "that's not a drop Court or no Supreme Court, you in the pocket."

can't make them do it."

* * *

We asked Mr. Arnall how **ON NOV. 2** the voters over-long would Georgia want to whelmingly approved a consti-comply with the anti-bias man- tutional amendment giving the date of the court should it de- State Legislature the power to cide to allow some states "grad- discontinue the public school ual compliance"? To this ques- system and substitute in its tion he stated without equivo- stead a system of "privately cation that "I don't think the operated state schools." people of Georgia want to comply or will comply, gradual or fast."

* * *

"IN MY JUDGMENT," the former Georgia governor said, "the people here would rather close the school system down before having mixed schools. I have talked with enough people to know that it's a deep-seated conviction that they don't want mixed schools and are not going to have them."

We asked the former Georgia chief executive to speculate on how long it would be before a program of integrated schools would be inaugurated in this state. He paused momentarily and then said, "This may come as a shock to you, but I just don't think you nor I, nor anyone that we know will ever live long enough to see mixed schools in Georgia."

He reminded the writers that "we've got a provision in the

Where there are just a few Jews, a few Catholics or a few Negroes, there is no problem, but when you get into Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, there is more friction because of the numbers of Negroes."

Arnall blamed the Negro voter for much of his treatment in the state. "The Negro doesn't vote intelligently in Georgia. I hate to say that, but the Negro leadership is so split up that a lot of them vote for their worst enemies. Talmadge had a candidate running who campaigned on the race issue and he was elected by only 33 per cent of the votes. If the Negroes had voted for the candidate who had a chance to win against the Talmadge candidate, he might have been elected. Instead of that, he split up and thereby dissipated their influence and instead of helping some of us who had tried to fight for fairness, they worked against us and it is very disheartening."

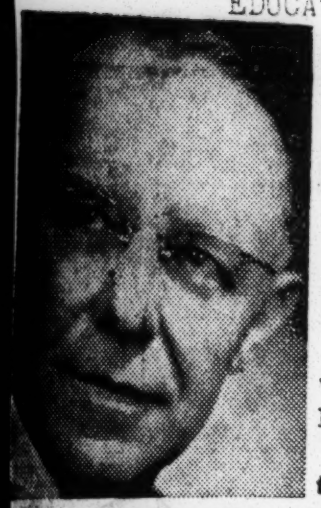
According to Arnall, this situation was brought about because of disputes among the Negro leadership "who wanted to lead the parade."

In conclusion, Mr. Arnall stated that the people of Georgia are willing to pay the price, whatever it is, to keep segregated schools. We asked him if they were willing to go to jail.

* * *

"I DON'T THINK they would go to jail because when you've got a state legislature that would change the law every time, how could you ever get convicted? Suppose, for example, they brought a case in Georgia saying that these schools were unconstitutional, that very minute the Legislature would change the law in some minor particular then it would have to go back into the courts. Then when they knocked that out, they'd change it again. So you can't ever put a state official in jail, Federal or state, so long as he is acting under the color of law, and as long as he has a new law each time that the Legislature gives him he is acting under the color of authority and the color of the law."

"I know that 99 per cent of the people down here will not tolerate mixed schools," concluded ex-Governor Arnall.



WM. B. HARTSFIELD
against private schools

'We Are Not a Violent People —Hartsfield

By A. M. RIVERA Jr. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

ATLANTA, Ga.—"I don't believe that there'll be any violence here if integration comes," Atlanta-born Mayor Hartsfield told the Courier.

The Mayor, who is regarded by many to be one of the most liberal top officials in the city's recent history, said, "There were some who said that there would be violence if the Negro was admitted to the primaries in the state, but there hasn't been any."

Mr. Hartsfield led a successful campaign against the private school amendment in his native Fulton County of which Atlanta is the principal city. The measure was approved, however, by a state-wide majority.

The amendment is an addition to the present constitution which authorizes grants to private persons should the public schools be discontinued.

The Mayor refused to venture an opinion on the future of the amendment except to say that it was his understanding that the proponents of the law claimed to want it in case the Supreme Court handed down a decision aimed directly at Georgia.

He disclaimed any knowledge of how or when the amendment would be administered. He intimated that he hoped that it would not be necessary to put it into operation.

On the question of the acceptance of integration by Atlantans, the Mayor said, "It will depend on how the Supreme Court goes about, but I don't expect violence, we are not a violent people here.

"I'm hoping that we'll get along, and we generally do."

It's the NAACP's Baby, They Say

Peach State Plans to Subvert Supreme Court School Verdict

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 11
Sat. 11-20-54

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

ATLANTA, Ga.—It'll be months, and maybe years, before the white rulers of Georgia and their prejudiced followers yield to the demands of the Supreme Court.

From the Governor on down to the poorest tenant farmer, there isn't a white man around who will permit himself to believe that Negro and white children should attend school together.

Even in the Byrnes-influenced state of South Carolina, the white lords of the land and the powers-that-be admit, reluctantly, that school desegregation is coming and that approximately 10 per cent of the children in the state will be integrated one of these days.

But, not in Georgia. The Talmadge influence has a firm grip over a majority of the citizens of Georgia. He rules their minds and he has them believing that Georgia will continue operating segregated schools for another fifty years. And, for your information, a lot of Negroes vote for Talmadge and his crowd.

* * *

A SMALL light of hope seeps through the darkness of Georgia despite the powerful Talmadge influence. Negroes remember that they weren't allowed to vote in the Georgia Democratic primaries a few years ago, but they vote in the primaries now, thanks to a courageous group of colored citizens in Columbus, Ga., who raised $10,000 and won a victory in the Federal courts.

When school desegregation does take place in Georgia, it will be the result of the driving force of the NAACP.

Negroes as individuals will tell you that they are for school desegregation and integration, but, as individuals, they are doing very little to defeat the Talmadge propaganda. They're looking to the NAACP to put Talmadge out of business.

"The school fight is the NAACP's baby," they tell you. And, the NAACP is ready to go to battle. It will be a long battle in the courts and it will cost a lot of money and that's

* * *

THE ISSUE of school segregation in Georgia is something the NAACP has been working on for years. A petition already has been filed with the County School Board in Columbus and school integration cases are pending against the Atlanta School Board and the University of Georgia.

The State NAACP has found it necessary to reorganize its battle plans since "Amendment 1" was passed giving the Legislature the right to set up private schools and abolish public schools. And, too, the NAACP is awaiting final action of the Supreme Court before announcing its battle formation.

White Georgians say they'll change the state's education laws as fast as the NAACP wins court victories. Such delaying tactics could keep the NAACP fighting for desegregation for years.

In defying the U. S. Supreme Court, state officials are dreaming up plans whereby they can continue segregating Negro children without referring to race.

NOT AS BAD AS LAST YEAR

1,359 Quit City High Schools; Indifference Held Top Cause

By JEAN BUTTS JONES

"Drop-outs" have decreased about 24 per cent in Atlanta high schools during the first quarter of this school year as compared with a similar period last year.

But the problem is far from solved.

Why do students leave school? What is being done to hold them there?

Most students leave school because of "indifference." Of the 1,359 white and Negro students who dropped out during 1954 in Atlanta, 399 were put in that category.

THIS "INDIFFERENCE" is brought about by continued truancy or a long-time plan to quit as soon as the law will allow it—at 16 years old. It is usually abetted by parents. Many students simply do not have an intelligence quotient high enough to be interested in school activities.

Following "indifference" closely in the lineup of the "whys" behind dropouts are: going to work (390 students), getting married (223 students), and physical disabilities (142 students). Other reasons are joining the service, committed to correctional institutions, and needed at home.

At many Atlanta high schools the problem is not so acute; at others it is starting. All the schools are trying to lower the "drop-out" number.

Smith High School is one determined to do something about its situation. Currently 70 per cent of entering eighth graders probably never will graduate if past records hold true.

* * *

AT LEAST one-fourth of these eighth graders, about 130 students, will not make the grade because of low intelligence quotients. For this group, Smith, as all the other high schools, has a program designed to make them the best possible citizens.

Emphasis is placed on learning to read, learning to handle money, and homemaking and health. In the seven years that G. L. Keith has been principal at Smith, only three special graduating certificates have been given to students in this category.

Therefore the Smith "stay in school" campaign is primarily designed to hit at the "indifference" and the "go to work" group. They are striving to find out why students are not interested, what will interest them, and give them those things.

School officials have emphasized how much actual money it costs a student to leave high school without a diploma.

* * *

ACCORDING TO United States Chamber of Commerce figures, a high school graduate earns about $78,000 in a lifetime and a non-graduate earns about $45,000. These figures would indicate that leaving school costs each pupil an average of $33,000. And the jump is even greater of course between drop-outs and students with a college diploma.

Smith's battles begins with the counselors. They are attempting to find out which students might fall into the "quitting attitude" group, and encourage and plan with them before they reach the age of 16.

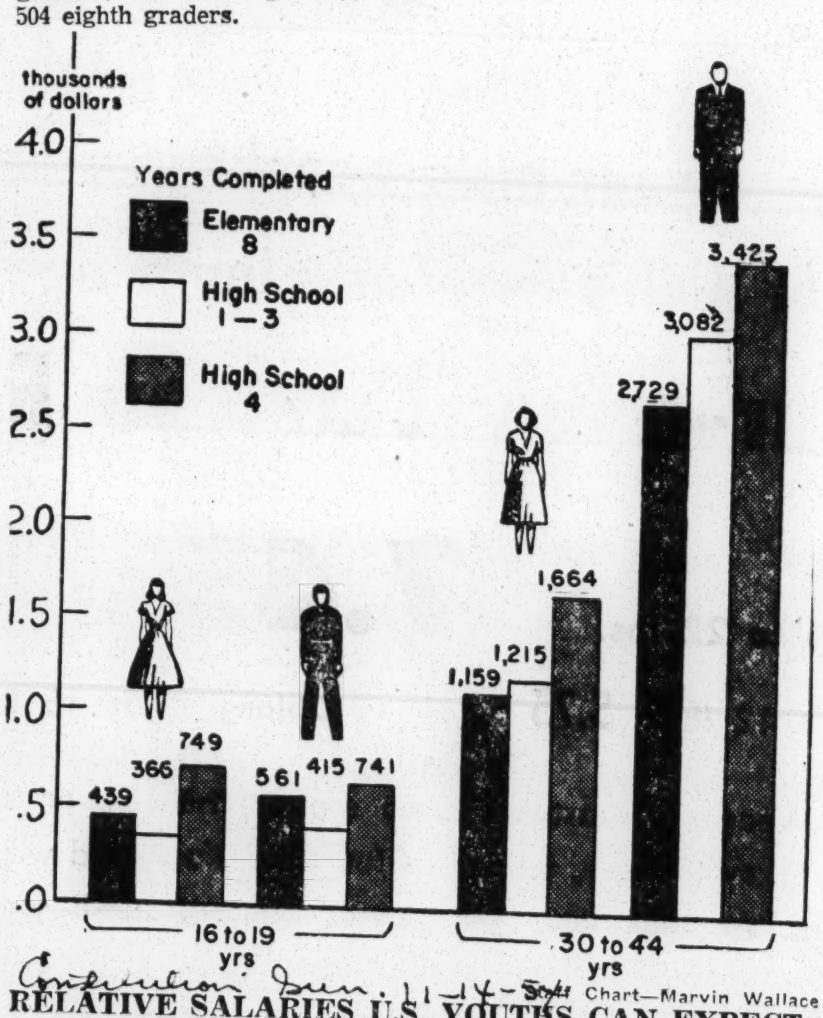
The activities program at the school—as all over the city—has been strengthened. The athletic program, for example, takes in all interested down through the eighth grade.

* * *

AIMING AT the lower grades, school officials recently started a Junior Student Council, a Junior Future Homemakers of America, a Junior Y-Teen, a Legislators Club, and plan a Non-Commissioned Officers Club.

At College Day programs, formerly for upperclassmen, speakers encourage younger students in school work. There are assemblies and PTA programs, and the school newspaper—a prize winner because of similar campaigns—is constantly bringing news and editorials before the students about what they lose by quitting.

This year there are 116 seniors at Smith; 121 juniors; 256 tenth graders; 296 ninth graders; and 504 eighth graders.



Chart—Marvin Wallace

RELATIVE SALARIES U.S. YOUTHS CAN EXPECT
Figures Furnished by U.S. Department of Labor

INTEGRATION — White and Negro students of Miss Joyce Melvin (right) work side by side in a home economics classroom at Kennett, Mo., where seven Negroes are attending Kennett High School. Students are Carol Thacker (left) and Helen Marie Gillespie.

Integration Proves A Success At High School In Kennett

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Press-Scim. P.21
Sat. 11-13-54

By GEORGE HARMON
Staff Writer

KENNETT, Mo., Nov. 12.—Negro students have been attending Kennett High School with white students for two months now and principal O. J. Armstrong said, 'We have not had one bit of trouble whatsoever."

The only Negro student in the senior class has been elected class treasurer. Most of the seven Negro students in the four high school classes are participating in some sort of extra-curricular activities with white students.

Supt. H. Byron Masterson said arrangements worked out by school officials and the Kennett School Board last summer for the small number of high-school-age Negro students in the community "have gone along satisfactorily."

With the exception of Malden, which is also in Dunklin County and which enrolled one Negro student in September, and Fayetteville, Ark., High School. Kennett is the only Mid-South community which has lowered racial bars since the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

More 'Liberal' Trend

School officials credit the smooth changeover to integration to the fact that Kennett and Dunklin County have only a small percentage of Negro population, that the School Board decided after a meeting with Negro parents to let the students choose between integration or segregation and the fact that high school students of today are apparently more "liberal" than their parents.

Kennett School District, which has never had a Negro high school, has transported Negro high school students in the past to Hayti High School in adjoining Pemiscot County. The School Board voted before the 1954-55 term began last September to contniue to run a school bus to Hayti and let the Negro students choose their own place of education. However, the board also voted to discontinue transportation to Hayti after the current term ends next spring.

Superintendent Masterson said seven Negroes are now enrolled in Kennett High School and about the same number ride to the Negro school in Hayti each day.

Mr. Masterson said a sampling of student opinion in Kennett High School "both before and after the Supreme Court decision" revealed students "seemed to be of the general viewpoint that Negroes should have the privilege of attending white schools."

About 2,100 are enrolled in Kennett's elementary school and high schools. Of this number, only about 170 are Negroes. The 163 elementary Negro students attend school on a segregated basis.

First concrete indication of student reaction to integration came when the senior class voted on its 1954-55 officers. They elected the only Negro senior, Charles Ivy, as treasurer.

To Attend Meeting

As a result of Kennett's integration, a non-segregated subdistrict meeting of the Future Homemakers of America will meet in Portageville next week with Negro students from Kennett attending alongside students from three other Southeast Missouri schools which remain open only to white students.

Miss Joyce Melvin, Kennett home economics instructor, said four of her five Negro home economics students will attend the Portageville meeting. It also will be attended by white students from Kennett, Portageville, Hayti and Caruthersville.

Miss Melvin said the decision to invite Kennett's Negro students to attend the meeting with white students from segregated schools was approved at a planning meeting by both students and faculty members of the four schools.

Miss Thelma Redman, Kennett student counselor, said integration has apparently "worked out very satisfactorily."

Grades Studied

Two Negro students are members of the high school girl's chorus, which is directed by Mrs. Emily Story, and they will appear in the public concert of the group scheduled next month.

Two Negroes signed up for the girl's basketball team coached by Bob Mason.

Miss Mary Jo Purcell, and English instructor, said Negro students had participated in the appearances of the school's pep squad, which she directs, at football games.

Two Negro students signed up for band instruction under director Denzil Williams but later dropped out.

Mr. Masterson said Negro students are encouraged to join in extra-curricular activities.

"The Supreme Court made the decision, and we have accepted the responsibility of giving our students a balanced school program regardless of race," he said.

As for scholastic performance, some Kennett teachers says the Negro students make generally lower grades, but they attribute this to a lower standard of prior education in segregated schools.

However, Miss Purcell said one Negro girl is one of the brightest English students.

EDUCATION 1954

IOWA

College Students' Convention Calls For School Integration

Iowa

AMES, IA.—A resolution calling for immediate de-segregation of the public schools was adopted by delegates to the Seventh Annual Congress of the U. S. National Student Association here.

The statement, voted enthusiastically by 700 student delegates representing every major college and university in the U.S., declared in part: "Segregation in education by race is unethical and unwise. It is now unconstitutional.

"The U. S. National Student Association pledged to seeking the elimination of such segregation, urges the swiftest possible integration of the races at all educational levels in all parts of the country.

"In the face of ethical concepts, legal requirements and global ramifications, there can be no justification for delay in the implementation of the Supreme Court decision."

The strongly-worded resolution, introduced by the chairman of the Great Southern Region, caught many of the youthful northern delegates by surprise.

Up to that time most statements on school segregation were rather weak and evasive due to an extraordinary precaution on the part of Northern delegates to avoid what they considered offending the southern delegates.

Kentucky's Negro Teachers Warned To Prepare Selves for Desegregation

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. P. 1 Sat. 11-6-54

Psychological Problem Stressed

Negro teachers must prepare themselves for desegregation of the nation's schools if the program is to succeed, Dr. Mozell Hill said here yesterday.

Dr. Hill, chairman of Atlanta University's sociology department, spoke at a meeting of the fifth district of the Kentucky Teachers Association at Central High School. The association represents about 1,800 Negro teachers in the state. About 450 attended the meeting.

Some Southern states may be successful in delaying desegregation, but they cannot hold out for more than five years, Dr. Hill predicted.

"It is a matter of whether the South is going to be lawless or obey the law," he said.

The Kansas-born Negro educator urged Negro teachers to prepare themselves for their role in the new program lest they "be pulled into an unwitting conspiracy to prove that desegregation is unworkable."

Negro teachers should prepare to be "psychologically" ready for new problems of teaching whites and Negroes, Dr. Hill said.

In line with desegregation, the fifth-district association passed a resolution urging boards of education to grant contracts to qualified (Negro) teachers before hiring new teachers.

Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville, who presented the resolution, said it was aimed at preventing a recurrence of "the Municipal College case."

The Louisville Negro college was closed in 1950 when the University of Louisville was opened to Negroes. Johnson said 17 instructors at the college were dismissed at the time, and only one was rehired at U. of L.

Desegregation Study Asked By Carmichael

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Tues. 11-2-54 P. 1

Principals Are Urged To Discuss Problems

Principals of all City schools have been asked to discuss with their faculties the problems of desegregation.

City School Superintendent Omer Carmichael told the Louisville Board of Education yesterday he also will send a letter to all Parent-Teacher Association presidents asking them to discuss the matter with their members.

Carmichael said he wants the question to have "as unemotional consideration as possible."

To Make Written Reports

The principals and P.-T.A. presidents will make written reports to Carmichael. He will summarize the material and distribute the summary to community groups for further study.

The United States Supreme Court on May 17 ruled that segregation of white and Negro children in public schools is unconstitutional. The court has not yet set a time limit on desegregation nor said how it should be carried out.

School Board member Keith Spears said at the meeting that he thought "asking for problems admits there are some" and "I'm not sure there are any."

Carmichael replied, "It's going to be rough, there's no question about it. I haven't tried to minimize the problems. I think they're big. We have to prepare our teachers who will be the leaders (in desegregation)."

Declines To Make Study

Board President William C. Embry said the League of Women Voters has declined to make a study at this time of a teacher-salary survey made by the Public Administration Service, Chicago. The board has asked a number of community groups to study the report.

The league prefers to study the salary situation at the same time it studies the proposed merger of City and County school systems. The P.A.S. is making a survey of the merger and will complete it by June.

The league has consistently favored merger since it was first discussed several years ago.

Contract Is Canceled

To straighten out technicalities, the board approved a contract arrangement with one employee and canceled its contract with another.

Courier-Journal P. 1

The new contract is with R. J. Bell, a retired principal who assigns substitute teachers. Paying him a monthly salary violates a board policy that requires retirement of an employee on June 30 after his 70th birthday. Bell is over 70.

Tues. 11-2-54

The board's contract with Dr. Samuel J. Peavey, University of Louisville professor, will be canceled and a new contract signed with the university for his services in curriculum and supervision. The reason for this is that Peavey must receive his full salary from the university to get full benefits of its retirement plan.

I.H.C. Joins In Petition

Carmichael told the board the International Harvester Company has joined in a petition asking for annexation to the City School District. The petition was drawn up by persons whose children attend Adair School.

The area in question, already annexed by the City but not a part of the City School District, is bounded by Standiford Field on the south and east, Phillips Lane on the north, and the former City limits on the west.

International Harvester joined the petition on condition "there will be no increase in school taxes as a result" of annexation.

The School Board is authorized to ask permission of the voters to increase its tax rate from the present $2 per $100 valuation. Board members have indicated they probably will have to seek an increase sometime in the future.

Representatives of the petitioners will appear at the next night board meeting November 15.

Association To Discuss Desegregation Problems

Problems of desegregation will be taken up by the Fifth District Kentucky Teachers Association when it meets Friday at Central High School here.

Mrs. Edith M. Hurley, Philadelphia, will speak at the 10:15 a.m. session. She is a retired principal who has been active in educational and religious groups.

Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Atlanta, will speak at the 10:15 a.m. session. He is a teacher of sociology at Atlanta University and editor of Phylon, a quarterly review.

Wetherby's School Plan Is Rejected

Courier-Journal Thur. 11-4-54 P. 16

Marion County Board Makes Counteroffer

Louisville, Ky.

Special to The Courier-Journal

Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 3.—The Marion County School Board has rejected a proposal made October 25 by Governor Wetherby to get Bradfordsville children into school until courts can rule on the controversy.

The board offered a counterproposal that John Anggelis, Lexington attorney, said today has little chance of being accepted by the Bradfordsville parents he represents.

Anggelis said he had not been informed of the Marion Board's proposal, approved late last week by a 4-to-1 vote.

Will Study Offer

Governor Wetherby said in Frankfort today that he had received a copy of the counterproposal, but he had not studied it. He said he would, to "see if there's any action I could take."

The Marion board's proposal amounts to an offer that, if the the Bradfordsville parents would send their children to school as provided by the board when it ordered Bradfordsville High School closed August 21, the board will not use this action against the Bradfordsville parents in the lawsuit on the matter pending in Franklin Circuit Court.

When the board ordered Bradfordsville High School closed, it said high-school students should attend an independent high school in Lebanon, 10 miles away. But Bradfordsville parents went on strike against the order, refusing to let high-school students go to Lebanon and keeping elementary pupils out of the grade school at Bradfordsville. The strike will be 2 months old tomorrow.

Postponement Opposed

At the Governor's conference October 25, the Bradfordsville parents had agreed to a proposal that the board reopen Bradfordsville High School until the issue is decided in court. The Bradfordsville representatives agreed not to make the possible reopening of the school a part of their court suit.

It was this proposal that the Marion board rejected. A board statement said, "The plan of the board to consolidate Bradfordsville High School with Lebanon High School is a long-range plan which will provide the maximum educational facilities for all the children in the eastern part of Marion County in the future.

"We intend that this arrangement be a permanent part of the over-all school plan.

"The proposal offered in the conference with the Governor . . would mean adoption of a temporary expedient . . . (that) would not provide any permanent solution, but would merely postpone the initiation of a long-range plan . . ."

Additional Offer Made

In its counteroffer, the board offered to "provide as near a full nine-month term from the present time as the State Board of Education will approve and as arrangements with the Lebanon Independent District will allow."

The board also offered to accept 6-year-old students in the elementary school at Bradfordsville "if the State Board of Education will approve such emergency deviation from State regulation."

State law provides that first-year pupils not entered within 30 days of the beginning of the school term cannot be enrolled.

Louisiana

VOTE ON RACIAL ISSUE
SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

VOTE ON SEGREGATION TOPS LOUISIANA POLL

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Tuesday Ballot May Be Straw In National Winds

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 30. — (AP)—Deep South Louisiana decides in Tuesday's voting whether to borrow time by resisting any final Supreme Court decree outlawing segregation in public schools.

Sun. 11-31-54

For the first time in modern history, Louisiana citizens will vote on a racial issue.

Proud of their equal school facilities, Louisianians from cotton fields in the north to the rice and oil belt in the Cajun South have never bothered with such problems, except in courts or the Legislature.

R. 20

On the voting machine ballot are 31 constitutional amendments, more than in any other state; with No. 16 the segregation question that could be a straw in national winds.

Louisiana will return to office without opposition United States Senator Allen J. Ellender and seven incumbent congressmen—all Democrats—and probably name an eighth, Representative F. Edward Hebert, who has a Republican rival.

The New Orleans representative defeated George W. Reese Jr., two years ago, 72,000 to 36,000. While Mr. Reese is running again, Mr. Hebert is virtually assured of going back in this one-party state.

Other incumbents are Representatives Hale Boggs, Edwin E. Willis, Overton Brooks, Otto E. Passman, James H. Morrison, T. A. Thompson and George S. Long.

Mr. Ellender, 16 years in the Senate, marched strongly toward his fourth term in a Democratic Primary by polling a 100,000-vote plurality over two opponents.

The big election decision is school segregation safeguards, and to slightly lesser extent, whether to have annual sessions of the Legislature and to approve $50 to $250 bonuses for Korean War veterans.

The segregation amendment ould continue segregation in ele- nentary and secondary schools in the exercise of the state po- ce power to promote and protect ublic health, better education and the peace and good order of the state, and not because of race."

Also, the Legislature would have the power to call quick special elections, if necessary, to dream up a new sidestep if the Supreme Court knocks out existing barriers.

At Annual Convention, Negroes Hear Plea For Patience, Charity In Race Questions

NEW ORLEANS—(RNS)—Patience and charity in regard "to the integration of the races in our schools" was urged by Msgr. Francis L. Baechle, pastor of St. Matthias Church here at the annual convention of the Knights and Ladies of Peter Claver, a Catholic Negro organization.

Msgr. Baechle said that the recent Supreme Court ruling against segregation in the schools was "something proclaimed by the successors of Peter in Rome for untold years, but what the Church could not practice in America because of untoward circumstances."

"For decades and more," he said, "Popes have sanctioned what we now have with us in Catholic segregated schools. But they did so only through necessity and very wisely. Otherwise, thousands of souls would have been lost to the faith.

"Better such schools than none at all. It was the only solution in a situation where the law of the land forbade otherwise, and the stake was the salvation of immortal souls.

"Now the law of the land is behind the Church. But we are faced with many tough problems in the situation, and patience is the word. It is a problem not only for the public schools but for all parochial schools. It will take a lot of doing and, literally, billions of dollars to implement the law."

Msgr. Baechle urged the delegates to pray for those lacking charity and "gently seek to change their attitude."

"Eventually, they must accept the situation," he said. "I think it will require at least a generation to adequately enforce the new law—a law which after all is said and done is nothing less than the law of Christ's charity."

* * *

FATHER GOETZ, S.J., who is chairman of the department of religion at Springhill College, Alabama, said "it is going to take a world of patience, understanding and love of neighbor before people can live in harmony."

"Even now, legislators are walking the floor at night to see what they can contrive to prevent you from taking your rightful place in the land of the free and home of the brave," he said.

"Laws are being dug up from dusty tomes, laws forgotten for decades. Unique, truly interesting applications of laws are being threatened—and will indeed be applied.

"You must have patience and great charity. Nothing good comes without a struggle. It is probably the best way."

Father Goetz suggested a five-year plan devoted to "cleaning of hands and placing your own house in order." He noted that the Knights of Peter Claver will be observing their golden jubilee in five years.

As part of the plan, Father Goetz urged group action to see that Negro neighborhoods are well kept and well ordered; that Negroes move, if possible, from slum property to better districts and own their own homes; that they fight juvenile delinquency; that family life be unified; and that the Family Rosary become a daily practice.

During the convention, Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans presented the keys to city to Dr. B. V. Baranco of Baton Rouge, Supreme Knight of Peter Claver.

The Knights attended a Communion Breakfast at St. Mary's Italian Hall here. It was believed to be the first time that a Negro group had held a function in that hall.

SEGREGATION STAND CLEARED BY FOLSOM

Alabamian Won't Force Negro Into White Schools

CULLMAN, Ala., Oct. 28. — (UP) — Democratic gubernatorial nominee James E. Folsom answered charges by his Republican opponent on segregation Thursday night saying, "I am not going to force Negroes to go to school with white people."

Mr. Folso missued a statement from his Cullman home after repeated challenges by Republican nominee Tom Abernethy. The GOP candidate had accused Mr. Folsom of failing to make a definite stand on the issue.

Without making specific reference to Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Folsom said, "In every county in Alabama during the primary as well as in my campaigning in the past three months, I have made my position on segregation plain, simple and clear."

He added, "I will sponsor an adequate school program that will provide modern and up-to-date classroom facilities for all of Alabama's school children, both colored and white.

"I have told the good people of Alabama time and again that I am not going to force Negroes to go to schoo lwith white people."

Mr. Folsom said theer are as many antiquated schools in Alabama for white students as there are for Negroes.

He disclosed that he and the Democratic nominee for state school superintendent, Dr. Austin Meadows of Huntsville, will attend the Southern Governor's Conference in Boca Raton, Fla., next month.

According to Mr. Folsom, one of the main purposes of their trip is "to develop plans for handling the school program in the light of recent United States Supreme Court decisions" outlawing segregation.

Mr. Folsom said, "The best minds of the South will be working on these school plans at the conference. I feel certain I will greatly benefit by participating in this conference. It is my intention to follow the leadership in this matter."

GOV. PERSONS SHOWS WISE RESTRAINT

The Birmingham News

Gov. Persons is showing wise restraint in meeting the situation growing out of the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling.

It is too early, this newspaper believes, to enact any changes in state law in this connection.

It certainly would be premature to move now in the direction of basically altering our public school system.

Until the Supreme Court issues its decrees as to specific application of its decision it will be impossible to know just what the immediate problems will be in Alabama.

Mississippi Roundup—

School Group Urges New Building Program

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12 (U.P.) —The State Legal Advisory Committee on Segregation today proposed a long-range building program estimated to cost $117,000,000 as a means of keeping Mississippi's Negro and White children in separate schools.

The committee, although it voted unanimously for the program in "principle," said its support would be conditional on public accetance of a proposed constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to abolish public schools as a "last resort" method of maintaining segregation.

If the amendment is ratified in an election Dec. 21, the program as outlined by the committee will be submitted to a special session of the legislature in January.

James Ewing, president of Copiah-Lincoln Junior College and one of the members who drafted the program, said the building plan is a "must" if the committee expects the people to approve the amendment.

Gov. Hugh White appointed a committee to promote the ...dition proposal, warning that ...t of work is going to have ...be done" to assure its ratifica-

...building program would ... a plan of school equal- ... begun last year by a spe- ... legislative session. Building ... of the equalization pro- ... were postponed because of ... of revenue.

The full program, estimated by the State Department of Education to cost $117,000,000, would:

Allocate $3 a year per Negro child for 10 years in addition to the present $12 a year allocation for every educable child for building purposes.

Provide no allotment of state funds for retiring existing indebtedness of local school districts for the first five years of the construction program, in order to assure more rapid equalization.

...ton Advertiser and Durant News, ... was scheduled to be heard in Holmes County Circuit Court today.

Byrd alleges that Mrs. Smith exposed him to "public hatred, contempt and ridicule" in an editorial account of the shooting of a Negro.

Miss. Fed. Asks Voters to Keep Public Schools

Biloxi, Miss. — The Mississippi Federation of Labor called on all members to vote against abolishing the state's public school system in a referendum to be held Dec. 21. It also opposed a proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted upon Nov. 2, granting county clerks the exclusive right to determine the eligibility of citizens to vote.

Authorize Amendment

The Mississippi legislature recently authorized submission to the electorate of a constitutional amendment which would empower the legislature to abolish public schools. This action followed the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in the Nation's public schools must be ended.

"We do not believe that changing from a public school system to a private school system is the correct answer for our school dilemma," delegates to the federation's 36th annual convention at the White House Hotel said. "We believe the one correct answer to our problem is a larger and more effective educational program with public financial support and supervision. The greatest need in Mississippi today is a better educational program, with better educational facilities for all the children of the state.

Step Backward

"To abolish our public school system and go back to private schools certainly would be going backward rather than forward."

The MFL urged its members to work to defeat the constitutional change relative to voting qualifications of citizens. The proposal, it said, is aimed at denying the ballot to "those citizens not fortunate enough to have received a good education."

Miss. Fears' Foes Will Defeat School Abolition Amendment

Proponents Wage All-Out Campaign To Put Over 'Last Resort' Proposal

By KENNETH TOLER

Bureau Chief, the Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 16—An allout campaign to voter ratification of a constitutional amendment ...abling abolition of public schools as a "last resort" ...t integration has been mapped by a 25-member ...l Educational Advisory Committee headed by Gov. ...White. It is up for final decision by the electorate ...special election Dec. 21 ...ing opposition to the pro... has alarmed the propon...

...k Gov. White told the ad... group this week that un... lot of work is done," it ...e rejected by the voters. ...opposition is coming ...the white-populated area of ...Mississippi and along ...Gulf Coast.

...re has been friction of long ...ding between the assertedly ...ial section of the North... ...the wealthy and heavily ...populated Delta along the ...ppi River. Indicative of ...the governor's state... ...that the opposition stems ...reports being spread in ...that the Delta wants to ...public schools."

...ople Opposition

...cussing the approach of ...position, the advisory ...created in January 1954, ...ake a means of by-passing ...the anticipated desegrega... ...decision of the United ...Supreme Court, has out... ...a "question and answer" ...ure as an offset. It touches ...ost of the points of the op... ...and is the amendment which ...would authorize the legislature ...abolish public schools state... ...by a two-thirds vote, or ...otherwise or separate district... ...ate or separate districtwise by ...simple majority.

...The brochure is a statement ...the six steps are available for ...against integration before it ...would become necessary to ...to play the "last resort"

...if that price prevailed in Mississippi, equalization will cost nearly $150,000,000.

Approval of the building program is designed to "cement" the school forces behind the amendment.

To present the virtues of the amendment to the people before the election, the advisory group has put on a full-time staff to broadcast favorable literature. It will also send speakers throughout the state.

The campaign will be financed without "outside" funds, with members of the advisory committee offering their services without cost. The only expenditures will be in mailing out reports of the committee, and necessary clerical help.

Attorney General J. P. Coleman has announced he would not file a brief in the scheduled Dec.

MISSISSIPPI

6 arguments before the Supreme Court on the method of implementing its May 17 integration decision. The state will remain hands-off so that any attack on its dual system will necessitate action directly against it.

The committee did authorize the attorney general and three other of its members to attend the Dec. 6 court session as "observers." Designated for that role were Mr. Coleman; House Speaker Sillers; Lieut. Gov. Carroll Gartin and Tom J. Tubb of West Point, attorney and chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Another authorization by the advisory group was employment of an attorney to study the various civil rights statutes with a view to determining the "loopholes." That action was taken to accertain whether the "Citizens Councils" can function without being subject to federal scrutiny or action.

Spokesmen for the councils, being organized in all 82 counties, insist "violence" is not in its plans. However, "economic pressure" is.

Okay Building Program

After mapping the campaign, the advisory group went on record approving immediate inauguration of a $60,000,000 school building program. That action is based on belief that Negroes will go along on the present segregated basis provided their facilities are equalized with those of the whites.

The $60,000,000 bond issue, which will be presented to a special legislative session in January if the amendment is ratified, is about half what the State Department of Education estimates is needed to equal the dual system. The department estimated the cost of equalization at $117,477,978, based on construction costing $7.50 a square foot. It pointed out that the national average is around $10, and

List Six Delaying Steps

The six steps the advisory group lists can be taken to delay use of the public school abolition amendment for from 10 to 20 years are:

Continue segregation under the present state constitution which calls for separate, but equal, schools for the races until it is stricken down by direct action of the U.S. Supreme Court; assignment of pupils by districts; gerrymandering of school districts; application of military or police power; other applicable statutes and new statutes.

Speaker Sillers, who like other committe members contend abolition is not the objective of the amendment, said one section of it provides for "public schools" without the mention of race, segregation, separate or equal.

He said under that section, a district could set up two or three types of schools, and any attack would have to be on the school and not the over-all system. He said a district could provide her an all-white school; all-Negro school, and even an integrated school. His "delaying" theory is based on the fact that Mississippi has more than 2,000 school districts, and as many attacks would have to be made in individual suits.

While the advisory committee is drafting its campaign, a group against the amendment is likewise busy. It plans to ask a lot of questions as to "what is the blueprint" if dependent schools are abolished.

The opposition takes the position that the other steps should be taken before the people are called on to vest authority in the legislature to wipe out their tax-supported public schools.

EDUCATION 1954

MISSISSIPPI

ASSN. OF CITIZENS COUNCILS

MISSISSIPPI WHITES ORGANIZE CITIZENS COUNCIL TO FIGHT DESEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 11-6-54

p. 9 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Head of State Organization Vows They Will Repel and Nullify Supreme Court Power

"HE'S SERIOUS MAN," SAYS JACKSON PAPER

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — The newly elected executive secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi has been described by the Jackson Daily News as "a deadly serious young man."

In a special article on "big red-headed" Robert B. "Tut" Patterson, the paper said that you get the same impression when you first meet and leave him.

The paper said he is serious because, in his words, this question of maintaining segregation is something we all ought to be serious about. Otherwise, things we value the most here in the South will be gone.

Patterson's wife was described as slight and pretty and having all the charm you think of in connection with a "southern belle. They have a four-month-old son and two little girls, the oldest in the first grade, whom Patterson often refers to as eloquent argument against integration."

The Citizens Councils were formed in July, when Patterson and five other men in Indianola got together and formed the organization. According to the Daily News, "In other communities similar groups of civic leaders had gotten together with probably the same idea, but it was the original group at Indianola which was emulated in adjoining towns and began to spread until now Citizens Councils cover most of the Delta counties and embrace the breadth of Mississippi to the Alabama line, with three scattered groups in Arkansas and in Alabama."

The paper quotes Patterson as saying the organization is dedicated to the maintenance of "peace, good order and domestic tranquility."

According to Patterson, "CC members have the interest of the Negro at heart."

"We take care of them, feed them, educate them," he said. "I have 35 Negro families here on my place. You can go out and talk to any of them, and they'll tell you I'm the t friend they have. Had six of them go up north last year and stay several weeks and everyone of them came back and said they'd never leave the South again.

"Folk up there don't see why we don't integrate our schools. They don't understand the presure of numbers. If we integrated schools right here it would mean putting 20 white children into a classroom with 80 Negro children. That will never happen in Mississippi."

Patterson was quoted by the paper as saying "the only way we can keep segregation is to keep public sentiment against it, and to inform people of the facts."

Observers who preferred to remain anonymous said Patterson was the living personification of Johann Goethe's epithet: "There is nothing more frightful, than ignorance in action."

Mississippi Roundup—

Education Committee Backs School Ban Law

Post-Herald p. 3

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 28 (U.P.)—Mississippi may find itself without authority to operate any kind of school system unless the amendment permitting abolition of public schools is approved, the Legal Education Advisory Committee said today.

The amendment, up for public vote Dec. 21, is being presented as a last resort means of retaining segregation by permitting the Legislature to abolish the public school system and set up a state-supported private system.

Birmingham Ala. Ltr. 10-29-54

But it is prefaced by a statement saying that all other provisions in the state constitution regarding school operation notwithstanding "the Legislature may authorize the establishment, support, maintenance and operation of public schools."

This provision, said the committee in a statement drawn up for publicizing the amendment, is needed to continue operation of the present dual school system.

When the Supreme Court ruled against segregated schools, that ruling made sections of the Mississippi Constitution relating to school operation subject to being stricken down as federally unconstitutional.

Suppose, members said, a taxpayer went into court and contended he was being taxed for school support under the state constitutional provision that says separate schools shall be maintained for whites and Negroes.

Obviously, this provision is in violation of the Supreme Court ruling. Other provisions requiring operation of public schools likely would be stricken down with it, the statement said.

home, faked an automobile accident to cover up and burned the car.

LEAC IS SCORED ON SCHOOL PLAN

Times-Picayune

Group Playing Into Hands of Negroes,' Says Blass

Nov. 18 1954

WIGGINS, Miss., Nov. 17 (AP)—The Legal Educational Advisory Committee (LEAC) is playing right into the hands of Negroes, state Rep. Joel Blass declared Wednesday.

P. 34

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wants Mississippi to pass the constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish public schools, he said.

"If the amendment passes, Negroes will only have to sue for admission to white schools and the state supreme court will be compelled to allow them to enter," he said.

New Orleans, La.

Section A of the amendment provides for schools without reference to race and color, and nowhere in the amendment are there constitutional safeguards to maintain segregated public schools or prevent integration," he charged.

"It should rightly be called an integration amendment, since it gives the Negroes an entering wedge into white schools they do not have at present," he added.

'Already Enough Laws,'

The amendment will either force integration or private schools, the Wiggins legislator said. Blass is a leader of friends of segregated public schools which opposes the amendment.

While opposing integration, Blass and other SPS members believe the state already has enough laws to postpone integration 10-20 years and the "last resort" of abolishing schools should be left until last.

The amendment was the LEAC's first answer to the governor's request for a means of evading the US supreme court decision.

"The failure of the framers of the amendment to provide sure ways of preventing integration must be attributed to oversight or to a plan to bring about either integration or private schools," Blass said.

Convention 'Covered'

"Whatever the motive or motives, the very thing which is being boosted to preserve segregation is beyond a doubt the one thing that will bring either integration or a private schools system."

Blass said the recent state NAACP convention in Jackson made sure that newspaper reporters covered the convention so Mississippi voters would read the resolution opposing the amendment.

But the Negroes passed the resolution because they know their opposition will help pass the amendment, he said. In reality the Negroes favor the amendment since it is their shortest cut to integrated schools, he added.

Mississippi Told Special Term Out

JACKSON, Miss., No. 16 (AP)— Mississippi voters can approve the constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools or possibly watch their public schools die of starvation for one year, Gov. Hugh White said today.

There will not be a special session of the legislature to finance the second year of the 1954-56 period unless the amendment is passed, he thundered angrily.

"If that amendment doesn't pass, they (legislators) are not coming back," he shouted to the Legal Educational Advisory Committee.

A special session is necessary to finance schools fully for 1955-56, the second year of the 1954-56 period. A new legislature will meet in January, 1956.

Partially equalized schools are financed through the 1954-55 year, and about half-financed for the second year.

Gov. White's angry outburst followed a remark by Robert Farley, dean of the University of Mississippi law school and an LEAC member by being president of the Mississippi Bar Association. He said:

"If you insist that you'll do nothing at all if this amendment fails, you get the reaction that you're trying to force something down their (voters') throats."

A special session would be useless, Gov. White declared. Legislators in key positions, some of them members of the LEAC, will support a building program and plan to equalize Negro and white schools only if the amendment passes, he said.

If the amendment fails, the same men could block any financing of an equalization and building program, just as they did in the 1954 regular session.

The 1954 legislature financed partially an equalization program passed by the 1953 special session. It equalized Negro and white teachers' salaries but left building and other items until after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on segregation.

Since the supreme court ruled segregation in public education unconstitutional, many legislators insist the abolition amendment is necessary as a weapon to prevent intergration.

Farley suggested that the LEAC try to work out a program of which all persons wanting could stand, regardless of whether the amendment passes. He urged Gov. White to reconsider his statement about refusing to call a special session if the amendment fails.

The governor refused and launched into his heated restatement of the threat.

If a special session is held, the LEAC will be ready with proposed bills to finance a 60 million dollar building program and additional funds for equalizing other items, reported State Sen. Earl Evans of Canton.

All LEAC members agree that tax raises will be necessary.

The LEAC pledged to support the building program if the abolition amendment passes.

Integration faces acid test in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss. — This is the front line. It is here that the question of integration faces the acid test. The reaction of the people is wonderful — they are not afraid.

Always there are those who like to impede progress by fighting shadows and conjuring up specters of what will happen in the future. Here, the people are face to face with stark reality. They have learned to laugh at intimidation.

One man told the story of a typical plan to terrorize. He operates a grocery store in a community where the town banker's word is supposed to be law.

THE BANKER called in the store owner to find out whether he was in favor of integration in the schools. When the store owner replied in the affirmative, the banker warned him that he would eventually be driven out of town by economic pressures.

At the time the store owner owed the bank a note. His first act, replying to the threat, was to pay the note in full. He then called a meeting of townspeople who vigorously supported integration in a rousing session.

The banker and the local sheriff had been invited to attend the meeting but neither of them would come in the place where it was being held. The sheriff was seen driving around the building but he did not get out of his car.

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IN ANOTHER case a delegation visited the local school board to file a petition for admission to the public schools. The chairman of the petitioners is a stalwart fighter who has been seeking civil rights in Mississippi for years.

When the group entered the school board room the officials were bristling. Immediately, the chairman of the board wanted to know "why are you n---s in here trying to go to school with our white children?"

The spokesman for the group replied that there were no "n---s" in the room to his knowledge and that the purpose of the visit was to see whether the board intended to comply with the law of the land.

Seeing that the spokesman was not to be intimidated, the chairman of the board then turned his attention to a young man who was standing in the rear of the room.

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"THAT N---r back there," said the board chairman, "is a sharecropper, what's he doing here with this organization of agitators?" He then said, "Boy, do you want to send your children to school with white people?"

The man who was addressed had a hard time getting his words out at first, but he finally replied that he did want his children to go to school without the stigma of segregation.

The school board was so taken aback that its members asked for a grand jury investigation of the delegation. Subpoenas were sent to the members of the delegation but no hearing was held by the jury.

In this atmosphere of lawlessness one would expect that there would be a tendency to go slow. There seems to be a greater determination to move forward.

It is very likely that the extreme position of the Mississippi officials will build a united and determined group in this state that would not have existed if there had been no opposition to the Supreme Court's decision.

Mississippi Roundup—

NAACP Leader Blasts Proposed School Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8 (U.P.)— A Negro leader accused white supporters of a public school abolition proposal of "spreading ignorancea nd chaos" and sidestepping its disadvantages.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, attacked the constitutional amendment that wlil be voted on Dec 21 by Mississippians.

He told the closing session of the state NAACP convention here yesterday that proponents of the amendment "carefully avoid mentioning who would run" the private schools which would replace the public system if the amendment is used.

State leaders, who have hinged a school building equalization program on the amendment's passage, have maintained it would be used only as a "last resort" to block integration of the races.

"They do not explain that such a makeshift system as they propose would not fit the children to meet the competition of the world around them" Mitchell said.

Hamm, 27, a former Detroit newspaper reporter.

Hamm's T-33 jet plunged into a cotton field near Greenwood Saturday and scattered wreckage more than 100 yards. Witnesses said it plowed about 10 feet into the ground and exploded.

EDUCATION 1954 MISSISSIPPI AMENDMENT

Bitter Battle Rages in Miss. Over 'Private School' Proposal

Journal & Constitution

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 20—The lines are being tightened in Mississippi's campaign on an amendment to the state constitution authorizing the Legislature, as a last resort, to abolish the dual public school system to prevent its United States Supreme Court-mandated integration. The election is Dec. 1.

Tenseness of the situation was demonstrated during the week when Gov. Hugh White ordered two newspaper reporters from further attendance at his press conferences for using an "off the record" statement he made in an open meeting of a 25-member committee created to devise a plan for continuation of public school segregation despite the supreme court's decision.

Gov. White's statement was a rebuke to opponents for using as an issue his announced position not to call a special legislative session next year for needed funds for schools in the 1955-56 session unless the amendment is ratified by the voters. It was uttered after Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School and president of the State Bar Assn., suggested its withdrawal would better the cause of those campaigning for ratification of the amendment.

Dean Farley, a member of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, was outlining to the members that the strongest opposition he had encountered among voters was the "veiled threat" in the governor's statement made earlier that there would be no special session without the amendment. Unless there is a session next year, schools will be unable to open in September because support funds are short by $18,000,000 of the needed $34,000,000 for their operation.

Gov. White has said without the "protective" features of the standby abolition amendment to force Negroes to accept voluntary segregation, there will be no use to call a special legislative session because the lawmakers will not vote funds for an integrated system.

If the amendment is ratified, and works as a "persuasive" weapon on Negroes under fear of losing what schools they have, the plan is to call a special legislative session in January to vote $60,000,000 to launch a building program to begin closing the $118,000,000 disparity between Negro and white schools. At that time, the additionally needed $18,000,000 for operation of schools in the 1955-56 session would be voted.

When Dean Farley suggested that a withdrawal of that statement by the governor would help the cause of the proponents, Gov. White interrupted him to reiterate his former announced position and that he would not retract it.

Later, the governor enlarged on his position and use of his statement by opponents in which he sharply criticized them for using it in view of the fact that his administration (which began in January 1952) had voted $28,000,000 more for schools biennially than was provided by the former administration.

Gov. White then told newspaper reporters covering the committee meeting that his remarks were "off the record." However, first editions of newspapers following the meeting carried the governor's remarks which brought on the press conference banning.

Proponents of the amendment reported that is is gaining support and that its ratification seemed assured.

Those reports followed its endorsement by the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, by the four leading candidates for governor in next year's election and by the state's two United States senators, James O. Eastland and John Stennis.

Encouragement was also given proponents by refusal of the Mississippi Synod of the Southern Presbyterian Church to accept its General Conference recommendation to open its churches and schools to Negroes.

The proponents were also elated over action of the Mississippi conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in condemning the amendment and calling for its rejection.

Also taking cognizance of the NAACP's action was the opposition to the amendment under an organization known as "Friends of Segregated Public Schools" and headed by Miss Alma Hickman of Hattiesburg, former president of the all-white Mississippi Education Assn. That group is concerned in view of the possibility of the NAACP's action hurting the campaign of the all-white group.

Opposition of the "Friends of Segregated Public Schools" is based on the assertion that other "delaying" steps to prevent integration should be exhausted before the all-out authority is vested in the legislature to abolish public schools. That group does not favor integration, but first use of other steps, including the state's police power to continue the status quo.

MISSISSIPPI

INTEGRATION WORKING WELL—In Kennett, Mo., colored and white students in the home economics class of Kennett High School work side by side under supervision of the teacher, Joyce Melvin (right). Carol Thacker runs the machine at left while Helen Marie Gillespie receives instructions from the teacher.

Integration In Missouri Successful

KENNETT, Mo. (ANP) — School officials here are hailing an integration attempt as a success story. Colored students have been attending Kennett High School with white students for two months and Principal O. J. Armstrong said last week:

"We have not had one bit of trouble whatsoever. Reaction to the integration includes:

The election of Charley Ivy, the only colored pupil in the senior class, as class treasurer; two pupils accepted into the high school's crack girls' chorus which will appear in public concert next month.

* * *

TWO GIRLS play on the girls' basketball team. Students participate in appearances of the school's pep squad, at football games.

Kennett school district, in which pupils have never had a colored high school, has transported colored high school pupils in the past to Hayti High School in adjoining Pomiscot County.

The school board voted before the 1954-55 term began last September to continue to run a school bus to Hayti and let the pupils choose their own place of education.

Hiring of teachers desegregation step

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Naming colored to faculty posts at colleges and universities in the interest of desegregation was approved unanimously last Tuesday at the final session of the conference on equal educational opportunity, sponsored by the American Council on Education.

The meeting was the first of its kind since the Supreme Court decision of last May prohibiting segregation of races in schools. Leading educators from many parts of the country were in attendance.

Parents attack separate school scheme in Jersey

Afro-American P.3 Baltimore Md

TRENTON, N.J. — The first public hearing under the New Jersey anti-discrimination law since the Supreme Court decision outlawing jim-crow schools began here Wednesday with the airing of complaints of two parents against the Englewood Board of Education.

The parents charged the school board with fixing the school zone boundries to include most of the city's colored population in one zone, thereby forcing the colored pupils to attend a segregated school.

The hearing is being conducted by State Commissioner of Education Frederick Raubinger in the State House Annex.

The parents, Mrs. Susan Anderson and Mrs. Mary Walker, are being represented by Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg of the NAACP Legal Defense staff and Leonard Williams, local NAACP attorney, assisted by Deputy Attorney General Thomas Cook.

Witnesses for the parents testified that the newly drawn boundary lines segregate the colored school population into one school—Lincoln School—in the Fourth Ward, where the majority of the city's colored population lives.

Dr. John Milligan, deputy commissioner of education and director of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, held that the new boundary lines were not drawn in accordance with the anti-segregation policy of the anti-discrimination law.

He testified that there is only one white pupil among Lincoln Junior High School's enrollment of 130. Engle Street Junior High School has more than 500 pupils of whom about 10 per cent are colored.

Dr. Milligan pointed out that if the whole population in the area was white there would not be two junior high schools since it would be "uneconomical" to have two so close to each other, one of them a very small student body.

A single junior high school accommodating 1,000 pupils, could very well take care of the community, he s[illegible]

Nation's press hails desegregation action

NEWARK, N.J.—Liberal newspapers throughout the nation are hailing the immediate desegregation of America's schools in their editorial columns.

Typical of their reaction is the following editorial which appeared under the heading "Desegregation Begun," in the Sept. 14 issue of the Newark (N.J.) Evening News:

EVEN BEFORE the high court's decision against public school segregation becomes mandatory, steps toward integration of colored and white children are well under way everywhere outside of some southern states.

With the opening of the fall school term reports show desegregation—partly or wholly accomplished in orderly fashion in areas where heretofore segregation was practiced.

Most attention has focused on the District of Columbia where schools reopened Monday on a partial desegregation basis known as the "gradual approach," adopted by many other places.

It was thought there might be some trouble in the district as the result of demands by one group for full integration at once and the unsuccessful efforts of another group to restrain the Board of Eucation from putting its plan into effect.

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HAPPILY, THERE was no disturbance whatever, with 3,000 colored pupils transferring to schools formerly all white. "We don't know of one single thing untoward happening" announced a school official.

Thus President Eisenhower's wish that the district would set a good example for the rest of the country was fulfilled. For the nation's capital to have failed in that respect would certainly have created an ironic and embarrassing situation.

BY CONTRAST in the nearby state of West Virginia fear of violence cause the Greenbrier County school authorities to rescind an order permitting colored children to register at schools nearest their homes.

A gathering of adults at White Sulphur Springs voted to remove by force any colored child from a school for whites. But it is what might be expected in a state of West Virginia's mob rule repute.

While in large centers the "gradual approach" is made necessary by organizational difficuties, that so many communities have adopted it may be attributed to the two questions on which the Supreme Court has asked for further argument before issuing final decrees.

Combined, the questions are whether the court should order that colored children "shall forthwith" be admitted to schools of their choice or should the court permit an 'effective gradual readjustment.

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MEANWHILE the several defiant southern states are moving to amend their constitutions permitting transfer of their public schools to private operation as a means of circumventing the court's ruling.

Of course, before that can be done voter approval will have to be given. There may come the "rub," for the way in which the court finally decides to implement its decision could profoundly affect the outcome of the balloting.

In the end there is no reason to expect that the good sense of the people in these states will be reflected in an indorsement of Chief Just Warren's statement that "liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue." That is democracy.

Negro Mothers Say Jersey School Board Segregated Children

By the Associated Press

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Five Negro mothers testified yesterday their children were victims of discrimination in school assignments in Englewood.

They took the witness stand in a public hearing on charges that the Englewood Board of Education engaged in a policy of school segregation. Two of the mothers instituted complaints that resulted in the hearing.

Deny Racial Issue.

Two members of the board, retired Army Gen. James H. Stratton and Arnold W. Cramer, testified racial questions never entered into discussions of school zoning by the board.

The board is accused of segregating Negroes in its Lincoln school zone. John P. Milligan, director of the State Division Against Discrimination, testified school zones had been discriminatory in the past and that a rezoning last summer increased segregation.

Mrs. Mary Walker, one of the complainants, said she registered her youngest son, Theodore, at Liberty School last May. She said she was told the rezoning required that he go to Lincoln School.

Cites Other Pupils.

The other complainant, Mrs. Suzanne Anderson, said she tried to register her son, James, at Liberty School in 1949, but that after he attended the school for a month he was transferred to Lincoln School. She said white children who lived near her on the same street went to Liberty School.

Thomas J. Brogan, attorney for the board, said Mrs. Andersons son was sent to Lincoln School through "inadvertence," and that the board was willing to correct its error.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged "it was more than an inadvertence."

Frederick M. Raubinger, commissioner of education, who presided, adjourned the hearing until Monday.

Parents Say Newly Drawn Boundary Lines Segregate Negro School Population

Trenton, N. J.—The first public hearing under the New Jersey Anti-discrimination law, since the Supreme Court decision outlawing Jim Crow schools began here Oct. 20 with the airing of complaints of two Negro parents against the Englewood Board of Education.

The parents charged the Englewood school board with fixing the school zone boundaries to include most of the city's Negro population in one zone, thereby forcing the Negro pupils to attend a segregated school.

The hearing was conducted by State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frederick Raubinger, and held in the State House Annex.

The parents, Mrs. Susan Anderson and Mrs. Mary Walker, were represented by Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg of the NAACP Legal Defense staff and Leonard Williams, NAACP atorney of Trenton. New Jersey Deputy Attorney General Thomas Cook presented the case for the state and the parents.

Boundary Lines

Witnesses for the Negro parents testified that the newly drawn boundary lines segregate the Negro school population into one school, the Lincoln School, located in the 4th ward where the majority of the city's Negro population lives.

Dr. John Milligan, Deputy Commissioner of Education and Director of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, held that the new boundary lines were not drawn in the best interest of the anti-segregation policy of the New Jersey Anti-discrimination law. He testified that there is only one white student in the Lincoln Junior High School of one hundred thirty Negro students. The Engle Street Junior High School has more than 500 students of which about 10 per cent are Negro.

Two Junior Hights

Dr. Milligan pointed out that if the whole population in the area was white there would not be two junior high schools since it would be "uneconomical to have two junior high schools so close to each other, one of which had a very small student body. A single junior high school, accommodating 1,000 pupils, could very well take care of the community, he said.

The Lincoln elementary school is under capacity. The Cleveland elementary school is overcrowded. The boundary lines were drawn, the school board attorney, former Judge Thomas J. Brogan, argued, to relieve the Cleveland school. He pointed out that last year the Cleveland enrollment was 702 and 622 this year.

Tried To Get Change

Dr. Milligan testified that while the new lines reduced the enrollment at the Cleveland school, the enrollments of the Roosevelt and Franklin school, both all-white, were increased. The Lincoln school was left with six vacant classrooms. It is possible to "eliminate a racially segregated school", the director of the Division of Discrimination said, if the lines were different. He testified that he tried to get the Englewood Board to change the lines last August, but he was unsuccessful.

He said he regretted having to be the first Director of the Division Against Discrimination to call a public hearing on charges of discrimination against a school board. "I regret what has been done here", Dr. Milligan asserted, "and I regret I failed at conciliation."

School Bias Charges Aired at N. J. Hearing

TRENTON, N. J.—The first public hearing under the New Jersey Anti-discrimination law, since the Supreme Court decision outlawing Jim Crow schools, began here Wednesday with the airing of complaints of two Negro parents against the Englewood Board of Education.

The parents charged the Englewood school board with fixing the school zone boundries to include most of the city's Negro population in one zone, thereby forcing the Negro pupils to attend a segregated school.

The hearing is being conducted by State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frederick Raubinger, and held in the State House Annex.

The parents, Mrs. Susan Anderson and Mrs. Mary Walker, are being represented by Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg of the NAACP Legal Defense staff, and Leonard Williams, NAACP attorney of Trenton. New Jersey Deputy Attorney General Thomas Cook is presenting the case for the state and the parents.

Witnesses for the Negro parents testified that the newly drawn boundary lines segregate the Negro school population into one school, the Lincoln school, located in the 4th ward where the majority of the city's Negro population lives.

Dr. John Milligan, Deputy Commissioner of Education and Director of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, held that the new boundary lines were not drawn in the best interest of the anti-segregation policy of the New Jersey Anti-discrimination law. He testified that there is only one white student in the Lincoln Junior High school and one hundred thirty Negro students. The Engle Street Junior High School has more than 500 students of which about 10 per cent are Negro.

Dr. Milligan pointed out that if the whole population in the area was white there would not be two junior high schools since it would be "uneconomical to have two junior high schools so close to each other, one of which had a very small student body. A single junior high school, accommodating 1,000 pupils, could very well take care of the community, he said.

The Lincoln elementary school is under capacity. The Cleveland elementary school is overcrowded. The boundary lines were drawn, the school board attorney, former Judge Thomas J. Brogan, argued, to relieve the Cleveland school. He pointed out that last year the Cleveland enrollment was 702 and 622 this year.

Dr. Millian testified that while the new lines reduced the enrollment at the Cleveland school, the enrollments of the Roosevelt and Franklin school, both all-white, were increased. The Lincoln school was left with six vacant classrooms. It is possible to "eliminate a racially segregated school," the director of the Division of Discrimination said, if the lines were different. He testified that he tried to get the Englewood Board to change the lines last August, but he was unsuccessful.

He said he regretted having to be the first Director of the Division Against Discrimination to call a public hearing on charges of discrimination against a school board. "I regret what has been done here," Dr. Milligan asserted, "and I regret I failed at conciliation."

Dr. H. Harry Giles, Professor of Education at New York University and Director of the Center for Human Relations, who has made a 6-year study of the Englewood situation, testified that the present zones make it impossible for the school population to get the best possible use out of the existing school facilities and at the same time reduce the present predominance of Negroes in the Lincoln school. He recommended that the Lincoln and Liberty zones be consolidated into one. All pupils from kindergarten through the third grade could attend one school and those from the 4th to the 6th attend the other.

A State witness, Carl W. Glatt, who investigated the complaints of the two Negro parents, testified that despite the state law which prohibits the identification of pupils according to race, a small "c" was placed on the enrollment cards of Negro children in the superintendent's office.

EDUCATION 1954 NEW JERSEY PRES. OF BOARD OF EDUC.
ENGLEWOOD,N.J.

Board President Sees No Provision For Integration

TRENTON, N. J. — (ANP)—The president of Englewood's Board of Education stated at a hearing here last week that he knew of no provision in the New Jersey constitution requiring the board to integrate Negro and white pupils in schools.

William J. Fitzpatrick made the declaration during the third and final day of a public hearing on charges brought by two Negro mothers of Englewood that the board segregated Negroes by manipulating its zoning districts.

The women filed the charges with the State Division of Discriminaton asking that body to nullify school boundaries drawn up by the board last summer.

They charged the board segregated Negroes at its Lincoln school.

Another official, Dr. Harry L. Stearns, Englewood superintendent of schools, testified that the school zones were drawn up on a mathematical basis. He said that it was done to eliminate overcrowding, and that use was therefore made of Lincoln school.

But Fitzpatrick's attempt to justify segregation through flaws in the constitution tended to reflect the board's position on the issue.

Under questioning by Deputy Attorney General Thomas B. Cook, Fitzpatrick stated that the board never discussed desegregation or segregation at its meetings. Defense Atty. Thomas J. Brogan then objected to Cook's questioning, siding with Fitzpatrick that there was nothing requiring the board to integrate the races.

Atty. Cook snapped back that Fitzpatrick's contention was a matter of law to be decided by Frederick M. Raubinger, commissioner of education. Raubinger presided over the meeting.

The Supreme court decision banning segregation in education, said Cook, requires school boards to integrate the races.

The hearing was adjourned after the attorneys decided to sum up the case in written briefs.

No explanation was given for the move.

Baptist Minister Is Segregation Head

HOBBS, N. M.—An irate Baptist minister and 500 Hobbs parents pledged Friday to keep their children from attending public schools in this southeastern New Mexico town if the board of education eliminates segregation.

The pledge movement came to a head Thursday night when several hundred persons attended a meeting called by Rev. Bill Carter Baptist minister, who is the leader of the "segregationists." Carter said 500 "mothers and fathers" signed pledges and that more would probably sign later in an effort to force a reversal by the board.

The fuss was raised after the Hobbs school board issued an order eliminating segregation in its schools. Carter said the board acted too hastily to carry out integration and that it should wait further instructions from the U. S. Supreme court.

Carter has an August 28 hearing scheduled on his pending suit to force the board to show cause why it should not delay its action on the order until it receives supreme court recommendations.

Carter said he didn't believe the pledges will interfere with this autumn's school term.

tem, which, while it has desegregated the higher grades, still has segregated classes in the lower grades. However, segregation in the lower grades is expected to end shortly.

At Hobbs, where a furor over the non-segregation schoolboard order has raged for weeks, sparked by the Rev. William Carter, a Baptist minsiter, who, although claiming he was "just a moderator" for the issue, had publicly predicted that this New Mexico community would "explode into violence" if segregation ended.

During the earlier days of this controversy he claimed to have 8,000 signitures of the 15,000 population of the town on a petition which urged the continuation of segregation.

The minister even after the day of registration had passed quietly on its way warned: 'There is definitely going to be trouble."

However, on the Sunday before the day the schools opened at Hobb's, he, at the close of his sermon urged his congregation and the members of the Hobbs Segregation Committee who were present, to pray—'Find God's way to settle our problem" and after the first school day was over Rev. Carter issued a press statement:

"I thought the people would abide by the law."

"There was no trouble whatsoever," said Charles L. Miller, superintendent of the seven-school system."

5 Southwest City Schools To Integrate

BY CHARLES H. IDDINGS

Sante Fe, N. M. (ANP) — Classes opened calmly in newly-integrated schools in the cities of Las Crecas, Clovis, Artesia, Carlsbad and Hobbs, where the school boards had voted to end segregation in line with the United States Supreme Courts recent ruling outlawing the practice.

Only the Roswell, N. M., sys-

Gloster B. Current Stresses Importance of a 'Positive Approach to Integration'

Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Local authorities can make or break the efforts of their community to conform with the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools, an NAACP official asserted here Sunday.

Gloster B. Current, director of branches for the NAACP, said experience since the Court's decision has shown that "where the authorities take a positive approach to integration in their policy, integration can be successfully accomplished without too much friction."

Mr. Current praised New Mexico schools for their successful integration this fall and noted that "reports coming into the NAACP national office from Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, Delaware and other states where desegregation is taking place clearly indicate that most people are accepting the change gracefully."

He addressed a meeting on NAACP program and action sponsored by the local branch of the Association.

Called 'Crack-Pot'

Referring to efforts of Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancemeit of White People, to stop school integration by promoting school strikes and other agitation, Mr. Current characterizedized Mr. Bowles as a "crack-pot".

"Bowles' activities and those of others like him," Mr. Current declared, "are but a dying gasp of those who would circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court by violent means."

He called for an "all-out effort by NAACP branches in the South to give greater support to raising the necessary funds to end segregation and discrimination in every phase of American life."

Americans "of every race" were urged to join the NAACP and "take part in this fight to secure first class citizenship for all."

Integration Depends on Local Folks

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Gloster B. Current, director of branches for the NAACP, said experience since the Court's decision has shown that "where the authorities take a positive approach to integration and affirmatively state their policy, integration can be successfully accomplished without too much friction."

PANEL DISCUSSED NEW YORK SCHOOLS — Interviewing Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of New York, on WCBS radio last week were Ted Poston of the New York Post and Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times. Question asked on the panel was: "Are New York City's schools entirely free of racial discrimination?" Seated around the microphone can be seen Fine, Lewis and Poston. Standing and helping the discussion move along is Martin Weldon, moderator. — (ANP)

Oppose Desegregation of Yonkers N., Y., Negro School

Albany, N. Y.—Decision has been reserved by Dr. L. A. Wilson, New York State Commissioner of Education, following arguments pro and con on the closing of an all-Negro school in the City of Yonkers. The school was ordered closed as of June 29 by the Yonkers. Board of Education and the pupils assigned to two other schools.

The Yonkers branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People endorsed the Board's action and was represented at the hearing here on July 28 by Miss Olive J. Hamilton, vice president.

Opposing the desegregation order was a group of Negro parents for whom W. Scott Davis, attorney, was spokesman. Mr. Davis and his group contended for retaining the 82-year-old school and extending the district lines to include white residential areas. They filed a petition with the State Commissioner of Education to that end. Arguing for desegregation was the corporation counsel of Yonkers, J. Raymond Hannon.

Residential Segregation

In a resolution passed on July 23, the Yonkers NAACP endorsed the action of the Board "in its decision to close School No. 1 in the City of Yonkers which has become a segregated Negro school as result of residential segregation in the community."

Further, the branch offered "its cooperation in helping the board to implement its decision" and called "upon all citizens and residents of Yonkers" to support and cooperate with the Board in "the elimination of racial segregation in the public schools."

How Integration Came About In One Small Town

NEW YORK — (ANP) — From a source close to the scene of action comes one of the most interesting stories of the school desegregation program which news services did not carry.

In one of the small towns which decided to go along with the Supreme court decision without further delay, the schools were thrown open to both races in such a lightning like move, the people most likely to resent the integration had little time to think about the matter.

But because racial attitudes previously had been sharply drawn, Negroes in this small town felt what was coming. So that very same day, quietly they went through the town visiting all the hardware stores buying up all the guns and ammunition available.

Next day, whites, infuriated over the desegregation move, rushed into the same stores seeking guns and ammunition, only to find there was none. Quietly and without further ado, they went home and had nothing to say at all about the mixing of whites and Negroes in the public schools.

100-year-old segregation in N.Y. schools ended

ALBANY, N.Y. (ANP)—Segregation ended in New York schools after a 100 years of rigid enforcement.

The segregation in this case concerns Indians — not colored persons as is usually the case.

The state said 1,535 school children moved out of small, ram-shackled schools on the reservations, in use since 1846, and into the public schools.

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ACCORDING TO the education department, the idea has nothing to do with the recent Supreme Court decision against racial segregation. It has been in prospect for many years, the department said.

"It is a good educational policy to have Indian children in school with white children," said Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson.

"It is of great benefit to Indian pupils in learning the language and customs of the people with whom they live and conduct their business," he added. "It will benefit the white children by enabling them to learn about Indian culture."

Until now, some 30 white teachers and six Indians have been teaching in the Indian schools. The curriculum is the same as in other schools, with a few Indian songs and crafts added.

All classes have been in English, the lanaguage spoken by most Indian children in their homes.

Dixie Pupils See Integration Work; Pin Riots on Adults

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—(ANP)—Ten white boys and girls here last week to see how integration works blamed the riots in Baltimore and Washington on adult "ruffians" and "agitators."

The boys and girls from the two cities which experienced some difficulty in integrating schools, arrived last week to see first hand the integration of 1,200 white children and 200 Negroes in New Rochelle high school.

Guests of local pupils who contributed $300 to travel funds and who are providing overnight lodgings and meals in homes, the group will also tour New York and meet Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN

Progress Of Freedom In ISA To Be Forum Theme

Sun. 10-3-54 p. 1

Herald

NEW YORK CITY — "The Progress of Freedom in the U. S. A." will be the over-all theme of the Twenty-third Annual New York Herald Forum, to be held on Monday and Tuesday evening, Oct. 18 and 19.

The first session, to open at 8 p.m. on Oct. 18 at the Hunter College auditorium, 69th St. between Park and Lexington Aves., will be devoted to discussions of progress toward integration in the schools since the May 17 Supreme Court decision directing the end of racial segregation in education. Key figures in the controversy over segregation and educational and civic leaders directly concerned with the problem will participate in the discussion which will include a consideration of segregation in New York City Schools.

The second session, to begin at 8 p.m., the following evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, will be concerned with national progress under the first Republican administration in twenty years. Five Cabinet members will be present and will be questioned by experts from various fields. The Democratic and Republican candidates for governor of New York and Senator from New Jersey will also be on the program.

The first session, on progress in integration, will be concerned with such issues as the meaning of the Supreme Court decision for the South and a consideration of the South's resources for meeting the challenge presented by the decision and the leadership available for exploiting these resources. First-hand reports will be presented from Delaware and Washington as well.

The program will open with a dramatization of the fight against segregation that led to the Supreme Court decision, presented by two of the central figures. The decision itself and its meaning for the South will be discussed by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the "Little Rock, Ark., Gazette" and author of the recently published study, "The Negro and the Schools," sponsored by the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Education.

The South's resources for meeting the challenge posed by the Supreme Court opinion will be discussed by George Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council; who will consider such community organizations as churches, farm cooperatives and labor unions, and Philip G. Hammer, former executive director of the Committee for the South, who will deal with the economic aspects. C. A. McKnight, director of the Southern Education Reporting Service will speak on "Latent Leadership in the South."

Case studies and reports on some community solutions will be reported on by such speakers as Dr. Herman Long, director of Race Relations of the American Mission Association of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches; Harvey S. Stahl, superintendent of schools of Claymont, Del.; Mrs. Pauline Dyson, a teacher at Claymont's all-Negro elementary school; Jeanne Rogers, education writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald"; Margaret Butcher, a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education and a teacher at Howard University; and Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, the president of the Federation of Citizens Associations of Washington, D. C.

Segregation in the New York City schools will be considered by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate psychology professor at City College, who has charged that there is such segregation, and Arthur Levitt, president of the Board of Education, who has ordered an impartial investigation of Dr. Clark's allegations by the Public Education Association, a lay civic group.

Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University, will be the concluding speaker at the first session, which will include a muscal interlude by the Interracial-Fellowship Chorus directed by Harod Aks.

Washingtonians among Tribune Forum orators

NEW YORK — Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Howard University professor and member of the Washington, D.C., board of education, was among speakers at the 23rd annual Herald Tribune forum held Monday and Tuesday here.

Others included Mrs. Pauline Dyson, teacher at Claymont's (Del.) all-colored elementary school; Jeanne Rogers, Washington newspaperwoman, and Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, Washington.

Fisk President And Dr. Herman Long Rate High Honor

Globe Nashville, Tenn.

Thurs 10-14-54

Famed New York Daily To Present Array Of Prominent Leaders Next Week, To Voice Opinion On Ways And Means To Put Supreme Court's Decision Of May 17 Into Effect; Some Will Deal With Progress Of Eisenhower's Administration

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, it was revealed the past week, rates the high honor of being chosen as the closing speaker on the Herald Tribune's 23rd Annual Forum, to be heard in New York City next Monday and Tuesday, October 18 and 19.

In addition, Dr. Herman Long of the Fisk community, who is Director of the Race Relations of the American Missionary Association, sponsored by the Congregational Christian Churches, is to appear on the program which is sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune, one of the nation's most noted daily newspapers.

Dr. Johnson, already a national figure of great importance, recently won high acclaim when he took a firm stand in opposition to educators who hide behind the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution when they are investigated with regard to charges they have, or have had, affiliation with the Communists.

Under the Fifth Amendment the [illegible] answer any questions about his Communist affiliations because it "might incriminate him." Dr. Johnson holds that in these serious times, such an answer disqualifies such a person for service as a teacher in our schools and colleges.

Globe

Mae W. Stabler, Director of Information for the Herald Tribune Forum sent to the press the past week a release dealing with his year's program. It tells about all the notables who will be speakers. Heretofore the Forum has been broadcast over many radio stations, and it is probable this is to be the case this year. The Forum will discuss the momentous Supreme Court decision on racial segregation in public schools, which would seem to assure its being heard over a network of radio stations. The release from the Herald Tribune is as follows:

Nashville Thurs

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N.Y. school invites four from Southern

Pupils to observe harmony in an integrated school

BALTIMORE

Four "outstanding" pupils at Southern Higs School, here, have accepted an invitation from New Rochelle (N.Y.) High School to learn how white and colored youngsters get along together in a well integrated school.

The pupils leave Baltimore Sunday morning and will be guests of the New York school for a week with all expenses paid by their hosts.

Three high schools in Washington where anti-integration disturbances occurred recently were also extended invitations to visit New Rochelle High and accepted.

Baltimore's most violent demonstrations occurred around Southern High which has an enrollment of 1,700, 39 of whom are colored.

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THE NEW Rochelle school has an enrollment of approximately the same number as Southern but has 360 colored pupils. A former president of their General Organization was Jesse Arnelle, now a basketball star at Pa. State University.

The invitation to the Southern students was accepted by John E. Schwatka, principal of the school.

"We're happy to have them go," Mr. Schwatka told the AFRO. "They're all outstanding students."

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HEADING THE group will be Robert Rodgers, a veteran of 13 months in Korea who is now attending school under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

The other three pupils are Betty Manalansan, secretary of the student council and a commercial student; Carole Peters, a member of the band and a drum majorette, and Wayne Woolford, a class representative and member of the school's newspaper staff.

Mr. Schwatka has asked that New Rochelle reciprocate by sending a delegation of four students for a visit at Southern High and Willis Thompson, principal of the New York school agreed, although no date was set for the exchange trip.

An invitation was also extended by the New Yorkers to the principal of the Milford, Del. high school where demonstrations forced colored pupils to withdraw.

The principal there, however, declined the offer, stating that his school's problem rested not with the students but with the parents from "small rural areas" surrounding Milford.

Show Dixie Whites 'How'

Fly Integration Foes Up North for 'Look'

ATLANTA, Ga.—While Disturbances and near race riots in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Del., have been capturing front-page attention, a Mid-Western newspaper, the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, in conjunction with the Minneapolis Urban League and the Minneapolis Superintendent of Public Schools, has quietly brought Southern educators to Minneapolis to observe and participate in an integrated educational program, in the hope that they will gain an insight as to the possibilities of having children of different racial backgrounds in the same schools.

Putting the newspaper's private plane at the disposal of the Minneapolis branch of the Urban League, the project started Saturday, Oct. 9, when the pilot put down at Atlanta and picked up Mahlon T. Puryear, the League's national vocational guidance secretary. From Atlanta the Star and Tribune plane flew to Winston-Salem, N. C., where two officials of the Winston-Salem Board of Education, three representatives of the Forsythe County public schools, and Samuel Harvey, executive of the Winston-Salem Urban League, came on board.

Dr. Ralph Brimley, Forsythe Superintendent of Schools, joined the party in Minneapolis. The group left for Baltimore, where two members of the city's Board of Education joined the party and proceeded to Minneapolis.

muttered as she faced a cluster of cameramen, "I came here to find out if white girls dance with Negro boys at a high school prom in an integrated school."

A visiting boy told the teacher who was planning their program: "We can see the Empire State Building any time, but right now we'd rather see how the football team works with both white and colored on it."

A question from another of the girl visitors, went like this: "Tell me, if we had a colored teacher in our school, would she be likely to mark the white students fairly and would we work as well for her as we would for a white teacher?"

Soon afterward she was led with the others into the classroom of Mrs. Carol Stewart, a Negro biology teacher, whose students were dissecting earthworms. Emerging sometime later from the classroom, the Southern girl looked thoughtful.

"You know," she said, "a small frown creasing her pretty face, she's a much better teacher than my own biology teacher at home."

Robert E. Rodgers, 23-year-old Korean War veteran and a stu-

Students From Integrated Schools Visit 'Model' Type

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18 (U.P.)—Ten students from newly integrated Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., schools received a first-hand lesson in race relations today at New Rochelle High School, where 25 per cent of the pupils are Negroes.

The students, one of them the son of an Iowa congressman, came here from schools where some white students have held demonstrations to protest against mixing with Negroes.

They were invited to New Rochelle High by the faculty and students, and the students took up a collection to pay their guests' expenses during their four-day visit.

Six students from the capital and four from Baltimore visited classes this morning. They observed with interest as the 1600 white and Negro children in this New York City suburb studied together without a sign of friction.

Among the visitors was 16-year-old Alan Gross, son of Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Ia.), a senior at Washington's McKinley High School where a violent anti-integration demonstration was held. Alan did not participate in the demonstration and attended classes regularly but was chosen to carry back to his schoolmates the story of peaceful race relations at New Rochelle.

Also here from Washington were Richard Caulk, 17, a student at McKinley High, and Betty Harris, Ann Hooten, Jack Linden and Robert Hunt. Two boys and two girls came from Baltimore's Southern High, scene of one of the noisiest demonstrations.

After his first glimpse of the mixing of races here, Wayne H. Wolford, 18-year-old Baltimorean, said it was a matter "more or less" of getting used to the idea.

"You just don't think anything of it here," he said.

Southern Pupils See Integration

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — In this prosperous Northern city of 70,000 persons, 10 white boys and girls from integration-troubled high schools in Baltimore and Washington, arrived here last week to examine the integration of 1,200 white children and 400 Negroes in New Rochelle High School.

The visitors were guests of the local pupils who contributed $300 travel funds and are providing overnight lodgings and meals in their homes.

Recent demonstrations against the integration of Negro and white children in public schools of Washington and Baltimore, prompted New Rochelle students to invite the Southern youths to observe successful integration. Six of the visitors were from Washington, and admittedly, were among the strikers at Anacostia and McKinley high schools. The other four students were from Southern High school in Baltimore.

At the very outset of their visit last week, the students from the South made it plain that they didn't come to see the UN or the Empire State Building or to spend their time having pictures taken.

From their questions to Willis Thomson, principal of New Rochelle, it became evident that the matter which principally concerned them was the social relationship between white and Negro in the classroom, on the playing field and on the dance floor.

One pretty white Southern girl

Complete Desegregation Unlikely, Editor Says

New York, Oct. 18 (UP)—Harry S. Ashmore, executive edi[tor] of The Arkansas Gazette, said tonight it would be "un[reasonable] to expect vast and uniform change" in the South's [segregation] practices as a result of the Supreme Court's deci[sion] against segregation in education.

Speaking at the annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, the Little Rock editor said:

"I think it is fair to say—despite some significant differences in prevailing practices—that there is not now any essential difference in the white attitude toward the Negro in the two regions (North and South)."

Says Nation Segregated

Ashmore, one of a series of speakers discussing the problems of racial integration, said America is still a segregated society, not only in the South but everywhere.

"The great tides of out-migration which have produced a significant drop in the proportion of Negroes to white in the Southern states have produced an equally significant increase of Negroes in the great cities of the non-South," he said.

"And everywhere these migrating Negroes have been herded into segregated neighborhoods—which, of course, has had the effect of consigning the great majority of their children to wholly or predominantly segregated schools."

Says Resistance Declines

In the North, Ashmore said, "the moral fervor of the abolitionist movement has long since burned" just as in the South the "dedicated resistance to change which once characterized the heirs of the Confederates" has greatly diminished.

Ashmore said he expected to see the gradual emergence of a pattern in which there will be "pockets of integration in most of the Southern states and pockets of 'voluntary' segregation still existing in all of them."

Don Rice

arrive to see for themselves—Willis Thomson, principal of the New Rochelle, H. S. High School, getting acquainted with students from Baltimore's Southern High School on their arrival in Pennsylvania Station yesterday. The visitors, who will spend a week at the New Rochelle school to see how non-segregation works, are, left to right, Carole Peters, sixteen; Betty Manalansan, eighteen; Robert E. Rodgers, seventeen, and Wayne H. Woolford, seventeen.

Baltimore Students Here To See Integration Work

By Margaret Parton

Four students from Baltimore's segregation-troubled Southern High School arrived in New York yesterday and were escorted to New Rochelle, where during the next few days they will see for themselves how white and Negro youngsters can mingle peacefully in classrooms and on the playing fields.

The delegation from Southern High School came to New Rochelle at the invitation of Willis Thomson, principal of New Rochelle High School, after 2,000 white students from the Baltimore school rioted in protest against the integration program recently inaugurated there. Six more students from three Washington high schools which have also resisted integration, will arrive by air today to join in the visit.

Waiting at Pennsylvania Station yesterday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Robert Forbes, who teaches courses in human relations and history at New Rochelle and who originally had the idea of inviting Southern students to come North and see for themselves.

and ten high school students who, with their families, have volunteered to act as hosts. In the group there seemed an almost nervous determination that they weren't planning to "propagandize anybody."

"We're not going to use propaganda on these young people in any way," said Mr. Thomson firmly. "We just hope they'll see for themselves that integration can work, and that they'll carry back to their schools a message of harmony and peace."

A young girl nodded solemnly. "I'm not going to even mention it unless they bring it up," she said.

"We don't want to hammer anything at them," one of the boys maintained.

Someone mentioned that it was the Southern parents, and not their children, who were leading the anti-integration fight, but one of the boys immediately took issue with the significance of this.

"The parents won't be around very long," said the youth. "So it's the young people we've got to reach—they're the important ones."

Betty Manalansan, seventeen, said one reason she had been chosen a member of the delegation was that she had not taken part in the anti-integration demonstration. Asked why she had volunteered for the trip, she said simply: "I just believe that all people are equal."

The other students, Carole Peters, eighteen; Robert E. Rodgers, twenty-three, and Wayne H. Woolford, seventeen, said they had come with open minds.

"I've come here just to look and listen and make up my own mind," said Mr. Rodgers, an Army veteran who was in Korea. "I plan to keep my eyes open, and I certainly don't plan to get into any arguments about segregation."

This determination seemed to be common to both sides, and the group drove off in a flurry of suitcases and general amiability.

The ten visiting students have a busy week ahead which includes attendance for two days at New Rochelle classes, and trips to the New York Herald Tribune Forum, the United Nations, a Broadway show and possibly West Point. They will also meet with the New Rochelle Council of Unity and with Phi Sigma Beta, an interracial high school fraternity.

Dewey Talk Tonight Will Open Forum

Session to Deal With Integration

Leaders of government, education and special citizens' groups will convene at 7:45 o'clock tonight at Hunter College Auditorium, 69th St. between Park and Lexington Aves., for talks and panel discussions on "Steps Toward Racial Integration," theme of the opening session of the twenty-third meeting of the New York Herald Tribune Forum.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will deliver the opening address, keynoting the Forum's over-all theme of "Progress of Freedom in the United States." He will be introduced by Whitelaw Reid, president and editor of the New York Herald Tribune, after Mr. Reid's welcome to the more than 2,000 Forum guests.

Five members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet will head the discussions on the subject of the Forum's second and final session, "New Objectives in Government," to be held at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

After the opening address this evening, Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of "The Arkansas Gazette," will speak on the general theme of racial integration in a talk entitled, "Democracy's New Test."

The local situation in Washington will then be discussed by a three-member panel including Jeanne Rogers, education writer for "The Washington Post and Times Herald"; Mrs. Henry Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, and Margaret Just Butcher, member of the Washington, D.C., Board of Education.

Approaches to Integration

A second panel will follow, outlining the current situation in the South. The speakers will include George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council; Philip G. Hammer, president of Hammer & Co., consulting economists, Atlanta, Ga., and C. A. Knight, executive director, Southern Education Reporting Service.

After a musical interlude supplied by the Interracial Fellowship Chorus under the direction of Harold Aks, a third panel will explore the various approaches to the integration problem. Speaking from the teacher's standpoint will be H. E. Stahl, Superintendent of Schools, Claymont, Del., and Pauline Dyson, a Claymont elementary school teacher. Representing student ideas will be two high school girls from a Southern city, while Herman H. Long, director of the race relations department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will discuss the community aspects.

The fourth and final panel of the first session will deal with segregation in New York schools. The speakers will be Arthur Levitt, president of the New York City Board of Education, and Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College.

Final speakers of the evening will be Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, who will talk about the time element in integration in Southern schools, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will discuss steps to be taken in the future.

Forum To Be Broadcast

The program will be broadcast to the metropolitan area by WNYC and WNYC-FM, while special sections of the Forum will be broadcast nationally by the American Broadcasting Co., the Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. networks.

All sessions of the Forum will be recorded by the special events section of the Voice of America for rebroadcast as part of special documentary programs for English-speaking areas and for translation in digest form into thirty-four foreign languages.

In addition, the nation's overseas information services will

make widespread use of the first session's report on progress toward integration since the May 17 opinion of the Supreme Court directing the end of racial segregation in education.

Tomorrow's final session will be introduced by Allen W. Dulles director of the top-secret Central Intelligence Agency, who will speak on "Freedom's Progress Here and Abroad."

5 Cabinet Members to Talk

The five Cabinet members who will answer questions on the government's standpoint will be Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Herbert Brownell jr., Attorney General.

The state campaign issues involved will be discussed by New York's Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, Averell Harriman and Sen. Irving Mr. Ives; and by the New Jersey Democratic and Republican candidates for United States Senator, Charles R. Howell and Clifford P. Case.

An address by Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, on "The Atom's Promise" will be rebroadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Forum Reviews Desegregation

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP).—Desegregation of the schools—perhaps the biggest problem of the South today—dominated the opening sesison of the 23d annual New York Herald Tribune Forum tonight.

Here is what some of the 17 speakers on the subject had to say:

George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council—"Unsegregated education would help and would speed the needed economic changes in the South. He listed these as land-ownership, secure land tenure, industrial opportunity, good opportunity, good education and technical education."

"But, there is no denying that it is going to be resisted in many counties tooth and nail."

'CAN AND WILL WORK'

Mrs. Pauline Dyson, Negro teacher of a Claymont, Del., elementary school which was segregated until recently—Integration can and will work "when this great Nation of ours forgets boundary lines." When her school was integrated two years ago, following a Delaware Supreme Court decision, she told her Negro pupils to remember that white children also would have a readjustment problem and warned them to be on their best behavior.

H. E. Stahl, superintendent of schools in Claymont—after he had ordered desegregtion in Claymont in line with the State Supreme Court decision, "the State Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Schools . . . intructed me to drop the colored children because the case was going to be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. oy,no r lDhmh..'Tz-reg-e m m mb

"Their request was refused. I told them the children had already been admitted; that we were dealing with human beings, people with feelings and souls, not just a legal case."

CHANGE MADE QUICKLY

Mrs. Henry Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, Washington — "Within hours after the Supreme Court opinion was handed down, the (Wasington) school administration's desegregation plan was in operation.

"This appears to have been contrived by pressure primarily from local branches of several national groups. Without impinging upon their motives, the question can be raised as to the appropriateness of these pressures in a governmental function."

Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette—"Ours is still a segregated society, not only in the South but everywhere in the Nation . . . with only minor exceptions, the walls of social segregation stand outside the South as well as in it."

D. C. and Baltimore Students Visiting Biracial School

By the Associated Press

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct 19.—Six Washington (D. C.) and four Baltimore high school students attended a non-segregated school here yesterday to see how it works.

Their busy day included a visit to a Negro teacher's classroom and news conferences.

The Baltimore group arrived Sunday to spend the rest of the week; the Washingtonians flew in yesterday and must leave Thursday to take an exam back home.

All are guests of families whose children attend New Rochelle High.

The Baltimore pupils opened the day by blaming professional agitator sforthe demonstrations against integration at their school, Southern High.

Disorders "Subversive."

Robert E. Rodgers, a 23-year-old Korean war veteran, called the demonstrations "subversive" and said they were "too well organized" and "planned for mass confusion" to have been staged by students themselves.

"I have seen such agitation in Japan but I never believed it could happen in America," he said.

His schoolmates, Carole Peters, 16; Betty Manalansan, 18, and Wayne Woolford, 17, told of "false rumors" and "vicious lies" that spread uncertainty among students and parents alike.

All turned out to be untrue, they said.

Miss Peters said she believed "professional rioters" aided by grownups who have no children in the school turned a peaceful month of successful integration into a series of disturbances.

Visit Biology Class.

The group visited a biology class being taught by Mrs. Carol Stewart, a young colored teacher from Washington.

The group didn't get to see much of Mrs. Stewart's teaching, however. Class already was under way when they came in and it was interrupted time and again by news photographers and others.

The Washington visitors are Richard Caulk and Alan Gross of McKinley high, Betty Harris and Lack Linden of Anacostia and Ann Hooten and Robert Hunt of Eastern.

Gross is the son of Representative H. R. Gross, Republican, of Iowa.

Said Miss Hooton:

"I want to see how the athletic program, dramatic productions and social programs work. I particularly want to see the Dances."

Miss Harris wanted to find out how New Rochelle managed to make its integration program work.

The local high school keeps no racial data on its students, but about a quarter of its 1,611 pupils are estimated to be Negroes.

The students are to visit some factories today to see industrial integration at work, then visit U. N. headquarters.

Visiting Dixie Students Blame Bowles & Co.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 19.—Much of the trouble in Southern schools has been provoked by fanatics like Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, according to one of 10 students from Washington and Baltimore observing integration at New Rochelle High School.

Bowles, meanwhile, was denied the platform of the National Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People and a stinging rebuke was given to the man who had invited him to speak.

Last week, Melvin Tapley, president of the NAACP branch at Peekskill, said Bowles had accepted an invitation to address a state conference there.

Yesterday, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the NAACP's board chairman, wired Mr. Tapley that the meeting had been postponed until another time and place, not announced.

Pupils of Bias Schools Given Object Lesson

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18 (UP).—Ten students from newly integrated Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., schools received a first-hand lesson in race relations today at New Rochelle High School, where 25 percent of the pupils are Negroes.

The students, one of them the son of an Iowa Congressman, came here from schools where some white students have held demonstrations to protest against mixing with Negroes.

EXPENSES PAID

They were invited to New Rochelle High by the faculty and students, and the students took up a collection to pay their guests' expenses during their four-day visit.

Six students from the capital and four from Baltimore visited classes this morning. They observed with interest as the 1600 white and Negro children in this New York City suburb studied together without a sign of friction.

Among the visitors was 16-year-old Alan Gross, son of Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Ia.), a senior at Washington's McKinley High School, where a violent anti-integration demonstration was held. He was chosen to carry back to his schoolmates the story of peaceful race relations at New Rochelle.

After his first glimpse of the mixing of races here, Wayne H. Wolford, 18-year-old Baltimorean, said it was a matter "more or less" of getting used to the idea.

"You just don't think anything of it here," he said.

CHECKS ACTIVITIES

Richard Caulk, of Washington, said he was particularly interested in seeing how the white and Negro students carried on their social activities, their clubs and extra-curricular activities.

He said he thought the mixing of whites and Negroes worked well in Washington during the first three weeks of the school term. Then, he said, "trouble makers" began to cause dissension.

Willis Thomson, principal of New Rochelle High School, said there would be no attempt to "propagandize" the visitors. "They will present the Southern point of view to our students, and we hope our students will benefit from it," he said. "People are afraid of the unknown. We hope when they know the consequences of desegregation, it may influence them."

Ten Southern students, visiting New Rochelle High School to observe unsegregated school life, are invited by Richard Humphrey to watch football practice.

Robert Forbes (tallest), a teacher at New Rochelle, N. Y., high school, introducing four students from Baltimore's integration-troubled Southern High School to Paul Shipp, a fifteen-year-old Negro student of the New Rochelle school. Carol Peters, sixteen, is shaking hands with Paul. Other Baltimore students are Robert Rogers (left), Betty Manalansan and Wayne Woolford (right).

Soon afterward she was led with the others into the classroom of Mrs. Carol Stewart, a Negro biology teacher, whose nose-wrinkling students were dissecting earthworms. Emerging some time later from the classroom, the Southern girl looked thoughtful.

"You know," she said finally, a small frown creasing her pretty face, "as a matter of fact, she's a much better teacher than my own biology teacher at home."

Better Than "Own Teacher"

Ten Students Visiting New Rochelle Probe Mixed Social Relationships

By Margaret Parton

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Ten students from integration-troubled high schools in Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., plunged into a study of integration at New Rochelle High School today and made it quite clear that they were far more interested in getting down to brass tacks than they were in posing for photographs or going on sight-seeing tours.

"I didn't come here to get my picture in the paper," one pretty girl muttered as she faced a cluster of camera men. "I came to find out if white girls go with Negro boys at a high school prom in an integrated school."

"We can visit the Empire State Building any time," one of the visiting boys told a teacher who was planning their program, "but right now we'd rather see how the football team works with both white and colored boys on it."

A Quiet Talk With Principal

At that, it was not until after lunch that Willis Thomson, the principal, who had invited the recently - integrated Southern schools to send delegations to see for themselves how integration works in New Rochelle, was able to segregate the visitors in his office for a quiet talk.

Six of the students, those from Washington, had only arrived by air a few hours earlier. They were: Betty Harris, eighteen, and Jack Lindon, seventeen, of Anacostia High School; Ann Hooten, seventeen, and Robert Hunt, seventeen, of Eastern High School; Richard Caulk, seventeen, and Allan Gross, sixteen, of McKinley High School. The latter is the son of Rep. H. R. Gross, R., Iowa.

With them were four students who arrived on Sunday from Baltimore: Carole Peters, sixteen; Betty Manalansan, eighteen; Robert E. Rodgers, twenty-three-year-old Korean war veteran, and Wayne H. Woolford, all from Southern High School.

All of the Baltimore students seemed to have been chosen for their impartial attitude on racial questions, but some of the Washington students admitted that they had stayed out of their schools in protest against segregation.

Jack Lindon, of Washington, evidently spoke for some of them when he said: "We just feel that this thing shouldn't be rushed into—maybe it should be started with the primary grades instead of the high schools, and anyway our colored maid at home says that her children are quite happy to be equal and separate."

Much of the trouble at Anacostia, he said, had been stirred up by outside agitators like Bryant Bowles, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

"But when Bowles wanted to talk to us, we wouldn't listen to him because we were afraid he might be a Communist," he said, adding hastily that "anyway, we don't go along with what he says, because you can't buck the Supreme Court."

Social Relations the Issue

From their questions to Mr. Thomson, it became evident that the matter which principally concerned them was the social relationship between white and Negro in the classroom, on the playing field and on the dance floors. Quietly they listened, first to Mr. Thomson who told them that "in New Rochelle we have learned to think of people as human beings," and then to Robert Forbes, a teacher of courses in human relations and history, who outlined the program for their five-day visit.

Tomorrow they will begin a series of activities ranging from class-room attendance to a visit to the United Nations.

A question from one of the visitors pretty well put an end to the discussion: "Tell me," she asked, "if we had a Negro teacher in our school, would she be likely to mark the white students fairly and would we work as well for her as we would for a white teacher?"

Negro Recommendations Ignored By School Board

DURHAM, N. C.—Five Negroes recommended as qualified to fill a vacancy on the Durham School Board failed to get the support of the board at its Oct. 11 meeting. Ignoring the recommendations of several Negro organizations, the board appointed Herman A. Rhinehart, a local white bank executive, to the board.

The five Negroes recommended during the summer, following the resignation of a board member, were James T. Taylor, of North Carolina College's psychology department, twice a candidate for City Council; Dr. C. Elwood Boulware, civic-religious leader and NCC mathematics professor, currently serving on the Durham Youth Board; John H. Wheeler, civic leader and president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank; Asa T. Spaulding, vice-president and comptroller of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and recent candidate for the Board of County Commissioners; George W. Cox, vice-president and agency director of North Carolina Mutual.

A Durham local paper staff writer, Russell Clay, stated: "Rhinehart's was the only name placed in nomination and he was selected by unanimous voice vote . . ." He said also: "The action of the board required only a matter of seconds . . ."

Editor Wants Segregation

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP)—Expressing the opinion that fraternizing of Negro boys and white girls in the upper teenage brackets is dangerous to race relations, a Southern editor last week came up with a plan providing for separate schools for boys and girls as a means of solving school segregation problems.

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor-board chairman of Progressive Farmer, a monthly farm publication, expressed that view in an editorial in the July issue of the magazine.

Commenting especially on the probable mixing of pupils of both races on the high school level, Dr. Poe asked:

"Will it not impose the most dangerous strains on race relations in cases where young men of one race and young women of the other—both in the upper age brackets—are brought together under new conditions?"

He then suggested that separation of boys and girls of high school age would "probably help" in many cases.

It "seems plainly inevitable," he added, "that there will be a certain perecntage of colored children in numerous southern white schools.

He also suggested a geographical districting plan, based on the preponderance of members of either race in the respective district, and the consent of children and their parents to attend schools of their choice.

N.C. county grants desegregation hearing

NEWTON, N.C. — The local school board has agreed to grant a hearing to officials of the Catawba chapter of the NAACP at its first meeting in November, although no date has been set for the hearing.

The chapter had called upon the county board to "take immediate steps to organize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court May 17."

A letter from W. M. Turner of Long Island, president of the branch, which accompanied petitions signed by 130 persons, said the NAACP is offering its services in devising and implementing a program of desegregation."

N.C. Seeks Time To Desegregate

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 14 (AP)—North Carolina today told the U.S. Supreme Court that if school desegregation is put into effect immediately it may result in abolition of public schools and cause "racial bitterness."

The state suggested that plenty of time be given in carrying out desegregation. It urged that federal district judges who know local conditions be given wide authority to implement the change-over in the light of those conditions.

GUIDANCE

In effect the state asked the high court not to frame one all-encompassing decree to take care of all problems raised in localities.

Rather, asked the state, let federal district courts frame standards to fit local conditions.

The state referred to the late Justice Jackson's suggestion that to send the cases back to lower courts without standards for guidance in further proceedings would mean a generation of litigation.

"If so," said the brief, "such a result is far preferable to a generation of strife outside the courts and of chaos inside the schoolroom."

North Carolina said, "It must be frankly stated at the outset that this brief is not intended to present any solution to the extremely delicate and dangerous problem which has arisen" by reason of the Supreme Court's decision.

The Supreme Court ruled last May 17, that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. It will hear arguments beginning Dec. 6 on what kind of a decree it should issue putting its ruling into effect.

188 PAGES

The brief contained 188 pages, including 141 pages of exhibits. It was signed by Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan and Asst. Attys. Gen. T. Wade Bruton, Ralph Moody, Claude L. Love and I. Beverly Lake.

Although North Carolina was not party to the original cases in which segregation was ruled unconstitutional, it had until tomorrow to file a brief, as a friend of the court, on how desegregation should become effective.

A major part of the state's exhibits were concerned with answers to questionnaires sent to county and city school superintendents and police officials.

In essence the questions were: Would immediate desegregation work and would it work without violence? An overwhelming majority of answers were that it would not work in North Carolina and that it would lead to violence, the brief said.

North Carolina's brief said a decree which may be workable under conditions prevailing elsewhere may have grave and far reaching consequences if applied in this state.

Give integration trial
Marshall tells Tarheelia

By J. B. WARREN

LUMBERTON, N.C. — "Give integration a trial in your schools and it will work," Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington bureau, declared in the closing speech of the 11th annual convention of the North Carolina NAACP Conference of Branches.

Speaking Sunday afternoon in First Baptist Church, the Rev. [illegible] pastor, headed the three - day session. Mitchell urged Negroes to stop to shout freedom but to "press forward and seal toward our goal."

Mr. Mitchell cited the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision and the Emancipation Proclamation. Mitchell cited examples to show that it is possible to have law and order in Washington as well as in the South.

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Despite desegregation of the schools over the objections of a few bigoted citizens when law enforcement officers will do their sworn duty.

Mr. Mitchell reviewed the voting records of North Carolina congressmen and urged citizens to register and vote in greater numbers in order to elect men who will vote for measures deemed best for our needs.

"We need a strong statute against job discrimination, assurance that 'For White Only' signs will not be tacked on doors of public schools, housing projects, hospitals, recreation centers and parks," Mr. Mitchell declared.

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WHILE HURRICANE Hazel roared through the state Friday evening, more than 600 persons who filled the church to see and hear Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, sat alternately in rapt attention and uncontrolled laughter.

In a serious veln, Mr. Marshall asserted that no colored church had turned away any person who professed Christianity, adding that "other churches should open up and admit God and the colored man at the same time."

Chiding southern governors who say integration will "never work" in their states, "They said the same thing," he declared, "when we were fighting to get colored people into the lily - white primaries. It did happen and no one was hurt."

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ASSERTING THAT the same would prevail with integration, he cited the case of a governor who was clamoring for the maintenance of segregation while, at the same time, he has a son in an integrated parochial school as a good example of "political double talk."

Speaking of the so - called "problems of integration" posed by the Supreme Court decision, Mr. Marshall said, "There is no problem about this thing called integration — if the old folk, colored and white, will leave it to the children to settle."

He cited the cases of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Milford, Del., Baltimore and Washington as examples of how well the youths were progressing until their elders stirred up hatred and violence.

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HE WARNED colored people not to look for "miracles" to happen and set them in the schools without effort or even some degree of discomfort on their part. "Use the weapon at hand — the courts of the land — to obtain our freedom."

Participating in the welcome program Friday night preceding Mr. Marshall's address were the Rev. J. J. Johnson, pastor of First Baptist Church; the Rev. J. A. Thompson, president of the Robeson County NAACP branch;

O. C. Jones, Dr. A. J. Johnson, chairman of the civic committee, and A. D. Sandberry, city manager, who welcomed the delegates to the city in the absence of Mayor R. A. Hedgepeth, who could not attend because of illness.

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SPEAKER AT Saturday's session was Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, who conducted clinics on local branch action, including the strategy on approach to local school officials and implementation of the court's ruling.

Also on Saturday, Kelly M. Alexander, state president of the NAACP, was re - elected for his seventh consecutive year and Durham was chosen as the site for the 1955 convention. All other officers were also re-elected.

The Rev. L. W. Wertz presided over the election meeting.

N.C. teachers group hails high court's school ruling

RALEIGH, N.C.—North Carolina's colored teachers are not going along with the myth that integration will make their jobs insecure.

Any impression that they were —and some foes of integration have deliberately tried to create such impressions—got a setback Saturday from an official statement issued by the North Carolina Teachers Association, through its executive committee.

The group not only voiced complete accord with the justice and timeliness of the May 17 Supreme Court ruling, but pointed to the obligation of teachers, as good citizens and professional educators, to lend their support to an orderly compliance

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THE STATEMENT follows:

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an unanimous opinion, declared that racial segregation in public schools violated provisions of our Federal Constitution.

This decision, with its vast implications for cultural and social change, will undoubtedly rank in history as a milestone on the road of progress toward our American ideals of justice and equality for all men.

As the North Carolina Teachers' Association has not had a formal meeting since this decision, it seems appropriate that some expression should be forthcoming from the executive committee of our association, whose duty it is to act in [illegible] in the interim between conventions.

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THE FOLLOWING statement is in recognition of this duty:

1. We heartily endorse the court's decision as being just, courageous and timely.

2. We urge our membership to support and assist in the implementation of the court's decrees (whenever forthcoming) for the following reasons:

a. All good citizens have a solemn obligation to abide by the law. As professional educators our obligation in this regard is even more impelling;

b. The world situation, in which democracy is being challenged by anti-democratic philosophies, demands that America live up to its promises and ideas.

c. America's great potential can never be realized as long as racial barriers can be used to separate and divide our citizens.

3. We believe in, accept and endorse the following statement from the resolution adopted by our National Education Association at its 1954 convention, held in New York City:

It is the conviction of the association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution by citizens of intellingence, saneness and reasonableness, working together in the interest of national unity for the common good of all

Urge N.C. city to mix schools

CATAWBA, N.C. — Officers of the Catawba branch NAACP last week announced the filing [illegible] parents urging the Catawba County School Board and superintendent to call a meeting to discuss the implementation of the Supreme Cout decision outlawing public school segregation.

W. M. Turner, farmer and president of the local NAACP chapter, said the petitions were sent by registered mail to the school officials on the eve of the 11th annual convention of the state NAACP conference in Lumberton, Oct. 15-17.

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THE GUEST speaker at the conference was Thurgood Marshall who spearheaded the Supreme Court fight against dual schools.

The action by the civic branch is probably the first of its type on record in the western or highland section of North Carolina. Certain areas of Catawba County are said to enjoy better than average race relations.

State Asks Supreme Court For Gradual Desegregation

Atlanta Observer / Raleigh, N.C.

High Court Urged to Give Federal District Judges Authority to Supervise Change-Over; Warns That Any Other Course Could Result In Destruction of Public School System and Racial Bitterness; State's Brief Proposes No Specific Plan For Ending Public School Segregation

WSJ. 11-15-54

North Carolina today asked the U. S. Supreme Court to go slow in effecting its segregation decree, and urged that Federal district judges be given authority to supervise the change-over.

Give us plenty of time, the State asked, and give district judges who know local conditions authority to implement the decree in the light of those conditions.

An alternative to gradual desegregation, the State said, could be destruction of the public school system and "racial bitterness."

The State referred to the late Justice Jackson's suggestion that to send the cases back to lower courts without standards for guidance in further proceedings would mean a generation of litigation.

"If so," said the brief, "such a result is far preferable to a generation of strife outside the courts and of chaos inside the schoolroom."

The State's position was set forth in a brief, filed in the hope the Supreme Court will use it for guidance in formulating methods for ending public school segregation. No specific plan was proposed.

There are 188 pages, including 141 pages of exhibits, in the brief. It was signed by Attorney General Harry McMullan and Assistant Attorneys General T. Wade Bruton, Ralph Moody, Claude L. Love and I. Beverly Lake.

Except for a few statistical tables, the exhibits consisted of answers to questionnaires sent to city and county school superintendents and police officials. In substance, an overwhelming number of the answers said immediate desegregation would not work in the State and would lead to violence.

When the Supreme Court invited briefs from states not directly involved in cases which led to the desegregation decree, such as North Carolina, it suggested several ways of effecting the decree.

One way would be specific decrees, with compliance required "forthwith." Another would permit "gradual adjustment," and the third would permit district judges to frame decrees.

North Carolina spoke out strongly for the gradual process, handled by district judges. A blanket decree covering all states would be impractical, this State argued, because conditions in North Carolina are different from those in other states and vary within the State itself.

"If the public schools and the public peace are to be preserved," the brief said, "the decrees to be entered in the South Carolina and Virginia cases (which brought the desegregation ruling) must be framed to fit the conditions in the actual communities.

"Only a court conversant with local conditions and granted wide discretion can tailor the decree to fit the local variations."

As an example of the differences, the brief noted that recent demonstrations against integration occurred in Delaware, where there are 13 Negroes to every 87 white people. In North Carolina the proportion of Negroes is one of four.

Atlanta Observer

Even if every other condition were precisely the same, the intermixture of one Negro child with 99 white children in North Dakota is obviously a far different problem for a school administrator from the problem of commingling 71 Negro children with 29 white children in Northampton County, North Carolina, or 45 Negro children with 55 white children in Mississippi," said the brief.

WSJ. 11-15-54

Other Differences.

Besides the proportion of Negroes to whites in the State, the brief said there were three other "major differences" that distinguish North Carolina from most of the states outside the South. These were listed as "the intermixture of white and Negro homes throughout rural areas, the general reaction to this court's present interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the number of Negro teachers employed."

Northern states with the largest Negro populations have the Negroes almost entirely confined to the cities. And the Negroes are "concentrated principally in certain areas through the natural tendency of people to live in close proximity to other people like themselves.

"As a result, school district lines can be drawn so that there are relatively few Negro children in certain schools and relatively few white children in other schools." In such areas, the brief said, the questions presented are "largely academic."

The questions in North Carolina, said the brief, and the answers are complicated by the fact that "most North Carolinians, white and colored, do not live in cities but live in rural areas where the residences of white and Negro neighbors are interspersed."

On the major "difference" of general reaction, the brief said, "in North Carolina the opinion conflicts with deep seated convictions and has been generally regarded as extremely unfortunate.

"Of course, this court may not allow its decisions as to the interpretation of the Constitution to be guided by public opinion, but, in determining the decree to be issued, a court of equity is not required to shut its eyes to reality, especially when the victims of an unwise decree will be children."

As to the last "major difference," the number of Negro teachers employed, the brief said that the State, with about the same Negro population as New York, "employs five Negro teachers for every Negro teacher employed by New York. New York with six Negroes out of every 100 persons in its population, employs fewer than two Negroes for each 100 school teachers. North Carolina, with one Negro out of every four persons, employes more than one Negro teacher out of each four teachers."

More Negro Teachers.

Questionnaires sent to school superintendents showed that 128 out 131 "believe they would find it impracticable to use Negro teachers," said the brief. At the present time, the brief noted, "North Carolina employs more Negro teachers than any other State in the Union. The average Negro teacher in North Carolina has more college training and is better paid than the average white teacher."

If immediate integration is ordered, said the brief, "at least the following dangers will result in North Carolina. . ."

"(1) Public schools may be abolished; (2) If the public schools are not abolished, the presence in the same classroom of white children and Negro children may well bring about daily confusion, physical conflicts, ridicule of one group by another, and other conditions which will make it difficult for children to study and teachers to teach;

"(3) If public schools are not abolished, parents financially able to do so may send their children to private schools, and public schools will come to be regarded as a dole to paupers, repulsive to everyone, black or white, having that pride and self respect essential to good citizenship in a democracy;

"(4) Conflicts in the schoolroom, on the playground, and between parents and teachers may lead to racial bitterness in a community and bring to North Carolina the bloody race riots which have disgraced cities and states where justifiable racial pride among both Negroes and white people has been ignored."

School Bus Problem.

Referring to the questionnaire answers of school superintendents and police officers, the Tar Heel brief said the opinions expressed by them" indicate that the mixture of the races in the school buses is the most difficult problem confronting" them as a result of the high court's decision.

It pointed out the State operates 7,200 public school buses and transports 452,000 children to and from school each day. Over 6,000 of these buses are driven by high school students and no adult now rides on most of them.

About 2,000 are used for transporting Negro children, 5,000 for transporting white children, and 85 for Indian children.

"To require that Negro children and white children be commingled forthwith on these buses, without adult supervision and police protection, is to invite conflicts on the bus, which will make riding on them so hazardous few parents will consent to their children's using them. This is a substantial danger a court of equity may well consider in formulating its decree."

The diverse conditions within North Carolina also were discussed. In addition to a high proportion of Negroes in the East compared with the West, the State also has about 30,000 Indians.

"The racial loyalties of the Indians of North Carolina are as strong as those of either of the other races, perhaps stronger," the brief noted. "The Indians will be as resentful of any compulsory integration of their children with the children of other races as will be the people of either the white or the Negro race."

To illustrate the diversities within North Carolina, the brief noted that the 1950 census showed only 10 Negroes in Graham County, in the West, compared to 18,189 in Northampton, where whites number 10,182. "A decree which would be an annoyance in Graham County could well bring disaster in Northampton," the brief said.

The brief quoted from studies showing that in elementary schools in the State 1.69 per cent of the white children in school were under the normal age for their respective grades while 3.42 per cent of the Negro children were in that category.

"Obviously, it would create more numerous and more serious administrative and instructional difficulties to put in the same classrooms with white children the thousands of Negro children in Northampton County, one-third of whom are retarded, than it would cause to put into the classrooms of Graham County a single Negro child or even two Negro children, even if both of them should happen to be in the retarded one-third."

The brief asked the court to take "judicial notice" that nearly every school building is crowded to capacity. If a substantial number of Negro children are admitted to a white school, white children will have to go elsewhere.

"Thus, a decree requiring a school board in North Carolina forthwith to admit Negro children to the schools of their choice, will, if a substantial number of them choose a school now used by white children, necessarily require the school board to deny to white children presently enrolled in that school the right to continue to attend it."

The brief discussed the development of the State's public school system.

It stated "North Carolina, today, is educating more Negro children and employing more Negro teachers than any other State in the union. She is educating them in a statewide school system, which means that, except insofar as local tax supplements provide additional benefits, every child in North Carolina, regardless of race, residence or economic status, studies the same subjects and uses the same textbooks . . ."

It said the State's "firm belief that separate schools for the races will train both white and Negro children to live together in mutual respect and friendship, while mixed schools in North Carolina will cause racial conflicts is the result not of emotions and prejudice, but of sober, earnest thought by those who have desired to see her children educated so as to be prepared to demonstrate to all the world that two racces as fundamentally different as the Anglo-Saxon and the Negro can live side by side in freedom, peace, and mutual respect . . ."

As for the future, the North Carolina brief noted the people of the State are "determined to maintain their society as it now exists with separate and distinct racial groups in the North Carolina community. They strongly oppose creating conditions in the public schools which tend to amalgamize the white and Negro races."

It added the people "also believe that the achievements of the Negro people of North Carolina demonstrate that such an educational system has not instilled in them (Negroes) any sense of inferiority which handicaps them in their efforts to make lasting and substantial contributions to their State.

No 'Overnight' Process.

"A social order which is the product of three centuries, and a public school system which is the product of one century of conformity to the constitution as interpreted by this court and by Congress, cannot be transformed overnight into an entirely different social order and education system notwithstanding the great respect which the people of North Carolina have for constitutional government and for this court."

The State of North Carolina contended that a decree directing a school board of a State to admit Negro children forthwith to the school of their choice within the limits of normal geographical school districting would exceed the authority of a Federal court. However, it said if the high court has such authority to issue such a decree, it is not required to do so "but in the exercise of its equity powers (it) can permit a gradual adjustment from the existing school system to a system not based on color distinctions."

It also stated if the court has such authority, it should not do so "if such a decree is to be a pattern to be followed in other cases arising in other states and other school districts."

In stating that the North Carolina brief did not intend to present a solution to the problem, Atty. Gen. McMullan and his assistants wrote:

"This brief is submitted for the purpose of showing the unparalleled gravity of nullifying the Constitution and laws of North Carolina affecting its most cherished, important, and expensive enterprise, its public schools, and for the purpose of stating sincerely and emphatically that the subsequent decrees of this court in these cases should allow the greatest possible latitude to the district judges in conductiong subsequent hearings and in drafting final decrees, if any of the objectives sought by this court's decision are to be attained."

The questionnaires to school superintendents, signed by Dr. Charles F. Carroll as State Superintendent of Public Instruction and McMillan, consisted of 18 questions and covered matter ranging from opinions on the results of immediate and gradual integration to school population. In the brief, identity of the superintendent is referred to by a code number. The letters of transmittal pledged anonymity.

McMullan's questionnaire to sheriffs and chiefs of police asked them for an estimate on the attitude toward segregation and also asked about the possibilities of violence if immediate integration was ordered. Typical questions and answers:

Likelihood Of Violence.

"Do you think there would be likelihood of violence among racial groups of students which would seriously interfere with the operations of schools in your city or county?"

Answers: Yes, 193. No, 6. Don't know, 1.

"Do you consider your present police force sufficient to preserve the general peace and order in your jurisdiction if such intermixing of white and Negro children in the public schools were to occur?"

Answers: Yes, 14. No, 182. Don't know, 3.

Asked about the prospects in their school districts if integration were ordered "forthwith," seven of the 165 superintendents answering said they believed the attempt would be accepted peacefully and 145 said they thought it would "seriously impair their conduct of their schools." Other answers:

125 thought "serious complications" would develop in school bus operations, 148 thought "serious problems" of discipline would be created, 135 thought it would be hard to get enough properly trained white teachers and "only three" thought "it would be practicable to use Negro teachers."

North Carolina was not a party to the original cases in which segregation was declared unconstitutional in the May 17 decision. Along with other Southern states, however, it was invited to submit a brief, as a friend of the court, on how it thought the segregation decree should be carried out. Today was the deadline for such briefs.

Oral arguments on the implementation decree will begin in Washington on Dec. 6. North Carolina will take part.

Ohio Pupils Quit; Ousted

CLEVELAND (INS)—Twenty students were expelled from Patrick Henry Junior High School in Cleveland last week when they refused to attend classes because of a racial incident.

The white pupils complained to school officials that Negroes of the student body had threatened them, and in the past had injured and roughed them up.

Cleveland School Supt. Mark C. Schinnerer said no reports of personal injuries in the school or on the grounds had been reported to him.

THE SITUATION developed when about twenty-five pupils refused to enter the building after classes had started.

Five of the group later entered the school but many of the others gathered at a student's home and drew up petitions which said they would not attend Patrick Henry "as long as our lives are endangered."

There was no violence in last week's incident. Although the expelled students charged that they all had been victims of violence at one time or another, having been beaten or wounded with knives.

About half of the 1,200 students at Patrick Henry are Ne-

Ohio parents sue for integrated schools; face counter-suit for boycotting JC unit

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (NNPA) A suit to force one of Ohio's remaining jim-crow public school systems to admit colored students without discrimination, and a counter-suit last week by the school board to force colored parents to send their children to the all-colored school, highlighted this state's slow move toward complying with the United States Supreme Court decision.

The school board of Hillsboro, whose traditional "colored school" was burned down last summer by an irate white citizen who later was sentenced to prison for the act last week appealed to the courts to force the colored parents to cease keeping their children at home "illegally."

The parents have refused to send the children to school until the State Supreme Court has ruled on five suits they have filed to enjoin the Hillsboro School Board from enforcing the zone lines, claimed by the parents to have been set to force colored children out of the white schools.

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LESS THAN a week after Phillip Partridge, former county engineer, had been sentenced to one to 15 years for setting fire to the jim-crow Lincoln-Elementary School in Hillsboro, a new attack on school segregation came from a white member of the Cleveland school board.

In a meeting of the board Monday — packed with colored parents and leaders there on another mission — board member Alfred A. Benesch demanded an end to the "special type of zoning" which, he said, segregated colored and white children in Cleveland as effectively "as Washington, Baltimore and Mississippi."

Mr. Benesch charged that housing concentration forced large numbers of colored children to go to certain Cleveland schools and that white pupils were then given "voluntary transfers" out of these schools, so that eventually several of the city's largest schools had become solidly colored, while others were almost lily-white.

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THE SUPERINTENDENT of education, Mark G. Schinerrer, retorted that he would not accept any suggestion by the board to change boundary lines. "I would no sooner change boundaries to force white children to go to school with colored pupils than I would change them to keep colored children from going to school with whites," he said.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche laid the blame for the continuance of segregation in Ohio schools to the lack of adequate laws on the books to prevent it, in a speech at the state convention of Democrats last week.

Call For Decision In Ohio School Segregation Case

CINCINNATI, O. — (ANP)—N. A. A. C. P. legal defense attorneys, in a petition filed with the U. S. Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit, called for a decision in the Hillsboro school segregation case now, instead of two weeks after the U. S. Supreme Court issues decrees based on its May 17 decision striking down "jim crow" public schools as unconstitutional.

The petition asks that district judge John Durffel act immediately on a request for a preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro school board from forcing Negro children to return to the segregated school.

FALL TERM

The case is the result of Negro children of Hillsboro attempting to enroll in two previously all-white schools in the fall term. They were registered and attended classes for a week before their parents were advised by the school board that the children would have to return to the previously all-Negro school because the board had instituted for the first time school zone lines.

New zones were drawn in such a way that all streets on which Negro children live, regardless of the location of the streets within the city, were included in one zone.

On Sept. 21, a petition was filed with the district court seeking a temporary restraining order to keep the school board from forcing the children who had registered at the two white schools to return to the Negro school.

HEARING SEPT. 29

The petition was denied by Judge Druffel who called for another hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing Sept. 29, the jurist ruled the suit was "premature," and that the school board has the right "until the Supreme Court establishes a formula, to use their best judgment as to how it is going to be taken care of."

Legal defense lawyers argue that the high court decrees will have no bearing on their case because none of the five cases before the Supreme Court involves the issue of refusing to allow Negro children to remain in the school after the school board voluntarily allowed them to register.

They aso contend that further delay will deny the children their present right to attend the school nearest their home.

Argument on the Supreme Court implementation decrees, scheduled for Dec. 6, has been postponed pending confirmation of Justice John M. Harlan.

Ohio Education Association supports teacher integration

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — In its final session here last week, the Ohio Education Association, for the first time in its history, passed a resolution calling for non - discriminatory hiring of school teachers.

The measure, passed without a single dissenting vote, states: "We encourage the employment of teachers on the basis of personal qualifications, training and experience without regard to race or creed."

THE ORGANIZATION has previously considered similar resolutions but this was the first one that carried the words, "without regard to race or creed."

In another note of progress, the Ohio School Survey Committee had in its list of proposals, "Immediate elimination of any discrimination in hiring teachers because of race or religion."

Barbee W. Durham, executive secretary of the Columbus NAACP stated:

"We count these happenings as real progress and we know that they come as a result of the May 17 Supreme Court decision. We hope the administrators will catch the spirit and put them into practice."

BLACK AND WHITE TEACHERS IN SEMESTER SESSION AT DOUGLASS

Auditorium Filled to Capacity to Hear City Superintendent Swanson Speak

CAPITOL HILL INSTRUCTORS FEATURED

Sixteen hundred teachers both black and white mingled together. That was the picture at the new Douglass High school Monday up to Tuesday noon, when all of the instructors in the Oklahoma City system were called together for a teacher's pre-conference get-together, during which time they heard an address from Dr. J. Chester Swanson.

"My, but this is the most beautiful school structure I have ever seen," declared two young ladies, who did not disclose where they were employed, as they passed through the fine structure and observed the arrangement of Oklahoma City's most modern school.

Superintendent Swanson addressed himself to the subject "The State of the School System" and "The Shortage of Money," and during his address he told the teachers they should endeavor to do something for every child.

The auditorium was filled to its capacity and 150 additional chairs were placed for the huge audience, and the Little Theatre rooms were opened for additional seats. The loud speaker system made it possible for every one to hear the various talks anywhere in the buildings.

A skit staged by two Capitol Hill instructors dealing with the importance of belonging to some type of professional organization, which was very well received.

The social hour found the teachers both black and white scattered all over the cafeteria, drinking cokes, coffee and eating doughnuts, and it was really a democratic scene with white and black teachers scattered all over the room, eating together.

During the program in the auditorium Miss Evelyn Strong presented two of her star pupils, Miss Carol Boyd and Leonardo Debose, who both sang to encore.

Those who have not visited the new Douglass High school should drift out that way immediately. The football diamond will not be in use this year, but will be ready for the 1955 season.

Desegregation Laws Urged

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. —(NNPA) — Immediate drafting of legislation to desegregate public schools in Oklahoma was urged Wednesday night by the education committee of the legislative council.

"We recognize the Supreme Court has spoken and we are preparing to comply," said Representative Ben Easterly, of Alva, committee chairman.

STATE LAWS

The committee was the first legislative group in Oklahoma to recommend changes in state laws to comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The chief recommendation called for submitting to voters as soon as possible a constitutional amendment which would remove the financial obstacle in the way of desegregation. Colored schools are now financed by a 4-mill levy on a county-wide basis, and white schools by 20 mills levied district wide.

The proposed amendment would provide a 5 mill levy on a county-wide basis, the proceeds from which would be distributed to all school districts on the basis of average daily attendance. This would replace the 4 mills provided in the constitution for separate colored schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS

The committee also asked the Board of Regents for Higher Education and the State Board of Education to prepare immediately to end segregation in public education.

The legislators followed the recommendations of the Oklahoma Education Association, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations on the proposed desegregation amendment, and supported the Oklahoma Education Association on four other major phases of its legislative program.

Ask Immediate Integration At Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY. — (INS) — A demand for immediate integration of Negro students into white schools in Oklahoma City was made by the NAACP last Thursday.

A 500-signature petition asking compliance with the desegregation order of the U. S. Supreme Court "at the earliest possible moment" was filed by the group with the Oklahoma City school board.

The board tabled the petition but Dr. J. Chester Swanson, school superintendent, said he would ask the NAACP for specific suggestions regarding integration.

C.E. HATCHER, L.L.B., ED.D.
SUPT., OF SCHOOLS, SASAKWA, OKLA.

The Legal Effects of the Supreme Court's Decision on Segregation in Oklahoma

By O. E. HATCHER, L. L. B., Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools, Sasakwa, Okla.

The Supreme Court of the United States last May pronounced one of its most momentous decisions since Roger Brook Taney handed down the Dred Scott decision of 1857, which held that Negroes were not citizens. The question then arises, what is the legal effect of this decision purporting to rule out legalized segregation in the public schools of the United States and particularly Oklahoma?

The State of Oklahoma is one of those states where segregation is deeply rooted in tradition and local custom. Segregation of Negroes and whites for educational purposes has been the policy and practice which ante-dated statehood and continued from the time Oklahoma became a state in 1907 until the first Negro student enrolled in the University of Oklahoma, a traditionally white school in 1948. Such a policy could only have developed and been maintained in practice by the operation of powerful social, economic, and legal controls. Both statutory and constitutional provisions were enacted to perpetuate compulsory segregation in Oklahoma schools. It appears that this effort has been wasted.

The court decided in effect that "separate but equal" school facilities were incompatible with the United States Constitution. Then the court postponed until this fall any ruling as to how their decision was to be implemented. This procrastination in effect served a two-fold purpose. One was to avoid any emotional instability by supplying a "cooling off period" that would allow the wise and humane forces of both races to gain the ascendency. The other, to allow time for state legislatures to replace or implement the old legal structures for operating and maintaining mixed schools.

The Constitution of the United States is a product of historical evolution. Its heritage is traced through the whole effort to federate thirteen separate states. It is the organic and fundamental law of the land; the supreme and paramount law; the basis and regulating principle of government. Article III of this constitution makes provision for "the judicial power of the United States to be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court thus owes its existence, rank and original jurisdiction to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has power, in a proper case, to declare any law—national or state—invalid as in violation of the United States Constitution.

The Thirteenth Amendment was adopted December 18, 1865, and achieved the final freedom of the Negro from physical bondage. It guaranteed personal liberty to every individual within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Approximately three years later the Fourteenth Amendment enlarge the rights of Nergoes by conferring citizenship upon them and guaranteeing Negroes the equal protection with the whites under the law. This amendment not only added much to the dignity of American citizenship and the security of personal liberty: it brought into focus the whole problem of segregation of Negroes in public schools versus the principle of freedom and equality enforced in our fundamental law. It is under this amendment that the Federal Supreme Court was asked to rule on the constitutionality of all laws pertaining to or requiring segregation in public schools.

All civil rights cases where the individual was denied the "equal protection" of the law came within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, including school privileges.

The legal effect of the Supreme Court's decision is to establish equality before the laws of the states, and that no discrimination be made against the Negro because of his color. It is designed to protect that Negro from unfriendly legislation, legal discrimination, implying any inferiority in civil society, or depriving them of any educational rights enjoyed by others, or any discrimination subjecting them to a subject race. The decision eradicates color from our educational system.

It should be pointed out that Oklahoma's school code has never discriminated against any race, but prescribed a rule applicable alike to white and colored citizens. However, everyone knows these legal provisions in question had their origin in the purpose, to compel the Negroes to keep to themselves while going to school.

The fundamental objection raised to the state's segregation laws in matters educational was that it interfered with personal freedom; stultified the development of personality by emotional blocking with resultant feelings of inferiority or superiority, and engendered hate and resentment on the part of the segregated minority group.

"Personal liberty" consists of the power of locomotion, directed by free will to change situations, or remove one's person to whatever school one's inclination may direct, without restraint. If a white and black citizen choose to send their child to the same school, it is their legal right to do so, and no government proceeding on grounds of race alone, can prevent it without infringing personal liberty.

A state can no longer prescribe as a rule of civil conduct, that white and Negro children cannot attend the same school. Our laws are now color blind, and neither knows or tolerates classes or castes among its citizens. So are our schools. Citizens will not enjoy their educational and civil rights solely upon the basis of color or race.

The destinies of the Negro and white races are indissolubly linked together in Oklahoma and the interest of both requires that race hate and race prejudice not be perpetuated under the sanction of law. The surest guarantees of peace, strength and security of this state is to eliminate injustices wherever found. The enjoyment of educational privileges and other civil rights solely upon the basis of race or color was eliminated by this recent decision.

Ratcliffe, Rivera Poll Educators

South Carolina's Principals OK School Integration at Confab

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. stat. 11-13-54

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—A majority of the principals of Negro elementary and high schools in the stubborn state of South Carolina is in favor of integration.

The Courier took on the almost impossible task of polling the principals here at Robert Smalls High School where they had been called into special session by white officials of the State Education Department.

The question of school desegregation was not discussed at this meeting but Courier writers buttonholed as many of the principals as possible and asked this question: "Are you in favor of integration?"

* * *

EIGHTY-FIVE out of a possible 130 principals were asked the question.

Eighty answered yes.

One gave a yes and no answer.

Four refused to give any answer.

Several principals, when questioned, shouted: "Yes! I'm in favor of it. Put me down as standing for integration."

And, several others, in firm voices, said: "Sure, I'm for it. It's long over due. We should have had integration forty years ago."

A FEW of the principals who gave an affirmative answer added: "I am a law abiding citizen."

And, there were few who found it necessary to scratch their chins and ponder the question.

The principals quizzed by the Courier were not asked to give their names because a teacher or principal taking a firm public stand for integration is flirting with his job. Several teachers were fired in Clarendon County after they participated in school suits.

The white bosses in the state capital will tell you that some of the Negro principals have volunteered the information that they prefer segregation.

* * *

IT IS understandable that some of the principals who said "Yes" to the Courier also had said "No" to the white bosses with the big whip.

The Negro who labors under second-class citizenship in the South has been finding it convenient to lie to the white bosses for years, as far back as the days of slavery.

But, when the Courier polled these principals, there were no whips over their heads and they were not being pressured. The Courier believes they were telling the truth.

S.C. leaders brace for integration war

By JOHN H. McCRAY

SPARTANBURG, S.C.—Preparations for a full-scale legal battle to effect public school integration in South Carolina was the major work of the 14th annual state NAACP conference here last weekend.

The three-day session set up a 21-man permanent legal committee for this purpose, and hinted that it was now ready to tackle any cases arising out of circumstances.

Supervised by chief NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall, the legal arm is headed by state NAACP chief counsel Harold R. Boulware of Columbia. All committee members are colored excepting John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville.

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IN ADDITION to Boulware and Culbertson, other members are:

Attorneys John H. Wrighten, Charleston; James M. Hinton Jr., Columbia; W. Newton Pough and Squire Morgan, Orangeburg; Donald James Sampson, Greenville; Ira W. Claiborne, Charleston; Cleveland Stevens, Loris; Ernest A. Finney Jr., Conway; W. W. Bennett, Florence; E. D. Turnage, Darlington; Vernoid R. Bunch, Georgetown; E. A. Parker and W. B. James, Sumter; L. C. Jenkins Jr., A. A. Kennedy and Willie T. Smith, Columbia; Frank E. Cain, Bennettsville; John E. McCall, Cheraw; Matthew J. Perry, Spartanburg, and Edgar E. Thompson.

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PRESIDENT JAMES M. Hinton said the committee's purpose "is to carry out the legal problem of the NAACP in South Carolina."

The national board chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias, speaking from the subject, "The World After," keynoted the convention Friday night.

J. E. Williams of Spartanburg presided at this session. Dr. W. H. Young of Anderson introduced Dr. Tobias. The Rev. W. Wilson of Spartanburg and Mr. Hinton were among others on the opening program.

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THE APPROXIMATELY 200 delegates from 95 branches devoted most of Saturday to group discussions on implementing the May 17 ruling.

The Rev. E. E. Gaulden of Newberry presided over the organization meeting for the conference on which were the Rev. Bruce P. Williamson and Dr. H. C. Oglesby, both of Spartanburg.

The lawyers' conference, held in the offices of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. here, was headed by Mr. Marshall, who arrived Saturday morning from Lumberton, N.C., where despite dangers from Hurricane Hazel, he spoke to a capacity audience by candlelight. Attorney Culbertson served as consultant.

ADULT BRANCHES, with Mr Hinton presiding, conducted a panel discussion on segregation Speakers included Martin Tim in, a Mr. Tokenvetch and Dr Lewis K. McMillan of Orangeburg. Simultaneously, youth councils of the organization wer holding discussions.

Robert L. Carter of the national office addressed the combined sections just before dinner on implementation of the court's ruling in South Carolina schools.

Saturday afternoon, the Rev. J. A. DeLaine of Lake City presided during a panel on church help in implementing integration. Speakers included: the Rev. Maxie S. Gordon, pastor of First Calvary Baptist Church, Columbia and retired Benedict College professor, and Dr. J. E. Briggs, also Columbia. The pair substituted for the Rev. B. T. Sears of Spartanburg and the Rev. E. E. Richburg of Summerton.

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MR. MARSHALL conducted a question-answer forum instead of making a formal address for which he was scheduled. Highlight of the forum was Marshall's declaration that colored teachers need have no fear of losing jobs under integration. "Statistics show that there is a shortage of colored teachers," he said.

At the youth session Saturday night, Herbert L. Wright, national youth secretary, was the speaker. Henry P. Hurchinson, state advisor of youth councils, presided.

A workshop was held in the Woodward Recreation Center Sunday morning; participants leading panels included: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern region secretary with offices in Birmingham, Ala., Matthew J. Perry and Herbert Hill, national labor relations assistant.

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THE ANNUAL conference worship services were held in the host Thompson St. Church, the sermon being delivered by the branch president, the Rev. James M. Hinton. The final session was held in the Memorial Auditorium Sunday afternoon. with an estimated audience of 3,500 persons present.

Mr. Marshall as the principal speaker. Mr. Culbertson also addressed the group.

Greetings came from the Rev D. R. Bedenbaugh in behalf of local pastors; Mrs. Madge Perry Harper, in behalf of the Palmetto Education Association, and Mayor Neville Holcombe.

The Rev. Mr. Sears and the Rev. T. R. Frierson were also on the program, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Hinton.

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MR. MARSHALL outlined the school fight and NAACP plans to carry it to completion. He made light of apposition contentions that integration will lead to violences in the South and is unworkable.

"They said the same thing when we fought for the right to vote in white primaries," he said. "They said it again when we were opening southern universities and colleges. But they were wrong then. They are wrong now."

A number of resolutions came out of the conference, all touching on phases of integration.

One called for a boycott of the new Sears and Roebuck store here which local NAACP leaders charged with hiring only five colored workers. The store's manager, however, reported 22 such persons employed, "on a basis of need and not race." The convention meets at Aiken in 1955.

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MR. HINTON was re-elected president, along with the following other officers:

Robert A. Brooks, Aiken, and J. Arthur Brown, Charleston, vice presidents; Mrs. A. W. Simkins, Columbia, re-elected secretary; Mrs. H. E. Frederick, Orangeburg, re-elected assistant secretary; Levi G. Byrd, Cheraw, returned as treasurer; S. J. McDonald Sr., Sumter, chairman emeritus.

A. J. Clement Jr., Charleston, chairman board of directors; Dr. B. T. Williams of Sumter was re-elected defense fund treasurer, and Henry P. Hutchinson of Charleston, acting youth advisor. The Rev. A. C. Redd of Columbia was re-chosen executive secretary.

Bishop Reid Says Negroes Must Help Make Integration Work

CONWAY, S. C. — Before reading appointments at the Northeast conference, the second of the six annual conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal church to be held, Bishop Frank Madison Reid told 2,000 worshipers and ministers gathered in Bethel AME church at Conway to "Remember we have got a part to play in making integration work."

He said "we must live in better homes, make our communities more attractive and above all save some money so as to be assets economically to the South and our nation."

Although the seat of the annual conference sessions was almost in the path of Hurricane Hazel, an overflow attendance crowded the church and grounds to hear a powerful morning message delivered by Bishop Reid. The Rev. W. D. C. McClary, host pastor, was reappointed to Bethel A.M.E. church, the seat of the conference

Bishop Reid congratulated the conference and stated that all financial reports showed gains over last year.

Bishop Reid in his charge to his ministers before reading appointments said, "Remember we have got a part to play in making integration and Democracy work. We must live in better homes, make our communities more attractive, and above all save some money so as to be assets economically to the South and to our nation.

"Children are dependents upon parents, beggars are wards of society and never direct the policy or thinking of anything. But the way we live and conduct ourselves politically, economically, ... identified as men and women, Christian citizens of today and tomorrow."

Speaking about Communism, he declared that "Communism robs persons of their manhood, their faith in God and makes them wards of a materialist government, thus there can be doubt about our hatred as a race of people of any idea of Communism.

"We love America and every idea of her democracy, and predict that the day is not far off when to the four freedoms proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt, that is to the "Freedom of Speech, Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear and Freedom of Religion" will be added Freedom in Education at which time our America will become a model for all peoples of the world."

Lawyers form group to chart school desegregation in S.C.

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — A legal committee to chart a course toward ending segregation in this state as formed here last week during the annual convention of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches.

Organization of the committee was announced Saturday by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel, following a business session of the three - day convention, during which the Rev. James M. Hinton was re elected president.

Other officers elected were R. A. Brooks and J. Arthur Brown, vice presidents; Mrs A. W. Simpkins, secretary; Mrs W. E. Frederick, assistant; Lev G. Byrd, treasurer;

ARTHUR J. CLEMENT, elected chairman of the board to succeed S. J. McDonald Sr., named chairman - emeritus; Dr. B. T. Williams, defense fund treasurer, and H. P. Hutchinson, acting youth adviser.

Mr. Marshall said the lawyers held a closed session in an effort to decide what they could do to help in combating attempts of southern state officials to circumvent the Supreme Court decision against segregation.

They reached agreement on tactics, Mr. Marshall said, but added that the strategy for meeting these attempts to circumvent the ruling would not be revealed. They also are prepared to meet threats to abolish the public schools, he said.

— o O o —

THE NEW committee, headed by Harry R. Boulware, Columbia attorney, was formed as the result of a motion adopted by convention delegates.

A full division of workers also will be formed "to do nothing but protect colored teachers," Mr. Marshall said.

Answering a deluge of questions about the legal ramifications of segregation, Mr. Marshall emphasized that the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation is unconstitutional was in fact a decision binding upon all Federal courts.

"And everyone knows that there is no appeal from the Supreme Court," he added.

Asked about residential segregation, Mr. Marshall declared:

— o O o —

"YOU SHOULD live where you want to live. I object to the oft-repeated statement that we 'want to be with our own people.' We'll never break down segregation in any other form before we end residential segregation."

"What will happen to colored teachers if segregation is ended?" he was asked. He replied:

"How are you going to replace colored teachers?" adding that with the current terrific teacher shortage southern states will have no choice but to keep colored teachers on the payroll.

He had a word of assurance for colored parents, telling them that the Federal courts will continue to back them up if they want their children educated in schools right along with other children.

— o O o —

SCOFFING AT various pro and con surveys that have been made on desegregation, Mr. Marshall said survey staffs can "bring back any kind of answer you want" and laughed at assertions that the NAACP does not represent the people of this state.

"Over $50,000 has come from South Carolina to the NAACP" to aid in the people's fight against segregation, he asserted.

For "ethical reasons," he declined to answer a question about how long it will take for full desegregation to be effected, but declared that the NAACP is prepared under any and all circumstances to meet any and all attempts to circumvent the decision.

Obey High Court, Committee Urged

The American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-27-54

Speakers say plan flouts Constitution

By RUFUS WELLS

RICHMOND

...ing a legal way to do ar... – circumvent the ...n Court's anti - segrega... ...ing – the State Commis... ...Public Education held its ... hearing at the ... Monday before an un... ...ce of 2,000.

...heard scores ... what course ... take in the light ... school ruling. Some ... urged immediate ... to the ruling and ... defiance.

...members of the Virgin... ...ature advocated the ...

...of a triple school plan ... school for colored, one ... only, and a third sys... ...be operated on an inte... ...lines.

...were Senators Frank S. ... of Richmond, Robert ... of Lively and Delegate ... I. Allen Jr. of Rich...

...told the commission ... proposal would be an ex... ...ension of the States' ... dual system of educa... ...It added that the white ... "who generally pay most ... taxes anyway" would pre... ...this system to any other.

—o O o—

...ING FOR the Virginia ... League, M. Ralph Page, ... attorney, said "there ... honorable course Vir... ...can take – immediate and ... compliance "with the ... Court decision."

...that prompt desegre... ...would mean "we chil...

...dren of slavery are to be brought finally and completely into the nation."

Dr. Zebulon Vance Robertson representing the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, said his church wanted the State to avoid any action that would "circumvent" the high court ruling. He said enforced segregation is out of harmony with Christian principles.

—o O o—

W. J. STORY Jr., superintendent of schools in South Norfolk, asked for eight minutes speaking time and said the "large majority of citizens of both races in South Norfolk prefer segregated schools."

Story said that segregated schools could be maintained there "on a voluntary basis" if ... not for a small minority ... both races.

"This amalgamation or integration, or if I may say mongrelization of races is strongly opposed by the people of South Norfolk, a city of 25,000 persons."

—o O o—

A DUAL - SCHOOL system was recommended by State Senator Robert O. Norris, who described the high court school ruling as "so nebulous" that it is impossible to express a legal opinion concerning it.

He continued:

"I have always been a friend of the colored people. I want them to have every opportunity of economic advancement this country affords.

"I sincerely believe that segregation in the public schools where a large colored population resides, is in the best interest of both races.

"The court has not said that voluntary segregation is unlawful. It might be necessary to establish mixed schools only where there is a demand for them. Also a school for whites and one for colored."

Sen. Norris said he believed that few children of either race would attend the integrated school. He advocated an annual census of children to determine the school they preferred, and that the school boards provide for three schools "wherever there is a demand."

"If these principles are carried out, it cannot be said that Virginia has defied the Supreme Court of the United States," he concluded.

Following Sen. Norris was the Rev. W. L. Ransome, who spoke on behalf of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Richmond Civic Council and First Baptist Church, of which he is pastor.

He said:

"It seems to me the State should change its attitude. We can arrive at no intelligent solution to a problem unless we approach it with the proper attitude. Our State officials have vowed to seek means to circumvent and nullify the law, rather than means of complying with it.

"The State should set the example for its citizens. Not all citizens favor circumventing the law. It is not a question of how many want segregation. It doesn't matter how many persons sign petitions favoring segregation.

"Our first step should be to adopt the right attitude. It is hard to do anything you've already decided you don't want to do. Let's obey the decision — for 57 years the colored citizens obeyed the separate but equal decision, until they could change it. Let the State obey this decision.

"Let children go to the nearest school.

"We should stop labeling schools for colored or for white. We should observe the results of integration in border and southern states, in Maryland, the District of Columbia and in Kansas. We should appoint teachers on the basis of merit wherever they are needed."

"Let us integrate. The State may build levees to hold back the tide of progress, but they will not hold. They may delay it but the longer the delay the greater the devastation."

—o O o—

THE NEXT speaker, Amos C. Clark, field secretary for the Richmond Civic Council, pointed out that the commission was appointed for the purpose of circumventing the decision.

"Therefore you obviously have closed minds, and I cannot speak to your minds, but I appeal to your open hearts. The ages will wipe out any puny efforts of man to subjugate his brother. Children of neither race are born with racial prejudices, so the first grade should be the best place to start integration of pupils.

—o O o—

R. H. PETTIS, speaking for certain residents of Charlotte County, said his people were "bitterly opposed to integration and could not conceive of mixed schools. If it is thrust upon them they will not tolerate it. I would mean he end of the public school system."

Pettis pointed out that the county population is about half white and half colored, and that schools have been just about equalized.

"If there is any deficiency," he added, it can be attributed to the efficiency of the white Parent Teachers Association as against the colored Parent Teachers Association."

Pettis expressed the opinion that "even Russia" could not force mixing of schools in Charlotte County. "The people will not permit it," he concluded.

John C. Parker, of Franklin, speaking for "battalions of citizens" in South Hampton, Isle of Wright and Nansemond counties, said there was a "strong wind of public opinion" against integrated schools in these areas.

"We shall not condone any methods of violence, but we want the question met, and met with firmness."

Parker termed as "insidious" the argument that the question of mixed schools should be left with the children, and added:

"It is not for children to decide. They (the children) need the best advice of adults. You might carry the argument further by saying that we leave the schools to children and there wouldn't be any schools at all."

—o O o—

MRS. SARA Pateon Boyle, of Charlottesville, representing the Council for Social Action, said that advocates of racial integration in Virginia actually outnumber those supporting segregation but usually are silent about their feelings.

She continued:

"Change is something we often need but seldom ask for."

Speaking for the NAACP, Oliver W. Hill, attorney, said in part:

"We urge you to recommend to the Governor and the State and Division Boards of Education and to the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the acceptance of the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court and to cooperate in good faith in a program for immediate desegregation of the public schools of this Commonwealth.

'Maybe There'll Be a Few House Burnings, Even A Beating or Two,' But Integration Is Assured

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—When South Carolina is carried across the threshold of integration, she'll be kicking, fighting, snorting fire and yelping an assortment of rebel yells, but she will go, white and Negro leaders told the Courier recently.

Many old line residents of this state believe that segregation's last stand will be fought right here, probably near the century-old scene of the first attack against the Union.

White and Negro leaders from South Carolina's mountains to the sea admitted to the Courier in a state-wide sample of opinion that nothing can stop integration from eventually becoming a reality in this state. The big difference of opinion is when.

A hard core of articulate and determined Negroes, led by the NAACP, have galvanized their forces for a winner-take-all battle to achieve an early and speedy implimentation of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, while whites are burning the midnight oil to abort, delay and limit the application of the decision.

Aside from some spectacular pre-fight shadow boxing, events here are much in a state of suspended animation. However, recent weeks have witnessed significant developments which point to some definite conclusions:

(1) The old South's paragon and spokesman, Gov. James F. Byrnes, has apparently abandoned his idea of scuttling the public schools of S. C. to preserve segregation;

(2) School officials will rely on "voluntary segregation" in most areas which they hope to "encourage" by ruthless economic pressures and programs of intimidation;

(3) Their big hope is riding on a $200,000,000 consolidation program which Negroes are already calling "too little and about twenty-five years too late."

In Manning, S. C., a sleepy little town in Clarendon County, we visited William Parker, the principal of the new high school. He was cordial but obviously not overjoyed over our visit. He answered routine questions about the cost and size of the buildings, number of teachers, etc., but he was non-committal on the question of integration except to say that some of the students "don't think too seriously about it (integration), some don't believe it will come, some say they are ready for it now and some say they don't want it."

One of the teachers told us that the "teachers here are ready mentally for integration, but they do not want to rush into it because they are not financially ready to take consequences, if any." She explained that most of the teachers are in debt either paying for clothes, a car or a house.

* * *

IN CLARENDON County the Negroes comprise approximately 75 per cent of the population and the whites have or control 90 per cent of the wealth.

The teachers claim that the banks and other agencies have already started a subtle campaign of intimidation. Business firms are threatening seizure and foreclosure practically on the day payments are due, they say.

South Carolina has a notorious record of atrocities designed to "keep Negroes in their place," and though these incidents have decreased measurably since World War II, there is a feeling in some quarters that insistence to integrate the schools might result in a recurrance of racial violence.

* * *

BILLY FLEMING, co-owner of a chain of funeral establishments in the county and non-compromising NAACP leader, said, "I do not expect any violence and if Jimmy Byrnes would keep his mouth shut we wouldn't have any trouble integrating the schools."

Most of the Negroes in South Carolina's black belt do see violence, but regard it as the price that must be paid for first-class citizenship.

In Springtown, S. C., a leader who asked that his name be withheld, said "I don't expect too much violence, but a few house burnings and a beating or two."

Sam Williams, a farmer in Smoakes, S. C., was asked if there was much interest among the tenant farmers and those who rent farms. We explained that apprehension had been expressed about the position that these people would take because of the precarious relationship they had with white land owners. His succinct reply was, "when you're down, son, you can't fall."

Farmer Timothy Stephens said: "There was a time when we were just like rabbits, all they (whites) had to do was rustle the bushes and we'd take off." He admitted that "there are still a few of them around, but not as many as there used to be."

* * *

AT THE LIBERTY Hill AME Church in Summerton, birthplace of the Clarendon case, the Rev. E. E. Richburg denied that the case was NAACP inspired. He pointed out that originally the case was instituted as a transportation suit to get buses and the NAACP was not interested.

NAACP help was sought and gotten when "we asked for equal facilities."

Out of this action grew the Clarendon case. The Rev. Mr. Richburg told the Courier that Negroes in Clarendon County are determined with a single-minded devotion to have integrated schools and will not be satisfied with anything less than complete integration.

Perhaps the most significant change that the Negro has undergone in the South in recent years is the fact that he no longer looks with suspicion toward educated Negroes. Mr. Richburg explains it this way. He said, "Negroes have been victims of such much political hocus-pocus, economic slight-of-hand and abuse, that they have been forced to depend on their own leadership."

* * *

FLEMING STATED that white farmers have told their tenants not to patronize his funeral homes. He said further that the state highway patrol does not call him in case of highway fatalities and the local police use his competitor for murder cases. "Fighting for one's own race is damn good business, I have found," Fleming said.

The second most significant racial development in this state is the interest in civil rights in general and integration in particular shown by the clergy. Much of the interest can be traced directly to Bishop Frank Madison Reid, AME prelate in South Carolina.

He has instructed the pastors under his direction that it is their duty to fight for full rights for all people. Last year he revoked the assignment of a minister who expressed the belief that segregation was the best thing for the Negro.

It was Bishop Reid to whom Governor Byrnes made the offer to "sell" the Negro public schools of the state in the event the Legislature voted to operate "private schools."

* * *

THE GENERAL feeling today throughout the state is that if Byrnes and the Legislature could close the Negro schools and continue to operate the white schools, that he probably would try it and that he might get much support, but that whites do not want their schools tampered with.

The best indication to date that Byrnes is ready to soft pedal previous threats to abolish public schools was revealed in a published report in the influential Columbia daily, the State. Speaking about the 3 per cent sales tax and the school

Byrnes Is 'Dead'—Friends of Greenville, S. C., lawyer John Bolt Culbertson, top photo, say he's losing his mind, because he defies threats to him and his family by speaking out against segregation. Byrnes and Talmadge "are 'dead' and don't know it." Bottom photo: Courier News Editor Robert Ratcliffe questions a housewife on integration on Charleston's (S. C.) famous Battery.—Rivera Photos.

bond program, Byrnes said, "My hope was, the only hope I saw, that by giving equal facilities we could stave it (non-segregation) off for five or ten years."

A school official in Orangeburg told us that Byrnes told him he did not mind Negroes going to Clemson, the state's all-male college, but that he did not think that they should be admitted to the co-educational University of South Carolina.

* * *

IN ORANGEBURG, J. J. Seabrook, president of Claflin College, told the Courier that private colleges in the state provided for 66 per cent of educational facilities. An official at South Carolina State College admitted that some 300 applications from high school graduates had to be turned down because of lack of dormitory and classroom space.

This situation is generally blamed on the fact that the graduate school and the school of law require space and teachers all out of proportion to the demand.

A full faculty is maintained to teach six law school students who are divided between two classes.

South Carolina's last hope to render inoperative the court's anti-bias decree is seen in the feverish fight to build as many schools for Negroes as they possibly can before the order is handed down.

H. P. Bomar, director of finance for the State Board of Education, and V. L. Cannon, assistant state agent of Negro schools, told the Courier in an interview, that even with integration they could see 90 per cent of the school children accepting voluntary segregation.

* * *

THEY BASED this belief on the fact that the state's mammoth consolidation program will give Negroes new schools in practically all of the newly created 103 school districts.

Before the Clarendon case was was brought before the court, South Carolina had between twelve and thirteen hundred school districts with hundreds of one and two-teacher schools.

Negro school officials contend that though consolidation is the answer to some problems, it also creates new ones. They also charge that teachers are being dropped in the shift and blamed on consolidation when the real reason is that the new schools are not being built large enough.

The Sanders Elementary School in Laurens is a good example in point. Here a twenty-teacher school was built to accommodate 1,059 students. Though the school enrollment is expected to rise, nothing can be done to relieve the already overcrowded condition.

* * *

CANNON AND Bomar asserted that the state has spent over $10,000,000 in the purchase of school buses and that about 10 per cent of this fund went to Negroes.

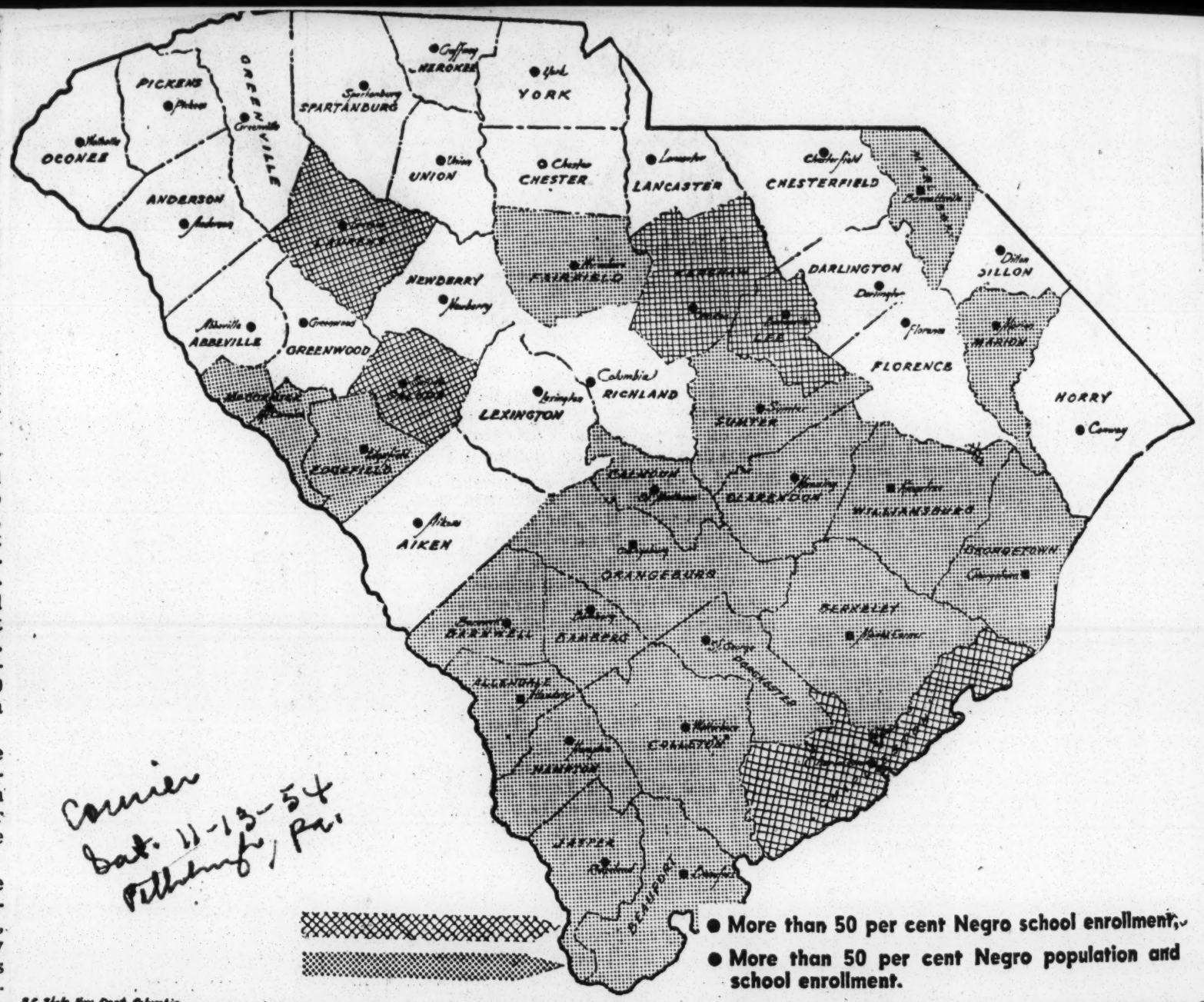
They also allege that 67 per cent of the $200,000,000 would go to the construction of Negro schools. Negro school officials, on the other hand, say that when the state earmarks $400,000 for a Negro school and $150,000 for the whites it looks good for the record, but they insist that this is not the whole story. They contend that the local officials float a bond for $900,000 and the whites end up with a million-dollar structure.

E. R. Crow, director of the State Educational Finance Commission, estimated that within two years the facilities for white and Negro children in the state will be equal.

What influence this will have on defeating integration is unknown but one thing is certain, South Carolina will probably have more new school buildings than any state in the union. Bomar said "If we here in the State Department attended all of the dedications of new buildings we'd be on the road continually."

The real question here is apparently "immediacy vs. gradualism." The white are fearful that the Supreme Court will demand a schedule of compliance that will not have a face-saving cushion for their sensitive Southern pride.

Negroes, on the other hand, fear that the court will allow the South to spin around in a special orbit of do-nothing for many years to come.



Courier
Dat. 11-13-54
Pittsburgh, Pa.

● More than 50 per cent Negro school enrollment.

● More than 50 per cent Negro population and school enrollment.

Reason for Fear—This tells better than words why the white man in South Carolina is so fearful of the Negro. Out of forty-six counties the white is the dominant race, population wise, in only twenty-one counties.

EDUCATION 1954

STUDENTS OBSERVE INTEGREATION AT NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

At New Rochelle High

Herald Tribune

School Invites Students North To See Integration at Work

Oct. 10-12-54

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—New Rochelle High School has invited four high schools where strikes and other demonstrations have broken out over the segregation issue to send student representatives to come and see how white and Negro youngsters get along in an integrated school.

New York City

The invitations addressed to the principals of the four schools where attempts to carry out the United States Supreme Court decision ending segregation have caused trouble were offered in two letters. One was signed by Robinson Brown, president of the General Organization, or student council, and Robert L. Forbes, faculty adviser, and a covering letter was sent out by Willis Thomson, principal of New Rochelle High School.

Week's Visit Offered

Each principal was urged to make arrangements to send four students from his school to New Rochelle for a full week's visit with all expenses paid by students and parents in New Rochelle.

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One school asked to participate was the Milford (Del.) High School, where threats of violence and strong opposition to integration of eleven Negro pupils forced the election of a new school board which ordered the Negroes back to an all-Negro school in Dover.

The other schools invited were Southern High School, in Baltimore, where 2,000 white teenagers "stormed" City Hall to protest racial integration, and Anacostia and Eastern High Schools, in Washington, where strikes and demonstrations were a blow to hopes of carrying out President Eisenhower's wish that the District of Columbia set a pattern for other cities in carrying out the Supreme Coutr ruling.

Have Held Office

There are 1,600 students in New Rochelle High School, and Mr. Thomson estimated that 25 per cent of these are Negroes, who, as far as any one can remember, have always been welcome in the public schools here. The Negro teen-agers take part in the athletic and social programs, and have been elected to various student offices. Mr Thomson recalled that one recent student, Jesse Arnelle, now a basketball star at Pennsylvania State College, was president of the General Organization at New Rochelle High in 1950.

To illustrate the enthusiasm the people of New Rochelle have shown fo the project, Mr. Thomso nsaid that sixty-five families who have children in the high school have already volunteered to tak the visiting students into their homes for a week.

Dixie Student Views Mixed in New Rochelle

World-Telegram & Sun

New York City

Visitors Get Primer In Race Relations

By CAROL TAYLOR,
Staff Writer.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 18.—Ten students from southern high schools here for an informal primer in race relations at New Rochelle High School expressed mixed views on integration today.

"It's more or less getting used to the idea," said Wayne H. Wolford, 18, from Southern High School in Baltimore. "You just don't think anything of it here."

Mon. 10-18-54

But Robert Hunt, 17, of Eastern High School in Washington wasn't so sure.

p. 3

"They seem to be putting the full burden of making it work on the white people," he said.

Begin Week-Long Study.

The boys are members of a contingent of 10 students from schools that had a rocky time of integration. At the invitation of students and faculty here, they began a week-long study of New Rochelle High School which has a 25 percent Negro enrollment.

Carol Peters, 18, from Baltimore, was plainly impressed by what she saw this morning.

"I watched a Negro girl in an English class," she reported. "She was plainly accepted and liked. She joined in the discussions and talked very freely."

The girls were especially interested in how local students handled the subject of socializing. They questioned New Rochelle girls closely on how integration worked in dramatics and dance classes.

Invited by Principal.

Another Washington boy, Jack Linden, 17, from Anacostia High School, felt desegregation shouldn't have been "jumped right in on us. I think our superintendent of schools wanted to set an example and it just didn't work out to his hopes."

Invited by Willis Thomson, principal at New Rochelle, the Baltimore students arrived yesterday and the Washington group today. They were met by Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and Robert Forbes, human relations and history teacher who conceived the idea of inviting the southerners to stay with local families while they inspected the school.

Professional Racial Agitators Blamed for School Row

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. —(AP)— Four Baltimore high school students, here to see how White and Negroes get along in a northern school, Monday said professional agitators had fomented trouble on their own campus.

Meanwhile, six other White boys and girls flew up Monday from desegregation troubled Washington, D.C., schools to join them at New Rochelle High. All were invited by local pupils.

The Baltimore quartet arrived Sunday from Southern High School.

"I've come up here just to look and listen and make up my own mind," said Robert E. Rodgers, a 23-year-old Korean war veteran.

Monday the Baltimore student said of the demonstrations at his school:

"I have seen such agitation in Japan but I never believed it could happen in America."

The Southern High episodes were "too well-organized" and "planned for mass confusion," Rodgers declared, to have been staged by students.

Terming the demonstrations "definitely subversive," he said Polytechnic High in Baltimore has had Negro students for a year without any trouble, and that Southern High, with only 36 Negroes in a 1,700 enrollment, went along quietly for a month.

He said women passed out printed cards to his fellow students urging them to "stay on strike."

Carole Peters, 16; Betty Manalansan, 18, and Wayne Woolford, 17, spoke of "false rumors" and "vicious lies" that spread fear and uncertainty among the student body and parents.

They said there were stories of fatal stabbings, of an attack by a Negro boy on White girls and that the school itself had burned down.

All turned out to be untrue, they said.

The Washington students are Richard Caulk, and Alan Gross, of McKinley High; Betty Harris and Jack Linden, of Anacostia, and Ann Hooten and Robert Hunt, of Eastern.

RACE CRITICS LOSE AT NEW ROCHELLE

Visiting Pupils From Cities to South Hail Integration

Seen in Action at School

LETTERS CONTRADICTED

Experience of Harmony and Fairness Being Taken Home to Washington, Baltimore

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 21—Vitriolic words from states south of here were flung today at the Washington and Baltimore high school pupils who have been learning how 1,200 white children work and play with 400 Negroes at New Rochelle High School.

Undismayed by a dozen critical letters, the youthful white visitors hailed the integration as a success they would try ot duplicate in their own schools. Some confided that they had learned to look for the color of a football player's uniform instead of his skin.

Fifty educators and civic leaders sent letters commending the week's study. So did Rochester (Eddie Anderson), the Negro actor.

The six visitors from three Washington high schools went home by plane today because of urgent examinations and football games. Willis Thomson, principal of New Rochelle High School, said the four from a Baltimore school would depart by train this week-end at an hour kept secret to avoid home-city demonstrations by segregation fanatics.

Answers to Carping

Some letter writers said the visitors and New Rochelle had no conception of the "real Negro problem." Mr. Thomson was called a "half-and-half principal" who thinks he "knows better than God."

"Why don't you read the ninth chapter of Genesis and learn that God separated the races?" one writer asked Mr. Thomson. "Sure you can break down the inhibitions of people by gradually exposing them to sin—getting them used to it. If you had any moral stamina you would refuse to head a group that mixes blacks and whites."

The departing Washington pupils felt differently.

"If there was ever the slightest doubt within me that integration would work, it has been completely dissolved here," Ann Hooton said. "I hope I will be able to convey to the students at home the ideas I have gathered and help them to understand that integration is not just 'a problem' but a moral, Christian and democratic advancement."

Betty A. Harris said she had "learned to be more lenient with the Negro race." Robert Hunt said the experience was "beyond greatest expectations" and Richard Caulke thanked all races for a glimpse of "unrehearsed work and play."

Reminder of an Advantage

"Your school has been integrated for many years and the kids of each race have grown up together," Jack Linden said. "You probably never knew of the word integration prior to the rebellion in Delaware. I truly don't believe that your school was the best example of integration in that respect, but I admire you greatly."

Allan Gross, son of an Iowa Representative in Washington, said: "The thing that impressed me most was that any student, Negro or white, would stand up at any time and speak his mind openly without fear of discrimination or violence."

The visitors attended school classes, observed two Negro teachers at work, saw meetings of the interracial Phi Sigma Beta fraternity, watched football scrimmages, had "cokes" at a students' rendezvous and toured factories and department stores that have Negro and white persons working side by side.

Mr. Thomson reported that four New Rochelle pupils would accept an invitation to visit Baltimore schools.

Baltimore and Washington Students Observe Integration at New Rochell

Visitors from Washington chat with Ralph Humphrey, a member of varsity football team. Left to right: Betty Harris, Anacostia High; Richard Caulk, McKinley High; Ann Hooten and Bob Hunt, Eastern High, and Jack Linden, Anacostia.

Invitation Accepted

Southern Students Go To See Integration At Work

By WILLIAM S. RUKEYSER

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — (INS) — Students from for desegregation-torn southern high schools arrived in New Rochelle Sunday for a week-long, expense free view of racial harmony at New Rochell high school

The Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., students will be guests of their northern school fellows who made voluntary contributions to finance the tour in the hope of lessening racial tension.

ABOUT 25 PERCENT of the New Rochelle high school's enrollment is made up of Negroes who have been welcome at all school activities as long as anyone can remember.

Robinson Brown, 17, president of the N. R. H. S. General organization said: "We hope to bring these students up here not to propagandize New Rochelle high school but simply to show them how we live and play together."

NEW ROCHELLE Mayor Stanley W. Church commented: "I think it's a wonderful thing. It will show these southern students how people of all races can work well together. We live our lives here and just don't think about prejudice."

Other observers regarding this gesture as of historic national importance, pointed out that this action by the New Rochelle high school students, in response to desegregation riots in Washington, Baltimore and Milford, Del., constituted evidence of the workings of the American system based on individual initiative.

THEY EMPHASIZED that the offering of New Rochelle hospitality was a self-help move, which preceded governmental action. This invitation, it was stressed, was extended prior to action by the U. S. Supreme Court in announcing detailed procedures for integrating white and Negro students in southern schools.

Sixty-five families have opened their homes to the invited guests, though only ten students have thus far accepted.

THE STUDENTS are representatives from Anacostia, Eastern and Southern high schools in Washington and Southern high school in Baltimore. Milford high school also was invited to send delegates, but Milford superintendent of schools Ramon Cobb declined, saying: "Our problem in this school was not caused by the students in any way."

He blamed parents for the demonstrations at the high school which forced the election of a new school board which ordered the school's 11 Negro students back to a segregated school.

* * *

THE FOUR schools which accepted the invitations also were the scene of student riots against integration.

The four students from the Baltimore school, who arrived Sunday afternoon, are Betty Manalansan, Carole Peters, Robert E. Rogers and Wayne H. Woolford. The Washington schools will send two students each.

* * *

THE VISITORS will attend classes at N. R. H. S. for a week and will tour New York City.

The idea for the project was originated by the N. R. H. S. human relations club and was approved by the student body at a mass assembly. Letters of invitation to each of the five schools were sent by Robert Forbes, faculty adviser to the club. Willis I. Thomson, N. R. H. S. principal, contacted each of the principals.

Principal John H. Schwatka of Southern high school in Baltimore, in a confirmatory telephone call to Mr. Thomson, asked that the New Rochelle school reciprocate by sending a group of students to Baltimore. Mr. Thompson agreed but no date was set for the exchange visit.

PUPILS FROM SOUTH PIN BIAS ON ADULTS

Ten Youths Tell of 'Agitators' in Baltimore and Washington on Arrival at New Rochelle

WILL STUDY INTEGRATION

Visitors Are Here to Examine Northern School's Methods and Carry Findings Home

By MERRILL FOLSOM

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18—Recent demonstrations against integration of Negro and white children in the public schools of Washington and Baltimore were attributed to adult "ruffians" and "agitators" today by pupils from those schools.

Ten white boys and girls from high schools of those cities arrived to examine the integration of 1,200 white children and 400 Negroes in New Rochelle High School. They will carry back the "success story" of this prosperous Northern city of 70,000.

The visitors are guests of the local pupils, who contributed $300 travel funds and are providing overnight lodgings and meals in homes.

"Don't blame the pupils for demonstrations against nonsegregation," Robert E. Rodgers, 23-year-old Korean War veteran and a student at Southern High School of Baltimore, told New Rochelle Principal Willis Thomson.

"A few parents started agitating, so pupils stayed away from school. It was as simple as shooting off a gun to start a herd of cattle running."

Other visitors from the South told of being called "chicken" and threatened by adults and by anonymous telephone callers if they "dared go to school the next day" with Negroes.

They related that Southern High School has 1,700 pupils, thirty-four of them Negro, and only 150 children went to school one day.

'Overnight' Attempt Criticized

Of the Washington schools represented today, McKinley visitors said demonstrations there had been because 450 Negroes were among the 1,100 pupils, Anacostia visitors because seventy-five Negroes were among 1,300 pupils and Eastern visitors because 900 Negroes were among the 1,900 pupils.

Some visitors said the integration should not have been attempted overnight but instead over the years, as New Rochelle has done. But, they explained, outmoded Negro school buildings had to be abandoned at once or be rebuilt.

Betty Harris, 18, of Anacostia, said she could understand how Negroes played football, went to classes and shared the lunchroom here with white students, but she wondered how they fared at school dances.

Robert L. Forbes, human relations teacher, said Negro and white students did not dance together, although they attended the same parties and collaborated in managing clubs and the interracial Phi Sigma Beta fraternity. He said two Negroes had been president of the General Organization.

One visitor said the Negro maid in his Washington home had children in school and was perfectly happy with the old segregation, and another remarked that nonsegregation made Negroes boisterous and act superior.

"It's just a normal compensating mechanism," Mr. Thomson advised. "We find that our noisiest pupils, white or colored, are just giving vent to inferiority complexes."

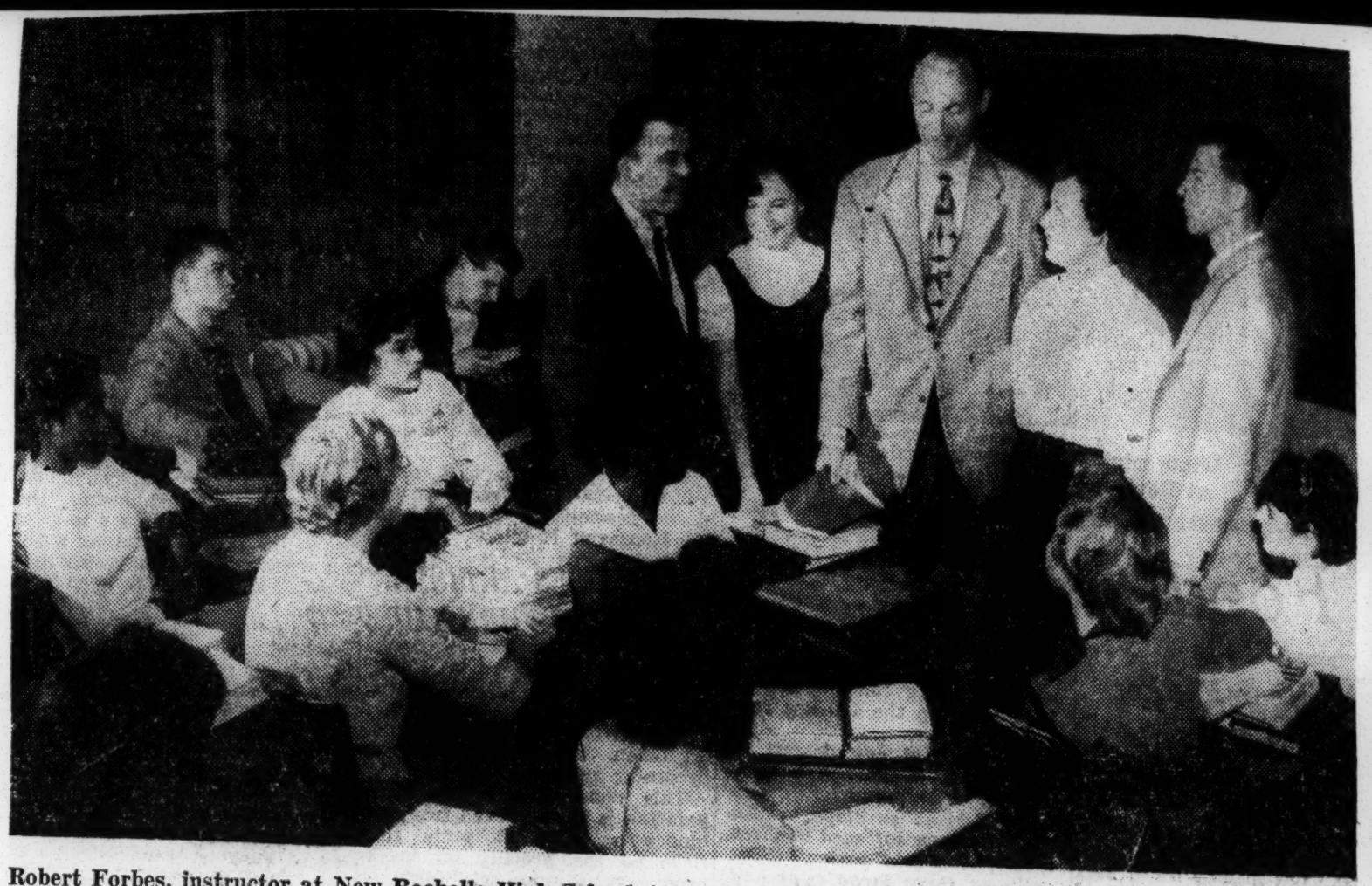
Guests at New Rochelle Home

Mr. Rodgers is the guest of Larry Blau of 50 Elk Avenue, whose father is a certified public accountant. The home, like most used for the guests, is a modern, spacious place. All are homes of white pupils.

Carole Peters, 16, of Baltimore, will stay with Marlene von Voitlander at Fort Slocum, where Marlene's father is an Army officer. Miss Peters, daughter of a confectionery store proprietor, was born in Tennessee and said that since infancy her parents had told her "we're all born equal, no matter what the color."

Other visiting students are Wayne H. Woolford, 17, and Betty Manalansan, 18, both of Baltimore, and Ann Hooten, 17; Richard Caulke, 17; Jack Linden, 17; Allan Gross, 17, and Robert Hunt, 17, all of Washington. The Gross boy is a son of Representative H. R. Gross of Iowa. All were chosen by faculty and student groups.

Newsreel and press photographers took most of the visitors 'time today. The guests attended a forum in New York tonight, and tomorrow they will attend classes here, have lunch in the board room of a bank, visit a factory and department store, have "cokes" at a students' rendezvous and visit Tom Paine's old home.



Robert Forbes, instructor at New Rochelle High School, intr oduces four students from Southern High School, Baltimore to his class. Left to right: Robert Rodgers, 23; Betty Hanalansan, 18; Mr. Forbes; Carol Peters, 16; Wayne Woolford, 17

The New York Time

The Wednesday program includes a tour of the United Nations headquarters, a meeting with Dr. Ralph Bunche, a trip up the Empire State Building, boat travel around Manhattan Island, a show on Broadway, visits to museums and a visit to Hayden Planetarium. After more visits to classes, the Washington students intend to return home Thursday because of examinations and football games, but the Baltimore visitors may stay through the week.

"Don't expect to find our school perfect," Mr. Thompson cautioned. "If you go away feeling it is the worst school you ever say, it would be preferable to having propaganda shoved upon you."

New journal based upon the segregation story

— O —

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) — The first issue of "Southern School ... a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the segregation story, was published here today.

The publication appeared in ... as a 16-page tabloid ... the eve of a new school term ... the southern and border states ... the changing pattern of segregation has been left in an uncertain state by the May 17 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstitutional.

"Southern School News" is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a non-profit agency established by a group of southern newspaper editors and educators headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

— O —

THE PROJECT is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation. The newspaper was written by SERS correspondents in 17 states and the District of Columbia, all of them working newspapermen and women.

The reports revealed only one move toward desegregation in the area normally considered as the South — at Fayetteville, Ark., where nine colored high school pupils are scheduled to be absorbed into a white school.

But they detailed many steps to comply with the Supreme Court opinion in the border states of Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and in the District of Columbia.

"Cannot Justify Segregation By Religion," Says Rev. Hobart

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The Alfred W. Hobart, pastor, Unitarian Church of Birmingham, Alabama, in Mountain Brook, recently delivered a powerful sermon in which he warned his hearers that there is no religious ground for justifying segregation.

"Segregation cannot be supported on religious grounds. It cannot be justified by any teachings of Jesus, or any of those who were near Him," the pastor said.

He warned his hearers that if they support segregation they should admit frankly that it is because they dislike Negroes and want to keep them separate, and then square this with the love and universality of the religion of Jesus if we can.

Rev. Hobart used the parable of the Good Samaritan to illustrate his point by showing how a foreigner, a member of a despised group, was put in the hero's role and the unheroic figures were respectable Jewish types.

P-TA ACTION URGED ON SCHOOL PROBLEMS

National Consultant Speaks At West Memphis Meeting

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WEST MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.— Miss Dema Kennedy of Chicago, consultant of the National Congress of Parent and Teachers Associations, told a group of East Arkansas P-TA leaders here Wednesday that P-TA can identify the needs and suply the leadership of our present schools.

Speaking at a District Five conference of Arkansas Congress of P-TA at the West Memphis primary school, Miss Kennedy said," Current problems are too acute to waste time with rumor sales and other activities when legislation should provide funds for our schools.

"The country is looking to P-TA for leadership on its many problems of crowded class rooms, increased teachers salaries and outdated facilities. There is a growing realization that P-TA is an adult educational movement that provides an opportunity for parents teachers and other community leaders to study the needs of our children.

"P-TA groups can identify the needs which may be inadequate recreation, clearing up unwholesome movies, comic books, radio and television shows or any other immediate needs. These situations may be analiyzed to find what can be done and who is responsible.

"The P-TA has the greatest opportunity and responsibility for serving the children and youth it has ever had and now is the time to do something about it."

About 100 P-TA leaders from schools in Crittenden, Cross, Poinset and Mississipi counties attended the conference.

Mrs. J. R. Sink of Newport, president of the Arkansas Congress of P-TA, pointed out the highlights of state plans to the group and Mrs. J. W. Miller of Joiner, district director, presided at a business session.

Texas Governor Declares Dixie Through Crawling

Advertiser p-1

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5 (AP) — Texas Gov. Allan Shivers said tonight that for "the last time" the big national political parties have made the South crawl in humiliating submission.

He called on the 17 states to join in a battle for state's rights, "the last great safeguard of our personal liberty."

The 47-year-old Texas governor, one of the leaders in the Southern revolt against Adlai Stevenson in 1952, said the South had been too long ignored by one great party and too quickly forgotten by the other.

His challenge came in a speech prepared for delivery at a testimonial dinner honoring Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana. Kennon was another Southern Democratic governor who supported Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidency.

Shivers recently won renomination as governor on a platform calling for a new crusade by the South and Southwest to win party recognition at the 1956 Democratic National Convention. In his speech tonight he spared neither party in his sharp criticisms.

Shivers said both parties have followed the "divisive practices" of emphasizing class, color and creed in all their decisions.

"The evils of which we speak are present in both of the major national political parties," Shivers said. "The South has been too long ignored by one, too quickly forgotten by the other. In both parties the habit is to ask the people of the South and West to underwrite any program which, in the final analysis, is almost wholly controlled by the interests of a narrow geographic area in the North and East."

Shivers said he has no desire to abandon the two-party system but wants to work through the existing parties "to bring to an end the present cynical and self-serving exploitation of class, color and sectional interests which characterize both parties.

For too long and the "last time," Shivers said, the legally-chosen officials of the Southern states "have been forced to crawl in humiliating submission before the national conventions.

"The South henceforward is unlikely to commit its support without demanding the full measure of recognition and participation to which it is entitled," Shivers said.

At the recent state convention in Texas, Shivers called on the South and Southwest to team up and pool their strength to match the North-East bloc in national party affairs. He widened this appeal in his speech here, saying the same threats to basic rights apply to citizens in all the states.

Shivers added:

"The effort to impose central government control over free elections gained momentum through the effort to make the right to work a privilege conferred by the central government was concealed in the measure to establish federal power over employment practices. The effort to make central government's power superior to the rights of private ownership of property was expressed in the seizure, without compensation, of the submerged lands of Texas and Louisiana.

"Even today, a major effort is being made to establish the basis for federal control of the producing economy by usurping control over the energy resources, and in this effort the oil and gas resources of the Southwest are the prime target for federalization."

ANOTHER SCHOOL ADMITS NEGROES

MIDLAND, Texas — Following the policy of Dallas Catholic schools, St. Ann's Catholic school here has enrolled Negro students this year.

Negro families were put on the waiting list at a Catholic school in Dallas and students will be admitted as soon as space is available.

School Policy

Race Issue Study Begun By Va. Unit

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13 (AP).—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley today told his newly formed Virginia Commission on Public Education he still planned to use every legal means at his command to preserve segregation in public schools and expressed confidence the General Assembly would be able to come up with some "right answer."

Appearing at the organizational meeting of the 32-member legislative group, Stanley suggested it proceed as quickly as possible with its work and schedule any public hearings it plans at places within easy reach of citizens who wish to appear.

Prior to the Governor's address, the group met in an hour's secret session and elected State Sen. Garland Gray, of Sussex, chairman of the study commission and Delegate Harry B. Davis, of Princess Anne County, vice chairman. Davis is chairman of the House Education Committee. John B. Boatwright, jr., director of the Division of Statutory Research, was named secretary and his assistant, G. M. Lapsley, was named recording secretary.

A five-member nominating committee proposed Gray, Davis and Boatwright to the group and they were elected unanimously. The nominating committee was made up of Sens. Curry Carter, of Staunton, Albertis S. Harrison, of Brunswick, and Delegates W. Tayloe Murphy, of Warsaw, Roy Smith, of Petersburg, and John H. Daniel of Charlotte County.

Stanley told newsmen he was pleased at the interest shown by commission members but neither he nor anyone on the commission would say immediately what the approach to the segregation problem would be.

Potomac Paragraphs

Virginia P-TA Urges Study of Integration

RICHMOND, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers yesterday adopted a resolution urging its member units to "build understanding through study and discussion of the problems relevant to the Supreme Court decision on integration."

The passage of the resolution came after a heated and prolonged debate in the closing session of the Congress' forty-ninth annual sesion here.

Two earlier resolutions pertaining to public school segregation fell by the wayside when the study and discussion resolution passed.

The first motion called for reaffirming "the belief of the Virginia Congress that the public school system of Virginia must be continued and that no consideration should be given to abolishing compulsory attendance laws."

The motion, offered by Mrs Hank Wolfe of Westhampton P-TA in Richmond failed when William J. Storey, Jr., South Norfolk superintendent of schools, countered with a substitute motion that the Congress go on record as requesting the Governor and his Legislative Committee to do all within their power to continue a sound public school system."

Storey's motion also included a stipulation that the Congress should voice the opinion that "every legal effort should be made to operate the schools as they now are."

Convention delegates in general agreed when the motions failed they should not commit the entire membership of the organization on "so sweeping a policy."

Va. Assembly Polled On Segregation Plan

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Virginia's General Assembly apparently feels strongly some equivalent to segregated schools should be maintained if legally possible, according to legislators' replies to a questionnaire from Del. Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria.

About one third of the 140 legislators replied to the 10 questions submitted. Boothe found a 7-1 majority of those answering "seem to wish" to retain the provision of Virginia's constitution requiring the state to establish and maintain free public schools.

School Official Told To Go Ahead With Building

ORANGE, Va.—(NNPA)—Orange County Superintendent C. J. M. Kyle was directed Tuesday to go ahead with purchase of a site near here for a 350-student colored elementary school, the next project in the county's school building program.

The county board abandoned plans for the school last May after the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

The school board voted to obtain a site for the school but made no specific plans for its construction.

About fifteen acres will be needed for the school which will serve the western half of Orange County. The Lightfoot Elementary School, opened last November, takes care of colored elementary pupils from the eastern half.

Available for construction of the new school is a $200,000 State Library Fund loan which was applied for four years ago. Also available is more than $100,000 in State school grants.

Virginia Wants Gradual Approach To Integration

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia legislators, educators and other white leaders in various sections of the state are moving toward the position that each locality in the state should be allowed to settle the issue of school integration as it thinks best.

The latest legislator to express this view was delegate Armstead Booth of Alexander, who discussed the problem in an address prepared for delivery to white teachers of District L, Virginia Education association, at Center theatre here last week.

Boothe suggested that local governments take steps at once to exhibit their good faith to "implement the Supreme court's decision just as gradually as the realities of life in Virginia permit."

He proposed that laws requiring segregation in public meetings or on common carriers be repealed in areas where no social problems would be created thereby. Local governments, he said, could be given autonomy so that "the wishes of the people can be respected and the desires of none be forced on the other."

Boothe explained that under this formula "local boards can take into consideration the intensity of racial feeling in various areas, if it is discovered on good edidence after honest investigation that the intensity of racial feeling is so explosive that integration be avoided." He called attention to the flare-up in White Sulphur, W. Va., and Milford, Del.

The legislator pointed out that the governor's commission would meet Nov. 17 and that little was left to formulate a Virginia plan for meeting the decision of the high court.

County Bodies Continue Work On Segregation

RICHMOND, Va. —(NNPA)— County bodies in Virginia continue to take action which is regarded as purely academic and cannot be expected to have any bearing on the hering before the United States Supreme Court on the question of the changeover from segregated to non-segregated schools.

Such action is in the form of resolutions addressed to Governor Thomas B. Stanley and urging that segregated schools be maintained in Virginia, despite the ruling of the Supreme Court that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

The executive board of the League of Virginia Counties, meeting in Charlottesville last week, authorized distribution of its resolution on the decision to all Virginia county boards of supervisors, with the suggestion that they send similar resolutions to Governor Stanley.

Several county board have already adopted similar resolutions. Whether there is a concerted movement on the part of county boards to pass such resolutions with the expectation that they will strength the hand of Lindsay Almond, Jr., the Virginia Attorney General, when the Supreme Court hears further argument on how the segregated schools should be integrated could not be learned.

The resolution of the League of Virginia Counties calls for the early appointment of a legislative commission composed of the "ablest leadership" of the Virginia General Assembly to study problems raised by the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

It also expresses the belief that abolition of segregation is not in the best interest of either colored or white people and might "seriously hamper" public education in Virginia.

William B. Spec, executive secretary of the league, told a reporter Thursday that the execution board was not asking on urging counties to petition the Governor

with the same or similar resolutions but was reporting its action to members counties and inviting them to express their own views to the Governor, if they feel inclined to do so.

Governor Stanley lately has declined to say whether or when he will appoint a study commission. Shortly after the court handed down its decision on May 17 he said he would appoint a bi-racial commission. Later he indicated several counties, which have gone on record as opposing integration, that, instead, he may appoint a legislative study group to chart possible courses for the State to take to get around the decision.

The Governor also has said there is no need to hurry in setting up a study group since the terms of the decree will not be known until after the court hears further arguments.

New Stand Is Taken on Racial Issue In Fairfax

Post Times Herald Thurs., 11-18-54 P. 21

Stormy Hearing Leads to Vote Favoring State's Ultimate Decision

Washington D.C.

The Fairfax County supervisors yesterday voted 6 to 1 to rescind a resolution in which they had urged that a "maximum of local option" be permitted in effecting racial integration of public schools "to insure orderly compliance with the law."

The action came after a stormy hearing set off by presentation of a petition signed by 2843 county residents, demanding recall of the resolution on the ground it implied the board's approval of an integrated school system. About 120 persons were on hand, most of them in support of the petition.

Mrs. Anne Wilkins, sponsor of the resolution calling for local option in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public schools is illegal, cast the only vote against the motion to rescind.

She did not, however, oppose an ensuing motion that the board follow the policy to be set by state officials in implementing the court's decree.

The hearing brought some sharp denunciations of the Supreme Court opinion. Kenneth J. Hooley, a Franklin Park businessman, called it "the most disgraceful, Marxist type of court decision in the history of our country."

At one point, when the Rev. T. Dabney Wellford, an Episcopal minister, urged opponents of integration to consider their stand in terms of the "will of God," Hooley declared: "I am sorry to see our religious leaders handing the people the image of Christ in the spirit of Karl Marx."

Charles Pickett, a Fairfax attorney, said the court's decision was in "absolute defiance" of the Constitution. "It completely ignores the Tenth Amendment, which gave us the right to control our school system," said Pickett.

Another sponsor of the petition to rescind, Mrs. Margaret Perent, said, "There is no reason why 87 years of tradition should be abandoned because of a decision by nine men of mediocre ability."

A handful of spectators expressed approval of the board's earlier resolution, most of them contending that it did not specifically put the board on record as opposing or favoring integration.

In another nearby Virginia development, the Tenth District Woman's Democratic Club announced it had sent the Governor's commission studying segregation a resolution affirming the club's support of "the Constitutional guarantee of free public schools and of present state laws requiring compulsory attendance until the age of sixteen . . ."

Prince William, Wythe Outline School Views

Post Times Herald Washington D.C. 11-18-54

RICHMOND, Nov. 17 (AP).—Supervisors of Prince William and Wythe Counties have forwarded to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley copies of their resolutions opposing school integration.

The Wythe board urged that a system of free public schools be maintained under direction and financial support of the State, with each locality having the right to participate in the system or abolish it. The resolution also urged that each locality be allowed to choose from several State-approved plans and the compulsory attendance law be amended to exempt a child whose parents or guardian objects to integration.

Prince William's board said it felt abolition of segregation would result in "irreparable harm" to both races. The resolution said integration is "equally unconstitutional" in that it requires a person against his will and contrary to social concepts to attend an integrated school.

Arlington Issues Fact Sheet On Integration

World Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 11-20-54

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The Board of Education in Arlington, Va., just across the river from the District of Columbia, last week released the first in a series of fact sheets on public school integration.

The five-page report was issued upon advance of the integration committee, which recommended that citizens be informed on every move on integration. The Board did not discuss the sheet but urged all citizens to study it.

About three and a half pages of the pamphlet was devoted to excerpts from the Supreme Court decision on integration, and of provisions from the Virginia constitution on segregation, as well as recent rulings by the Virginia attorney general and the state superintendent of public school instruction on integration.

The one page devoted to enrollment figures disclosed that there were 1,165 Negro pupils enrolled in the five Arlington public schools as of the latter part of September, as compared with 19,350 white students in the 39 schools. The Negro enrollment, therefore, is slightly less than six per cent of the total.

The board further authorized its chairman, Elizabeth Campbell, to present its views on integration at a public hearing to be held in Richmond, Nov. 15.

Mrs. Campbell met Monday night with the 30member committee on integration appointed by the board last June, to work out final details on the county's integration program to be presented at the meeting.

The Richmond hearing will be held by a 32-member commission of members of the general assembly, appointed in August by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley.

Segregation Group To Meet in Virginia

Star P.A.-28
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—State Senator Garland Gray yesterday called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State's school segregation study commission for next Wednesday in the State capitol here.

Senator Gray, from Waverly, declined to say what the Executive Committee might do at the session—its first since the commission adjourned its lengthy public hearing here Monday night.

In other related matters, the Rural Baptist Brotherhood of Greensville County dissented strongly from the Virginia Baptist General Association's resolution that urged Baptists to abide by the court decision.

The strongly pro-segregation resolution reached Gov. Stanley's office today, one day after the State-wide Baptist association went on record in a Norfolk meeting as counseling acceptance of the Supreme Court's verdict.

Greensville County is in the heavily Negro populated southside section of Virginia.

A check of the commission's files showed the government bodies of at least 52 Virginia counties have gone on record against integration.

Virginian assails governor's attitude toward integration

Afro American P. 18

MADISON HEIGHTS, Va. — Robert L. Abbott of this community, last week, addressed an open letter to the Governor of Virginia in which he urged that the governor and his Commission on Public Education be called upon to take a favorable attitude toward school integration.

Baltimore, Md.

The letter, in part, read:

Honorable Thomas B. Stanley

Dear Sir:

This is American Education Week. Some of the things the schools' program should stress are: good health, good citizenship, cooperation between the school and home, and how to get along with others.

Virginia's American Education Week will be climaxed by an open meeting of Commission on Public education in the States Capitol. For what purpose? This Commission of hand picked legislators (all white) is supposed to represent your best brains.

11-11-54

AFTER THE court's decision you called for calmness and promised to work toward "a plan which will be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court." Now you are doing just the opposite.

You are using your face to overthrow the government. The Supreme Court's decision is the law of the land.

Communists are being sent to prison for trying to overthrow the U.S. Government. Did you ever hear of the "Smith Act?" You are teaching our children to try to beat the law, violate the ruling of the highest Court in the land.

— o O o —

WHY HAVE OPEN HEARING? First you said you wanted open hearings to find out how Virginians feel about segregation. Second, you wanted open hearing to evade Supreme Court decision.

Hearings are not necessary for either. Open hearings will be attended, with a few exceptions, only by opponents to the court's decision. Many white citizens who favor compliance with the court's decree are afraid to speak for it because of possible social ostracism.

Many a white person will tell a colored person or groups of colored people his true feelings, but would not dare to make the same expression before whites. Even most colored citizens are afraid to make public expressions of their true opinions for fear of economic sanctions.

Through the years of toil and turmoil many Americans have learned to say in front of the white man, what the white man wants to hear.

— o O o —

PRACTICALLY every colored person depends on the white man in some way and he knows that if he antagonizes the employer, or the banker, etc., he may find himself stranded. So he will sign or say anything to please you.

2) Colored people are not worried about the results of your Commission findings, they know that the decision was unanimously rendered and you and all of your legislators cannot change a word of it.

Next, you say you are having the commission meeting to find ways and means to evade the Supreme Court's decision. To me it is a reflection on the abilities of the legislators you picked, that you must now call on the masses to go to Richmond and help your "Brain Trusters" of prejudice.

— o O o —

MR. GOVERNOR, what you are doing is building up false hope in the minds of the "die hard" prejudiced virginians, some of them would rather their children be ignorant than go to school with colored children.

When this hope is shattered by the final decree, the "sugar-coated" pinn will be harder to swallow. White and colored neighbors once friendly are already eying each other with suspicion.

You are dividing us on a lost cause. You are making it harder for us to accept the inevitable.

What you fear is a myth. Surveys of integrated schools show that the students do not intermarry. Most white virginians were nursed by colored women. They profess to love their "Mammy," their children play with the white children, they get along fine until some adult poisons the white child's mind against the colored.

— o O o —

HOW SOME of the white people can say what they say and act like they do against colored people, then go home and eat their cooking is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. Governor, did it ever occur to you that your salary is partly paid with money from colored taxpayers? Since the colored citizen is helping to feed you, don't you owe him some representation in your acts? Some even voted for you. The tax collector emands money from the colored hand as from the white.

How many would have believed five years ago that colored and whites persons would ride in same day coaches and buses in the South without incident? Five years from now we will laugh at our foolish fears of integration today.

The quality of forbearance is not strained.

Tolerance Stressed at School Talks

Richmond Parley Hears Mrs. Stone And Whitehead

Portland Oregonian 11-16-54

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15 (AP). Two members of the General Assembly today urged Virginia's school segregation study commission to adopt a tolerant approach in trying to work out a new education policy for the State.

Washington Post 11-16-54

Dels. Robert Whitehead, of Nelson County, and Kathryn Stone of Arlington, said any policy should avoid extremes on both sides and adhere to a line giving wide authority at the local level.

New York Times 11-16-54

The two were among the leadoff speakers at a hearing before the 32-member legislative commission created by Gov. Thomas Stanley to wrestle with the problems stemming from the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Some 1500 persons were present in the 4600-seat Mosque Auditorium. There was no segregation and Negro and white groups sat adjacent to each other.

Mrs. Edmund D. Campbell, Arlington County School Board chairman, urged that local school boards be granted considerable autonomy in putting the Supreme Court decision against segregation into effect.

Mrs. Campbell said "we believe that the system of public education in the Commonwealth of Virginia should continue to be maintained and supported and the compulsory school attendance laws of the state should be continued in force."

Whitehead, antiorganization Democratic leader, reiterated his belief that the best course for the state would be a middle-of-the-road policy.

"If we in Virginia adopt a reasonable middle-of-the-road course," said Whitehead, "it is my belief that we can go forward with our school program and reasonably serve the needs of our people, both white and colored.

"If that is done, and leadership on the state and local levels is wise, I believe that for the foreseeable future separate schools will be the rule and mixed schools will be the exception."

Portland Oregonian

Whitehead said the adoption of any educational program should not be without regard for two fundamentals.

Washington Post

"The first is that the State of Virginia as a state owes to its children—all of its children—irrespective of race or color, class or creed and regardless of place of habitation or economic condition, the solemn duty to provide a system of public free schools.

New York Times 11-16-54

"The other fundamental is that the manner in which the public schools shall be operated should be left to the discretion of the local school authorities so that the type of operation wil fit the needs of and be accommodated to the conditions prevailing locally."

At the outset of the hearings at which 143 persons requested time to speak—and which was expected to run into tomorrow—Commission Chairman Garland Gray of Waverly warned the audience that no cheering or clapping would be permitted.

But the rule was quickly broken when Mrs. Stone spoke and some members of the audience applauded after she called for a solution worked out in "the Christian tradition."

She urged the commission to do nothing to upset the traditional public school system and to set its sights on a policy that would provide local jurisdiction for dealing with the school problems.

State Sen. Frank Richeson of Richmond suggested a tripartite school system wherein there would be schools for whites, Negroes and for those who want to mix together."

Richeson said the court decision had hit the South "like an atomic bomb" and that integration at this time would retard the state's progress by 50 years.

Del. George Allen, Jr., of Richmond, said that he had queried a cross-section of 600 citizens and found the majority opposed to integration. Allen suggested a policy whereby school buildings were leased by the localities to non-profit corporations which would then set up rules and regulations for admission.

Allen said he felt private enterprise "can operate anything as efficiently as the state can."

Del. Arthur Richardson of Dinwiddie County said he did not believe "the better minded, more free-thinking colored man wants to integrate." And he added there wouldn't be enough police in Virginia to enforce the decision should an attempt at immediate integration be made.

Washington D.C. 11-11-54

A 32-member commission of State legislators, appointed by Gov. Stanley, will conduct the hearings beginning at 10 a.m. Monday in the Mosque, Richmond, to determine how the State may comply with the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in schools.

Joseph Leverenz, member of the School Board, reported on a recent meeting of the School Board Association and the Virginia Education Association in Richmond, at which the segregation problem was the principal panel subject. He said the concensus of the meeting was that local school boards refrain from taking a position at this time. Mr. Leverenz did suggest, however, that observers be sent.

When his suggestion failed to receive action, Supt. T. C. Williams said after the meeting he planned to attend as an observer. Board Chairman Joseph Everly said individual members might also attend "on their own—they would pay their own expenses."

Alexandria Puts Off Segregation Stand

Washington D.C. Post

Representatives of the Alexandria school department will appear as unofficial observers at a public hearing on segregation scheduled Monday in Richmond, Va.

O. A-22

After receiving a suggestion that either the superintendent or one or more board members be designated as observers, the School Board last night declined to take any formal stand on the

'Get into integrated bar associations,' dean uraes

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND

Minority group lawyers were urged recentiy during a meeting of the Old Dominion Bar Association by George M. Johnson, dean, Howard University School of Law, to participate in an integrated bar association.

Dean Johnson spoke to a semi-annual meeting of the organization at Norfolk, Va.

Said Dr. Johnson:

"There are now 25 states in which all members of the profession in good standing are organized into one "integrated bar."

Sat. 11-20-54

"It is significant in these days when so much concern is being manifested over integration in public education, that integrated bars exist in such states as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky Louisiana. Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

"The regulation of the practice of law is controlled largely by the several states. Each state has its own rules for determining who shall practice within its borders, and for disciplining those authorized to practice.

— o O o —

"WHEN IT is remembered that many of these regulatory and disciplinary matters are under the direct or indirect control of bar associations, it is surprising that more lawyers do not take an active interest in the work of these associations."

"On the other hand, where an integrated bar exists as it does here, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the failure of lawyers in good standing actively to participate in the work of that bar association, would seem to me to require some kind of justification or explanation.

"I do not know how many members of the Old Dominion Bar Association are also active in the affairs of Virginia's integrated bar.

"I do now that members of the Old Dominion Bar Association have played, and, at this very moment are playing vital roles in the formulation and clarification of the American jurisprudence of civil rights.

— o O o —

THIS KNOWLEDGE assures me that you have not assembled here in this semi-annual convention simply because you are happier in racial isolation.

"You know all too well the stultifying effect that racial segregation has had upon colored Americans in every walk of life.

"Patterns of r a c i a l segregation restrict the area of professional activity for colored lawyers. These and similar problems must be met and solved. It may be that the integrated bar of the Commonwealth of Virginia is not an effective medium for the serious discussion and resolution of these problems.

It does not follow, however, that our lawyers should not take a more active part in the work of the integrated bar, especially as it relates to such matters as standards of legal education, discipline of lawyers and the attitude of the public toward lawyers generally.

Desegregated Meeting Favors Segregation

RICHMOND, Va. — In this city of paradoxes, 3,000 Negroes and whites sat side by side last week breaking state Jim Crow laws to listen to marathon arguments — mostly against de-segregation of public schools in Virginia.

The meeting, called by the Governor's All-white 32-man commission to study desegregation of public schools, was left in a state of shocked prostration after Mrs. Clifford B. Chambliss, of Suffolk, a beautiful Negro woman took the stand and calmly told the crowded hearing room:

"I am the mother of seven little mulattoes who can boast of having one of the wealthiest white grandfathers in Nasemond County. I daresay that many Negro women are watching your children tonight as you sit here and listen to all the arguments against integration —you can be assured that you can no longer deceive us. Stop deceiving yourselves."

Two Negro ministers representing the Baptist association of Richmond, Revs. W. L. Ranson and Amos C. Clark, flatly denied an assertion that Negroes in Virginia think segregation would be better for the children of both races.

Another minister, Rev. C. C. Scott, told the commission that "Since the commission was appointed to circonvent the court's decision there is no such thing as appealing to open minds. All we can do is appeal to to open hearts."

In general, most of the long list of clergy, white and Negro who testified stood firm on ending segregation as a principle of Christianity but a white school superintendent bitterly assailed the ministers asking them where they were before May 17. Most of the witnesses favored a continuance of the traditional pattern of segregation.

Virginia Opponents Of Integration Say They're Expanding

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—In Virginia only one organization dedicated to preserving segregation of white and Negro races in the public schools has gained headway in recruiting members since the Supreme Court's school segregation decision last May.

It seeks a legal answer to the problem of maintaining segregation without defying the Nation's highest tribunal.

If there are any secretly-formed vigilante movements—such as in some areas further South—they have not come to light.

The defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties was chartered by the State Corporation Commission October 26. It now has 15 chapters, all but one in the heavily Negro-populated 4th Congressional District. Its membership is said to exceed 2,000.

Membership Outlined.

The membership includes legislators of the area, doctors, lawyers, merchants and school teachers.

"I think the name is accurate of its purposes." said Collins Denny, jr., of Richmond, attorney for the group. Its members, he said, expect to make it a permanent organization aimed at fighting Federal encroachment on States rights. He mentioned as a possible target the Federal government's entrance into education.

"It's going to stay on the broad, legal, public basis," Mr. Denny said. It will be no "1924 style Ku Klux Klan" nor will it be "secret, undercover, devious."

Asked if he thought there might be moves in Virginia by other groups to bring pressure, economic or otherwise, on Negroes and whites who agitate for integration of the Negro and white races in the schools, Mr. Denny answered:

"We may have some of that in Virginia before we are through. But in no sense is this an organization to propagandize a move of that kind."

Plan Kept Secret.

"I believe we could succeed proceeding under present decisions, to effectively maintain segregation," Mr. Denny said.

He refused to disclose the tack his plan takes, pending final decrees from the high court on its decision, but he said there would have to be some changes in the law.

"My own opinion is that the compulsory education law must go," he said.

Asked if the constitutional requirement for State schools would have to go also. He admitted this would be more of a fight, because some localities with smaller Negro percentages would perhaps rather accept integration than do away with the constitutional requirement for State schools.

"But we will not have an instance in Virginia of compelling a child to attend an integrated school, Mr. Denny said.

Va. Hints Open Defiance Of Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The State of Virginia, in its brief filed Monday, hints at open resistance to the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

One of the five cases, in which questions of how and when the court shall order its decision carried out, came from Prince Edward County, Virginia, and the Virginia brief was filed for the school board of that county.

The decision, says the brief, has raised over most of Virginia "the spectre of impending educational chaos." If immediate "amalgamation of the races" is ordered in Price Edward County's public school, "the spectre becomes a reality," the brief adds.

If reasonable time is allowed for the decision to be weighed and alternatives considered "without the heat of the emotion created by unreasonable haste," the brief asserts, the children of Prince Edward County may still go to school. This is a hint that the schools will be closed before they are racially mixed.

Virginia has no plan for complete solution of the problem, the brief states. "We do not foresee a complete solution at any future time," it says.

"Neither court decrees nor executive orders can force in those sections a result so basically opposed by a united majority."

Arlington Unit Takes Race Issue Stand

By Ralph Reikowsky
Staff Reporter

The Arlington County Board yesterday said the State of Virginia should "pursue a course which will continue to preserve states' rights" in the matter of school segregation.

The position taken by the county board was opposed to that taken by the Arlington County School Board, which said Virginia should not attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling on school segregation.

County board member Alvin F. Kimel said the county board's position was the same as that taken by Virginia's Gov. Thoma B. Stanley, who opposes school integration.

Resolution Text

The text of the resolution, offered by George M. Rowzee, follows:

"In view of some apparent misunderstanding concerning the Arlington County Board's position in regard to the hearing held by the Governor's Commission on Public Education in Richmond on November 15, I would like to propose the following motion, which I believe will state clearly the position of the board and its individual members on the question (integration) being studied by the Commission:

"1. That the Commission be urged to pursue a course which will continue to preserve states' rights.

"2. That any plan finally adopted shall be uniform throughout the entire state.

"The purpose of the second part of this motion is to avoid confusion on the part of future residents who contemplate moving into Virginia."

School Board View

During the Richmond hearing, Elizabeth Campbell, chairman of the School Board, speaking for the Board urged the Commission to maintain public education and compulsory school attendance.

Mrs. Campbell also said the Commission should not recommend any move legally inconsistent with the Supreme Court's ruling and urged that local school boards "be given maximum latitude as to the methods to be used to carry out" that ruling.

Rowzee said yesterday the "School Board was not representative of Arlington at the hearing." His motion was seconded by Robert A. Peck.

The county heads yesterday also asked for a survey of traffic on Wilson and Washington blvds. to determine whether the proposed extension of Fairfax drive from Glebe road to Falls Church should have a higher priority in the county's road building program.

The County Recreation Council recommended to the board that the recreation center at 4811 N. 3d st., damaged by fire during Hurricane Hazel, be razed and a new building be constructed on the site. The board asked that the council submit a plan for the proposed building at the board's December 11 meeting.

VA segregation ended

White House reports

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The Eisenhower Administration has ended racial segregation in the Veterans Administration, the White House has announced.

In a final report to President Eisenhower, Harvey Higley, administrator of veterans' affairs, declared that not only has segregation been abolished in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries, but VA experience with the integration of patients "has been most satisfactory."

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, made public an exchange of letters between the President and Mr. Higley. Mr. Eisenhower highly commended Mr. Higley and all who cooperated in eliminating segregation in VA facilities and declared that "Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride" in his accomplishment.

—o O o—

THE TEXT OF President Eisenhower's letter to Mr. Higley follows in part:

"In making the success of your program possible, our people have once again demonstrated their social maturity and their determination to have in America fair play and equal opportunity. In your accomplishment, Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride."

The text of Mr. Higley letter to President Eisenhower follows, in part:

—o O o—

"EXACTLY ONE year ago this month the Veterans Administration, in keeping with your policy to eliminate segregation in all federal activities, launched a concerted program designed to wipe our racial barriers in VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

"It now gives me great pleasure to inform you not only that segregation has been eliminated in all of our hospitals and domiciliaries, but also that our experience with the integration of VA patients has been most satisfactory.

"Although we have moved steadfastly to accomplish this goal, I do want to assure you that the medical well-being of our patients was uppermost in mind at all times and no step was taken that was in any manner detrimental to the health of those for whom we provide care.

—o O o—

"OF THE 166 hospitals and domiciliaries the VA operated a year ago, some degree of segregation existed in 47 stations which were located in nearly half of the 48 states.

"The elimination of segregation in such a comparatively short period of time and with an absolute minimum of untoward incidents is, I feel, a tremendous tribute to the cooperation, understanding and social maturity of all concerned — citizens of the various local communities, outside organizations interested in the matter, our hospital and domiciliary managers and their staffs and, above all, the veteran - patients themselves.

"THE READY acceptance of integration by our patients reflects their recognition that it is proper to provide equality of rights in the hospitalization of sick and disabled veterans of every race, color and creed, just as it was proper for these veterans to share in the defense of our country in time of war.

"It is my hope that this accomplishment within the VA may help to bring at least a little nearer the realization of your long - standing desire for liberty and justice for all."

Marathon Segregation Hearing Lasts Till Midnight in Richmond

Action on Schools Ruling Still Up in Air; Commission Listens for 14 Hours

By Alex R. Preston
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The question of what Virginia is going to do about an adverse Supreme Court decision on public school segregation remained up in the air today after a special commission concluded a marathon hearing last night.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and midnight theological, ideological and anthropological arguments were advanced on the high court's opinion that separate schools for whites and Negroes violate the Federal Constituton.

A weary 32-man legislative commission appointed by Gov. Stanley to find a solution to the problem, wound up the one-day public hearing last night after listening to a full round of arguments.

"Appeal to Open Hearts."

The Rev. C. C. Scott, colored, representing the Baptist Ministers Conference, seemed to put his finger on the key issue when he inserted this comment in the record:

Since the commission itself was appointed to circumvent the court's decision, there is no such thing as appealing to open minds. All we can do is appeal to open hearts."

Both Gov. Stanley and State Senator Garland Gray, chairman of the commission, previously had said they would use every legal means to preserve segregation in the public school system.

Testifying at a late hour, Kenneth H. Hooley of Fairfax County rekindled interest in the proceedings when he said:

"Gentlemen: I urge that you be not moved by those who would hand you an image of Christ imbued with the spirit of Karl Marx."

Then there was the declaration of Mrs. Clifford B. Chambliss, colored, of Suffolk, who opened the eyes of the all-white commission with this statement:

"I am the mother of seven little mulattoes who can boast of having one of the wealthiest white grandfathers in Nansemond County."

She told the Virginia gentry who sat on the commission: "I dare say that many Negro women are watching your children tonight as you sit here and listen to all the arguments against integration—you can be assured that you can no longer deceive us. Stop deceiving yourselves."

Sees "Marxian" Link.

The churches took a buffeting.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Price of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, linked Virginia's insistence on segregation to "Marxian communism." A number of other clergymen—both Negro and white—spoke in behalf of the principle of integration.

School Supt. W. J. Story, jr., of South Norfolk entered this comment into the record:

"I am sorry they (the clergy) came here to ask for integration. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Price did not speak for me."

Mr. Story asked two questions: **Have the churches ended segregation? Have the ministers gone into school classrooms to** learn the problems that would be created by integration?

Amalgamation "Tragic."

"Amalgamation of the races would be tragic to our schools as well as to our Southern life," said Mr. Story. "Amalgamation integration or mongrelization—whatever you call it—is wrong."

A jolt also came from William Stephenson of Newort News—another advocate of the State's segregation policy.

"I heard the ministers speak and got sick on my stomach. Where were they before May 17? Were they deceiving us then or now?"

May 17 is the date the Supreme Court declared that Virginia, among other States, is violating the Constitution by maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes.

The hearing was completed in an atmosphere of restraint. When applause greeted remarks from one side or the other, Chairman Gray quickly gavelled the audience to silence.

There were about 2,000 persons at the hearing.

Stanley Has No Comment On Government's Brief

RICHMOND, Nov. 24 (AP).—Gov. Stanley, T. Justin Moore, counsel for the Prince Edward County School Board, and Spotswood W. Robinson, III of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legal staff, had no comment on the Government segregation brief filed in Washington yesterday.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond listened to a report of the wire story of the brief filed by Attorney General Brownell and said that offhand it sounded "drastic" but seemed to be "about what one might expect" from Mr. Brownell.

Prince Edward County was involved in one of the original school segregation suits filed before the Supreme Court.

Virginia Affairs

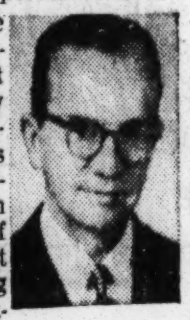
The Negro Speakers Were Eloquent

Post + Times Herald

By Benjamin Muse

THE PUBLIC HEARING of the State Commission on Public Education last Monday in Richmond was an intensely interesting and in many respects reassuring performance.

It was reassuring in that the Richmond policemen assigned to prevent disorder at discussion of the infinitely explosive subject of racial segregation in public schools had nothing to do. The several thousand Virginians in attendance, a majority of whom theoretically were bent on violating or circumventing the law, behaved like eminently law-abiding citizens.



MUSE

The meeting was reassuring, also, in the courage and firmness with which a few white speakers on the side of compliance with the Supreme Court decision expressed their convictions.

Dun. 11-21-54

P. 28

The churches went on record as opposed to segregation, but they made little effort to hold their own in the oratorical melee. One group, representing numerous religious organizations and "a million Virginia Christians," asked for only four minutes of the Commission's time. Altogether, there were approximately 10 hours of speeches.

The intervention of the church was enough, however, to arouse the ire of segregationist speakers. It was visited upon the clergy in terms rarely heard at a public meeting in Virginia.

Washington, D.C.

THE OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN for counties in which Negroes are a majority of the population—who referred incessantly and often fiercely to the wishes of "our people"—were, of course, white. The members of the boards of supervisors and school boards and all the public officials of those counties are white.

Segregationists spoke passionately of Virginia's devotion to the "Plessy Doctrine" of "separate but equal facilities"—as if the "equal" part of that principle had not been completely ignored in this State for 50 years after the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson.

A Negro speaker aptly observed that, had the "Plessy Doctrine" been adhered to, the present crisis would not have arisen.

Some of the white speakers from the Black Belt, like E. W. Goode, of Surry, brought home with thought-provoking earnestness the gravity of the problem in that area—regardless of the "rightness or wrongness" of segregation.

IN THIS SITUATION, the Negro speakers found themselves the chief advocates of respect for law. They rose eloquently to the occasion. Learned authorities were quoted, from Diogenes to Warren.

The Negro spokesmen were a select group, fluent and polished—evidently of a higher cultural level than many of the white speakers. This circumstance itself became a part of the evening's argument.

Collins Denny, the attorney representing the recently organized "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties," pointed to the erudition displayed by the Negro speakers as evidence of the "excellence" of the education provided by Virginia's present segregated Negro schools.

Other segregationists had argued that segregation was imperative because of the low cultural level of Virginia's Negroes.

The Negro representatives were uncompromising and unrealistic advocates of immediate and sweeping desegregation.. Most of them were discreetly respectful—but not all.

THE SUAVE AND LEARNED representative of the Negro bar association, W. Hale Thompson, mildly ridiculed the cultural shortcomings of some of the white speakers. He wondered, for instance, what a previous speaker knew about Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

Thompson also referred to the threat of some white officials from predominantly Negro counties to stop all appropriations for public schools if segregation is ended. This, they said, would impose a hardship mainly on the Negroes, because they could not afford to send their children to private schools.

Thompson countered with the prediction that the Negroes in those counties would vote in sufficient numbers to decide themselves what taxes would be levied and how public funds would be allocated.

Innumerable petitions and resolutions from organizations of many descriptions were presented to the Commission, opposing any change in the present system of segregated schools.

EDUCATION 1954

WASHINGTON D.C. PROGRAM

Capital Program Almost Perfect

Courier Sat. 11-6-54 Pittsburgh, Pa

Ratcliffe, Rivera Say 60 Per Cent of District's School Children Integrated

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

WASHINGTON — The hand of President Eisenhower—an iron fist in a velvet glove—is the potent force behind the well-oiled machinery now shaping up a near-perfect public school desegregation program in once jim-crow-crazy District of Columbia.

Even the staunchest of Democrats admit that Ike pressed the button that started the machinery rolling.

And, it's rolling—and at a fast clip, too!

* * *

THE WHEELS of integration were not turning quite fast enough at the outset to suit the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and protests from this national civil rights body resulted in the Board of Education speeding up its anti-segregation program.

At the very beginning, School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning issued a statement saying he thought it better to put off school integration in the Nation's Capital until the Supreme Court saw fit to hand down its final ruling.

However, he had said "We will be prepared" when the District of Columbia Board of Education began wondering what would happen should the Supreme Court outlaw segregated schools.

* * *

WHEN CORNING suggested that a desegregation program in Washington be held up, he didn't know that President Eisenhower had contacted the District Commissioners and expressed hope that the District of Columbia serve as a model for the rest of the Nation in wiping out segregated schools.

Superintendent Corning is a wise man—and he changed his mind after learning of President Eisenhower's desire.

Machinery for public school desegregation here in the nation's capital went into action one day after the Supreme Court ruled out racially segregated schools.

With the President's words still ringing in its ears, the District decided not to wait for the Court's arguments (Dec. 6) on the method and timing of integration.

* * *

THE DISTRICT Corporation Counsel had advised the school board that further hearings before the Supreme Court would be "moot" and that the high court's May 17 decision voided all statutes requiring separate schools by race.

And so, the District of Columbia—like Baltimore and little Morgantown, W. Va.—is serving as a model for the rest of the South.

The dual school system in the District of Columbia went out of the window Sept. 13—and without too much fanfare.

The early success of this changeover, and the cries for a speedier integration program from the NAACP and other pressure groups, prompted School Superintendent Corning to accelerate his desegregation policy just one week after the opening of public schools.

And, because of the speed-up, the picture changes day by day, fast approaching a near-perfect policy of school integration.

* * *

STUDENT ENROLLMENT in the District now is about sixty per cent Negro and forty per cent white. On Sept. 14, this year, a total of 99,946 children had enrolled in the schools and by Oct. 7, this year, the enrollment had jumped to a total of 105,518. Out of the total of 3,620 teachers in the public schools and the two city teacher colleges, 1,677 are white and 1,943 Negro.

During the first week of enrollment, school board officials revealed that 111 of the District's 161 schools had been integrated and that thirty-seven of the schools had mixed faculties. The accelerated policy adopted after the first week of school has given this picture a better flavor of integration week by week.

The original plan for Washington, after Mr. Eisenhower had asked for full integration, called for a one-year, step-by-step process. It was a gradual and somewhat optional plan.

* * *

WHEN CORNING presented this blueprint, it was adopted by the Board, 7 to 1.

Opposition came from ever alert Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, one of the three Negro board members. She demanded "full scale" integration at the opening of schools last September and called Corning's plan a "gradual approach" to desegregation.

Since that time, several white groups have branded Mrs. Butcher a "reporter" for the NAACP and two white organizations demanded that she resign her position as member of the board. One of the organizations was the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Under the "gradual" integration plan as first introduced to the schools last September, boundaries were redrawn for all schools without regard to race in order that children could attend school buildings nearest their homes.

* * *

THE NEW DISTRICT zones last September, however, applied only to pupils new to Washington schools and to children who had moved from one section of the city to another.

In addition to this, over 3,000 colored pupils were transferred from overcrowded schools that had been occupied by Negroes to formerly all-white schools which had plenty of empty seats.

This "gradual" program also saw the Board employing an additional 250 teachers who were assigned to classrooms regardless of race—and some veteran Negro teachers were moved from overcrowded schools to other buildings to instruct mixed classes.

* * *

MRS. BUTCHER, as a member of the Board, had objected to this slow process of integrating and contended that the new school zoning plan should become effective immediately.

She insisted that children should attend the school within their district no matter what their race.

At present, options are being taken up in the elementary grades. It is estimated that 2,300 children will make a change. School administrators told the Courier that little difficulty is anticipated in making the shift.

Under the terms of this latest Corning move the child who lives within the new zone, or school boundary, has top priority. If, for example, he wishes to transfer to the school in his zone and the particular class is crowded, he can "bump" a child who is illegally attending the school.

* * *

IN MAKING the shift at the high school level there was enough room and so-called "bumping" was not necessary.

All of the pupils wishing to transfer on the junior high school level were permitted to do so with the exception of seventy-three who wanted to move to the Eastern High School. Eastern has both junior and senior units but lacked a dual set-up for shops.

All of the high schools are integrated with the exception of the Woodrow Wilson High School which is located in the highly restricted wealthy residential section.

* * *

EUGENE DAVIDSON, director of the District Branch of the NAACP, said the latest Corning plan "got to be the NAACP plan." He said they have put a lot of our ideas into effect and it's going fairly well now.

Mr. Davidson said "we will never be satisfied until we get complete integration and we still don't like this bumping, but we are gratified with the acceleration of the over-all program."

Washington headquarters of the NAACP protested to the board, calling for a complete integration policy.

Superintendent Corning stepped up his plan for integration the second week after the opening of schools by giving high school students the opportunity to decide whether they would remain in the school they were attending or transfer to the school in their newly zoned district.

* * *

THE BOARD was to have determined in October of this year just when the new boundaries can be made effective for all elementary and junior high school pupils.

The present option plan now being used by the board permits pupils to stay in their old building unless the school is overcrowded.

While the NAACP was pounding at the Board for a complete and speeded-up integration calendar, an all-white group, the Federation of Citizens Association, was knocking the board over the head with a Federal suit claiming that the District of Columbia should have waited until a final decision is handed down by the Supreme Court before trying any form of integration.

District Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut ruled against the association, saying the Supreme Court had ruled school segregation unconstitutional.

* * *

AFTER IT HAD been decided that Washington's schools would be desegregated, Superintendent Corning and his staff went to work to acquaint the public and teachers with the approaching changeover. Seminars were held and experts on human relations were sought out for lectures.

Even a handbook on integration for teachers was published and distributed.

The District already had been conditioned somewhat by the Catholic and Episcopal schools which have been enrolling colored pupils since 1952.

* * *

LAST SCHOOL YEAR, with segregation in full force, many all-Negro public schools were overcrowded while most of the all-white school buildings had seats to spare, largely because of the increasing Negro population in the District and the movement of rich and middle-class whites to the nearby suburbs of Virginia and Maryland.

While wiping out overcrowded conditions in so-called all-Negro schools, the integration move also did away with separate administrations that governed white schools and Negro schools.

Negro teachers as well as colored supervisors and officials became a part of the integrated setup and, although the board appears to be making a great effort to integrate teachers and other officials without regard to race or color, there have been some recent rumors that white teachers were placed in top positions over one or two Negro teachers who were reported better qualified for the jobs.

* * *

A FIVE-POINT anti-discrimination plan to govern schools in the District was drawn up shortly after the Supreme Court decision was handed down. The five-point policy said:

1—All appointments, transfers, preferments, promotions and ratings of officers and employes of the board shall be predicated solely upon merit and not upon race or color.

2—No pupil shall be favored or discriminated against because of race or color.

3—No exceptions will be made for reasons of race when school boundaries are reorganized.

4—Records of pupils and school personnel will be kept without reference to race. (Note—This decision was later reversed, stemming from the fact that the District of Columbia requires a racial count of students for census purposes.)

5—The maximum efficient use shall be made of all physical facilities without regard to race or color.

When Superintendent Corning presented his initial plan for gradual integration, Robert R. Faulkner, a member of the board, submitted a desegregation blueprint of his own. He proposed establishing three sets of schools in areas where Negro and white populations are about equal. He recommended one exclusively white school, one exclusively Negro and the third would have complete integration of faculty and students. In other words, the students could make their own selection. But, Mr. Faulkner's plan was tabled.

• • •

NO MOVE has been made to merge the all-white Parents and Teachers group with the all-Negro P-TA, but the white group has removed its racial barriers. The colored group never has restricted whites.

Opening of schools here on a desegregated basis found the racial breakdown varying throughout the city. In heavy Negro districts, white pupils were in the minority, and in heavily populated white districts only a few Negro students were enrolled. In most cases, the same ratio was found on the teacher level.

The two District-operated teachers colleges, Wilson (formerly all-white) and Miner, formerly for Negroes only, are now geared for integration. Some Negroes have enrolled in Wilson but no whites have enrolled at Miner.

The two colleges will be merged next year, taking over one of the larger high school buildings.

• • •

ALTHOUGH disturbances and flareups did find their way here, following on the heels of the Bowles-inspired demonstrations in Milford, Del., and Baltimore, it must be pointed out here that most teachers sought to create racial understanding in their classes during the first week of school.

When hoodlums and some over-eager parents did stage demonstrations and seek to keep children from attending the schools, District police were ready. The disturbances died after police officials made it known that they meant business.

Indications are that President Eisenhower's wishes will be fulfilled, making Washington a model for the rest of the South.

W. Va. School

275 Strike To Protest Integration

WHITE SUIPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. Sept. 13 (AP.)—About 275 of White Sulphur Springs High School's 430 students went on strike today in protest against integration of Negro students into the school.

The boys and girls began parading through the streets about 730 a. m.

The students were reportedly demanding that 23 Negro students at the school be returned to Bolling High School in Lewisburg—the Negro high school before students were integrated under a State-wide order last week.

County School Superintendent D. D. Harrah and the Board of Education met with delegations of parents from White Sulphur Springs, Rupert and other towns in the county.

Harrah's office said about 200 persons were jammed into the board's meeting room.

School officials had reported earlier that the transition from segregated schools was expected to be "smooth and calm." The county's first trouble came last week when the combined elementary and high school at Rupert was picketed.

State police were reported cruising around the city here today to preserve order.

Stiller Wins Race

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13 (AP.)—Alfred Stiller, 1948 Olympic star from Chicago, yesterday won the ninth annual George Wuchter Memorial 50-mile bicycle race.

Nu to Visit Red China

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 13 (AP.)—Premier U. Nu will visit Communist China in December, it was officially announced today.

Picket Signs Disappear

'Rebels' Quit as Judge Gets Tough

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Writer)

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—A Circuit Court judge labeled a "strike" against integration at the Annabelle County School as a "rebellion" against the Government and warned protesting white parents that "if necessary, I will fill the jail until your feet are sticking out of the windows."

Circuit Court Judge J. Harper Meredith issued the statement here last week as he announced an injunction restraining picketing parents, most of whom were white mothers, from interfering with school operations, from molesting anyone entering or leaving it, and from threatening any pupil, teacher or principal.

Following the important decision, protesting white parents threw away their picket signs and went back to their mining home towns. Then, Negro and white pupils rode the same bus and resumed attending classes together at Annabelle.

* * *

USING SHARP language the jurist asserted, "In this case, the sovereign (the State) is being attacked by a group of citizens. It amounts to rebellion . . . a form of rebellion.

"They are attempting to prevent, if they can prevent one school from operating, they can close all schools, and picket the city building or the county jail.

"It is the duty of the court," Judge Meredith continued, "as an arm of the government to see that government property is respected. It is a serious thing for a group of citizens to take over government property. That is what started the Civil War.

"The time to stop it is when it starts."

The judge added that such a rebellion "cannot be tolerated" and declared, "It cannot continue and I won't permit it to continue."

Say State Has Adopted 'Wait and See' Policy

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The true picture of the school desegregation program in the state of West Virginia is far from being an ugly sight.

It is more than the screaming headlines pointing up near-violence in the southeastern corner of the state and the short-lived "strike" in a little mining town a few miles from friendly Fairmont.

The border state of West Virginia offers a favorable picture on its over-all school integration scene despite political implications that are bound to exist . . . the hesitancy on the part of state officials to hand down a forceful ultimatum to county school boards and the loop holes in the U. S. Supreme Court decision that result in delaying tactics.

On the state level, West Virginia—the state of beautiful mountains and valleys—can take a pat on the back for having done a near-perfect job. All the tax-supported colleges and the university are fully integrated including once all-Negro West Virginia State College, ten miles out of Charleston.

* * *

INTEGRATION in reverse is moving at full speed and without a hitch on the scenic campus of West Virginia State. To date, the college has enrolled approximately seventy-five white students in day classes and more than 100 in evening classes.

West Virginia state now has the appearance of an above-the-border college, what with colored and white students moving throughout the buildings and across the campus together, and with Negro and white young men drilling side by side in the ROTC and on the gridiron.

Although the present situation at WVS is setting a pattern for more reluctant states in the South, a picture equally as attractive is found at formerly all-white West Virginia University in Morgantown of Monongalia County, just a stone's throw from the Pennsylvania line.

More than 100 Negroes are enrolled in the undergraduate and graduate departments of the university, and the public school system is completely integrated, including Negro teachers and the bus system.

NEGROES ALSO are attending two theatres in Morgantown without having to occupy balcony seats.

The success of Morgantown's complete integrated program can be traced to two important factors: (1) influence of the university which has been enrolling Negroes on the graduate level for several years, and (2) the small Negro population.

Integration on the grade school level in the state is progressing. West Virginia is composed of fifty-five counties, but only seventeen boast an appreciable Negro population.

Biggest fault found in the State of West Virgina is the hands-off, buck-passing policy taken by state governmental officials in handling the grade school integration program. The state operates on a county system, with each county having almost full power to operate its educational program.

* * *

WITH THIS pattern of operation, the state found it very easy to wash its hands of the matter and leave the decision of integration up to officials of each county. It was pointed out, however, that the state pays the basic salary to all teachers and, if for no other reason, could have handed down an ultimatum calling for complete integration throughout the state on the grade school level.

Labor, too, plays an important role in this integration program in West Virginia. Labor is the boss in the state and an endorsement by labor the board, James H. Rowland, a Negro, of Beckley, put up a strong fight for complete integration in the state supported colleges and university . . . and he won his battle.

* * *

ODDLY ENOUGH, the segregation law in West Virginia has been violated in some remote areas of the state for many years. Long before the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its momentous decision, a few Negroes were attending so-called white schools because the counties involved didn't have the money to set up a separate school for one or two colored children.

Screaming headlines have told the world of the two trouble spots in the state where whites protested Negroes attending so-called white schools, but no headlines have told of the role the National Association for the Advanceemnt of Colored People played, and is still playing, in preventing violence in the troubled areas.

The veteran trouble-shooter and state president of the NAACP, 78-year-old Atty. T. G. Nutter of Charleston, has been the general, so to speak, of the entire state.

* * *

HIS ADVICE and consultation prevented bloodshed in White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, and in the mining town of Four States, near Fairmont in Marion County.

An important factor in this entire situation is the lack of fear on the part of colored parents and their children. Negro mothers in a few areas have braved threats and carried their children to once all-white schools . . and the children have been just as fearless.

Before Negro children were turned back to an all-Negro school in Greenbrier County, and before the school strike was wiped out in little Four States, Negro parents were ready for any type of action.

All the time, they were receiving expert advice from the NAACP and peace-loving white citizens. Daily papers throughout the state have condemned every outburst and leading white citizens have come out opposing segregation and violence. The NAACP cautioned Negroes against resorting to violence. They were told to let the whites fight among themselves.

The most forceful decision in the entire state was made by Circuit Judge J. Harper Meredith of Fairmont. When the County Board of Education finally took out an injunction against white parents on strike at the Annabelle School, Judge Meredith ordered the strikers to return to their homes and warned that he would fill the jail until their feet stuck out of the

windows if they made another effort to close the school.

* * *

WHILE THE strike was going on at Annabelle, Negro pupils were attending other formerly all-white schools in nearby Fairmont and Marion County.

Big question during this change-over period is: "What happens to the Negro teacher?" This question, which must be answered eventually, is causing a silent fear to creep over the state.

If Morgantown can be used as an example, the situation shouldn't be too alarming. The complete change-over in Morgantown found nine of the fourteen Negro teachers being placed in former all-white schools. Eight of the fourteen retained were veteran teachers, holders of continuing contracts, and one was a probationary teacher. Five other probationary Negro teachers were not placed. A teacher in West Virginia must teach three years before receiving a permanent or continuing contract. During the first three years of service they are known as probationary teachers.

It should be pointed out here that while there is a shortage of white teachers, there is no shortage of Negro teachers. The State of West Virginia at present is employing 1,200 emergency white teachers. These teachers are not fully qualified but they were pressed into service because of the shortage.

Needless to say, Catholic schools throughout the state were among the first to set up an integrated program.

* * *

ON THE grade school level in West Virgina, a breakdown shows that twenty-five counties are making efforts to end classroom segregation. Twelve counties, many of them with sparse Negro population, have completely integrated colored and white pupils. And thirteen others with few Negro children have partially desegregated.

Integration now ranges from one Negro girl in Weston (Lewis County), to 275 colored pupils in Monongalia County, site of West Virginia University.

Eleven counties in West Virginia have no Negro children.

What has happened in most counties is this: Officials of the county board of education announced that all schools, Negro and white, would operate as usual, but that Negroes could enroll in schools nearest their home. So what happened? Some colored kids enrolled in white schools and some enrolled in Negro schools.

* * *

IN THE case of Charleston, the caiptal city, one Negro boy did attend summer classes in one of the white schools, but a few days before the fall season was ushered in the board rescinded its action, announcing that Negroes should go to Negro schools and whites to white schools.

An NAACP source said trouble flared in Greenbrier County because Negro high school football stars would have replaced white players at the White Sulphur Springs white school.

It was a different picture in Fairmont. Many of the stars a all-Negro Dunbar High had planned to enroll in a former white school, but returned to Dunbar when county officials ruled that the Negro players would not be eligible for the team for one year.

Despite the progress noted throughout the state, it is obvious that most of the state and county officials are taking a "wait and see" attitude.

"Wait and see" what the U. S. Supreme Court does after the Dec. 6 hearing.

EDUCATION 1954

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

Governors Unimpressed

Johns Bombshell For Segregation Vote Proves Dud

Herald P. 1
Miami, Fla.
Fri. 11-12-54

By JOHN McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

BOCA RATON—A politically delicate segregation bombshell dropped by Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns at the opening session of the southern governors conference here Thursday

Dade county state attorney, see Page 1-B.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

IT'S UNFAIR said George Brautigam in Tallahassee as he went in to have a talk with Leonard Pepper, executive assistant to Acting Gov. Charley Johns. For the story on the new

apparently proved a dud.

A poll by newspapermen of governors assembled indicated they felt the Johns proposal for a special national referendum to vote on segregation was "inappropriate" and should be dropped. However, the highly controversial question appears headed for some kind of a showdown at this meeting.

Johns told reporters he will introduce his proposal in the form of a resolution. This action is expected Friday morning.

The acting governor jolted the opening session of the three-day governors conference by bringing segregation to a head. His talk had been billed as a welcoming address by the host governor. It came as a complete surprise to governors and top officials assembled here from nearly all the southern states and several other states.

Most of the governors polled said "No comment" when asked for an opinion. But many admitted privately they were unhappy that Johns was attempting to bring segregation into their formal discussions.

Johns offered a double-barreled suggestion designed to retain the status quo of "equal but separate" schools for Whites and Negroes in the South. In either case, an amendment would be required to the federal Constitution. Such action would circumvent the ruling by the United States Supreme court which ordered segregation abolished in schools.

Johns suggested the governors request President Eisenhower to immediately call a special session of Congress to consider the question and then submit it to a vote of the citizens of the 48 states.

As an alternative, Johns suggested the governors call their individual legislatures into special session to petition Congress for such a constitutional change.

"I feel that in doing this, we, as the governors of the sovereign states of America, will be facing up to our responsibilities and that the President of the United States and the national Congress should do likewise."

Johns said, "I strongly urge you governors to take action at this conference on the important question of segregation."

The Johns proposal overshadowed the formal routine discussions planned for opening day.

The governors went through the motions of discussing ways and means of improving mental health and education for the South—but the big question of segregation remained the paramount topic as governors talked quietly privately and off-the-record in the lavish lobbies of the swank Boca Raton Club, site of the conference. There appeared little chance of it getting a favorable vote from the nine-member resolutions committee headed by Texas Gov. Allan Shivers.

The committee will act on resolutions Friday and Saturday, then bring them before the governors in executive session Saturday afternoon. Indications were the Johns resolution either will be tabled—no action taken—or be disapproved.

Even Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, the South's most outspoken proponent of segregation "as is," said he could see little hope of any positive results from the Johns suggestion. He said it was extremely unlikely that President Eisenhower could be influenced to take such action as Johns proposed. And as for the individual states calling a special legislative session, he said his own state of Georgia will meet in regular session in January and would undoubtedly take a firm stand for preservation of segregation.

"You can't make the people do what they don't want to do simply by judicial decree unless you want to be a nation like Russia or Germany under Hitler," Talmadge said.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi said he would "like to see it" when asked how he felt about putting the segregation question to a national referendum.

Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, declining to comment, said he had not had adequate time to analyze the Johns proposal. However, Byrnes is a close friend of President Eisenhower and observers here doubt whether he would attempt to pressure the President for a special session.

Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia expressed doubt that the Johns proposal would get a favorable vote from the resolutions committee. But he declined comment on the over-all proposal.

Florida's Gov.-Elect LeRoy Collins sat in on the functions and was named by conference chairman, Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, as a member of the resolutions committee. Collins, too, declined comment on the Johns proposal, saying he felt it would be out of order for him, as a guest, to express himself.

Collins and Johns, bitter political enemies from the campaign days of last spring, posed together for photographers and shook hands.

And the first act of Johns, as he began his welcoming address, was to introduce Collins and ask the governors to give Florida's next chief executive a "big hand." They did.

Friday's session will be highlighted by introduction of the Johns resolution and discussion of a network of highways linking the southern states.

A total of 13 governors and at least three governors-elect are here for the conference.

Governors included Murray of Oklahoma, Talmadge of Georgia, McKeldin of Maryland, Byrnes of South Carolina, Wetherby of Kentucky, Clement of Tennessee, Kennon of Louisiana, White of Mississippi, Cherry of Arkansas, Shivers of Texas, Marland of West Virginia and Johns of Florida.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia will arrive Friday.

Besides Collins, governors-elect here included James E. Folson of Alabama and George B. Timberman of South Carolina.

Governor Asks Segregation Poll

Inquirer
Fri. 11-12-54

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 11 (UP).—Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida asked the Southern Governors Conference today to request President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to consider putting the segregation question before the voters.

The proposal met a cool reaction. Most seemed to feel that John's suggestion was inappropriate. The Governors had expressly said they did not want to take up the segregation question at the current meeting. P. 13

Johns, who will be succeeded in January by Gov.-elect Leroy Collins, as an alternative, proposed that each Southern State call its own special legislative session to petition Congress for the enactment of constitutional changes to provide equal but separate facilities in the various chool systems.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last May 17 that public school segregation was unlawful. New hearings have been set beginning Dec. 6 after which specific decrees will be handed down as to how and when the decision shall be enforced.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, one of the South's strongest segregationists, said his State would "go it alone," if necessary, to keep up the race barriers in its schools. He criticized "faint-hearted" fellow governors who failed to adopt his proposed resolution at lest year's session.

MOVE ENVISIONS SEPARATE, EQUAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Southern Governors Hear Basic Law Change Asked

By HENDRIX CHANDLER

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—The explosive school segregation issue was touched off at the very outset of the Southern Governors Conference today when acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida proposed a constitutional amendment to allow the states to maintain separate but equal public schools for the races. P. 1

After outlining his proposal in a welcome address to the governors and the governors-elect of 13 southern states, Johns announced he would press for an immediate vote on the resolution tomorrow.

But Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, the conference chairman, told newsmen he would have to rule any such attempt for an immediate vote out of order and refer the resolution to the resolutions committee, which reports Saturday.

Fri. 11-12-54

Would Ask Special Session

Johns apparently caught his fellow governors by surprise when he proposed that President Eisenhower be asked to call a special session of Congress immediately to submit a consitutional amendment which would allow the states to maintain their separate but equal public schools.

He said that in the alternative the southern governors should call special sessions of their legislatures to petition for enactment of such a constitutional change.

Most governors interviewed here prior to the conference opening said they thought each state should decide for itself what course it should pursue in meeting the U.S. Supreme Court edict of May 17 that segregated public schools must go.

The subject wasn't on the conference agenda and many of the governors expressed hope privately that the touchy issue wouldn't be brought up.

Sees Turmoil, Confusion

Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas was appointed to head up the resolutions committee, which normally would consider such a proposal.

Johns told the governors the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools has created turmoil and confusion not only in the Southland but also from Maine to California.

"The question of whether or not our schools shall be segregated is by far too great an issue to rest upon a judicial opinion of only nine men, particularly when there is a

constitutional method by which the people themselves can be permitted to speak," Johns said.

Two Agree in Principle

Two governors, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia and Hugh White of Mississippi, said they agreed in principle with Johns' resolution but expressed doubt that President Eisenhower would do anything about such a suggestion.

Talmadge said:

"I am sure that the General Assembly of Georgia would be glad to adopt such a resolution by an overwhelming majority. I do not believe the President will call a special session of Congress because he is rather proud of what he has been able to do to break down segregation laws.

"I think the resolution reflects the views of practically every governor in the conference, but I do not know how realistic it is."

White said he would be glad to submit such a proposal to the Mississippi Legislature when the next one is held.

Southern governors fail to take segregation action

Jump Birmingham, Ala.

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13—(AP)—The Southern Governors Conference resolutions committee Saturday rejected a proposal for a constitutional amendment to maintain separate but equal school facilities for the races.

Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida, who proposed the resolution, said he would make no further efforts to bring up the question. P. 12

Adjourned the three-day conference without taking any formal action on the U. S. Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregated public schools. Rec. 11-13-54

The governors elected Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby of Kentucky chairman and adjourned.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, a member of the resolutions committee, handed newsmen a statement in which he said it was his opinion that it was the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme Court decree regardless of his own opinion of the case.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of law and order," McKeldin said.

The Maryland governor said the proper procedure was for the states to file briefs with the Supreme Court and make oral arguments at a hearing set for Dec. 6 on how and when desegregation should be ordered into effect.

Johns had appealed to the resolutions committee not to let the conference adjourn without taking some action on the segregation matter.

AN INDUSTRIAL research organization reported to the conference the South has an opportunity for even greater industrial expansion in the next 20 years provided it gets alert and aggressive leadership.

The Southern Assn. of Science and Industry, Inc., Atlanta, said increased purchasing power of the South had attracted more new plants and industrial facilities than any other one factor, and that the South's industrial and consumer markets would undoubtedly be a vital factor in industrial expansion through 1975.

Some fields for which the organization saw prospects for substantial increase were textile products, farm products, steel plants, forestry products and industrial chemicals.

The report also noted there would be a sharp increase in the need for recreational facilities and services in the South.

EDUCATION 1954

ALABAMA

NAACP

Schools Chief Given Petition Urging Segregation End Here

Advertiser Montgomery

The Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has submitted a 12-point program to Superintendent of Schools Clarence M. Dannelly urging that schools here be placed on a non-segregated basis.

Dr. Dannelly was out of town yesterday and could not be reached for comment, but his answer to previous attempts to end segregation has been that such action would violate the Constitution of Alabama despite the ruling by the U.S. Surpreme Court.

E. N. Nixon, chairman of the education committee of the local NAACP, also said the group filed a petition in September requesting an audience with the county school board, but that they had received no information about it since.

"We are ready and willing to work with you in making and facilitating plans for compliance with the historic decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," the NAACP official said, adding that "it is our desire that this can be done with as little friction as possible."

Advertiser

The letter requesting an audience with the school board followed an attempt last mont to enroll 23 Negro children at a new white grammar school—William Harris—on the outskirts of South Montgomery. School officials turned down the proposal on grounds that these Negro children lived in a different school zone.

Mont. Adv.

12-Point Program

In the 12-point list of resolutions urging that separate school facilities of the races be abolished, the NAACP said it was convinced rschools."

The group promised to oppose vigorously attempts to "gerrymander" 'school districts to maintain segregated classrooms, and said school officials should take the lead in working out ways of complying with the high court's decision.

Under the Flag— With the American flag hanging limply by their sides, speakers of the National Association for the Advancement of White People exhort Milford (Del.) whites to join in the campaign against the integration of schools.—INP Photo.

NAAWP Prexy— Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which is out to flout the dictates of the U. S. Supreme Court. Bowles is one of the spearheads in the campaign to end the desegregation of public schools.—INP Photo.

Demand 'Protection' for Pupils

NAACP Goes to Court Over Milford Oyster

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 10-9-54 p-1

MILFORD, Del.—Crack mechanics of the NAACP were hard at work this week attempting to repair the ailing motor of the integration express which conked out last week in Milford, Del.

The express rolled to an unscheduled stop here when the Milford School Board, in direct opposition to the U. S. Supreme Court, ruled to bar eleven Negro pupils from the tenth grade of Milford High School.

Chief mechanic Wagner D. Jackson, president of Wilmington's NAACP, termed the failure "shameful and sickening." He called the Milford School Board's action a "surrender to the illegal action of a lawless mob."

* * *

IN THE meantime, parents of ten of the children ousted from Milford High School, filed suit in Chancery Court in Georgetown, Del., Saturday, demanding restoration of the pupils to classes.

The action, which demanded a preliminary injunction against the Milford School Board was lodged before Vice Chancellor William Marvel, who set Oct. 12 as the date for arguments on the petition.

The suit was presented by Atty. Louis J. Redding.

Redding pointed out in the petition that the children of his clients would be inconvenienced and demanded that the pupils be given protection from "any acts of violence, intimidation or coercion." On Saturday, the State Board of Public Instruction had ordered the children to report to classes in Dover and in Georgetown.

Courier

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S decision meant that the eleven Negro pupils were temporarily without a classroom.

After bowing to a boycott of the school by white pupils the board had to figure out a way to send the deposed pupils twenty-odd miles away to an all-Negro high school in Dover, Del.

Sat 10-9-54

However, before this action could be taken the board also had to figure out a way to provide transportation to Dover for the Negro children.

Edmund F. Steiner, president of the Milford School Board, after announcing the segregation decision called upon Milford whites to end their boycott and to return pupils back to the school.

OUT OF 1,562 students, approximately 85 per cent had absented themselves from classes.

Representing the NAACP's newest foe, the National Association for the Advancement of White People, William B. Bowles hailed the Milford incident as "a great victory." He said, "our fight is just beginning."

In the meantime, the Milford hate virus spread into four other Sussex County schools in a manner which hinted at an organized campaign against racial integration in Delaware schools.

* * *

CLASSES WERE suspended last week at Millsboro, Gunboro, Ellendale, and Lincoln, as whites stayed away from the schools in droves, protesting the Milford integration move.

The original Milford school board had quit in a huff over a dispute with the State Board of Education.

A new school board was sworn in on Thursday and immediately announced its intentions. It also asked the state to take over responsibility for the "future education" of the Negro students.

* * *

THE BOARD said that it had "decided in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole to remove the eleven Negro students."

One Milfordian commented wryly, "and Milford's Negro citizens have to pay taxes to support the very schools which discriminate against their children."

EDUCATION 1954 MISSISSIPPI NAACP

Miss. NAACP Will Boycott White Foes of 'Civil Rights'

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13—The Mississippi Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has served notice on the white "Citizens Councils" that exertion of economic pressure is a "two-way street."

One of the steps announced by the councils composed of "white males dedicated to the preservation of segregation" is the application of economic pressure on Negroes who would attempt integration of the public schools or seek to break down segregation in other categories.

Meeting in their ninth annual convention here, the state NAACP announced plans to "mobilize our resources to meet any threat to the economic welfare of our people."

That announcement was made in disclosing that certain banks and officials of companies selling various products have threatened to withhold credit from colored people who seek their civil rights." The conference also charged that "some of these officials have threatened the discharge of Negro employes who are working for full citizenship."

"We shall carefully list the names of all companies whose top officials use threats or intimidation to halt the advance of civil rights," the conference announced. "With the help of our branches throughout the country and our many friends and sympathizers, we shall work for a rigid boycott of the products or services sold by these companies inside and outside of Mississippi.

"We shall also send the names of the individuals to our national office for a determination of whether or not there have been violations of federal laws in such cases," the announcement revealed.

With reference to the organization of the "Citizens Councils" the NAACP group said:

"We abhor efforts of certain persons and groups, including the Citizens Councils and their ilk, to thwart and rebel against a decision by our highest federal judiciary by striking and demonstrating against our national laws. We loathe those cowards who slink in the background instigating, aiding and abetting this infamous rebellion.

"We urge federal, state and local governments to investigate these illegal acts," the conference action said.

Announcing it will fight for full and immediate educational integration at all levels, including the colleges, the council expressed opposition to a constitutional amendment, to be voted on Dec. 21, under which the legislature, as a last resort, would be authorized to abolish public schools to prevent integration.

"We deplore and condemn the referendum authorized by the legislature, and endorsed by Gov. Hugh White, which, if approved by the electorate, would give the legislature power to abolish public school education," the NAACP said. "We call on voters of Mississippi to defeat this proposal because it is corrupt, unethical and an obnoxious reflection upon the dignity and integrity of our officials who have taken an oath to uphold the law of the land."

It also characterized the recently ratified constitutional amendment increasing educational requirements of qualified electors as "a simple-minded attempt to get around the requirement of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States." The NAACP revealed it will challenge constitutionality of the amendment, which would largely affect Negroes, in the federal courts.

Insisting that "there should be integration at all lvels," the NAACP said it is "ready to sit in conference with school boards and discuss the implementation of the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court on a peaceful basis in the spirit of the American creed of fair play and equal justice to all."

With only 22,000 Mississippi Negroes now qualified electors, the association said it will make "voter registration" a major project.

The new constitutional amendment ratified in the recent general election requires applicants for registration to be able to "read and write" a reasonable interpretation of any section of the constitution pointed out by the county registrar (circuit clerk), and to write in his own hand an essay on citizenship and constitutional government.

Proponents of the amendment admitted it is aimed at curbing qualification of Negroes. It was ratified by a one-sided vote, although only about one-fifth of the present estimated 525,000 qualified electors troubled themselves with going to the polls to vote on the far-reaching proposal. Less than 110,000 voted on the amendments.

NAACP Active In Both Cities

Wilmington & Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-9-54 P.1

Bulletin

MIFFORD, Del. — A hearing on a petition for an injunction transferring Negro children from the Milford public schools has been set for Oct. 12 in Georgetown, Del.

The petition was filed by the NAACP Friday after the Milford school board reversed an earlier decision to integrate students at Lake View high school. If the segregation order persists, 11 Negro students will be forced to attend a Negro high school in Dover, 19 miles away. The Dover school is not accreditted by the state.

WASHINGTON — Baltimore was on the brink of eruption over school desegregation last week as officials voted the return of segregation in the Milford, Del. high school.

Demonstrations protesting integration in Baltimore and Milford are said to have been inspired by Bryan Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

White children ended their boycott at Wilford high and returned to classes last Friday after 11 Negro students were ousted by the school board.

The school board, in ordering a return to segregation, bowed to a boycott of the schools by most of the white students who had failed to attend classes last week. The children stayed away at the direction of their parents.

Meanwhile, police rushed to a high school in Southwest Baltimore Friday when 200 white boys and girls, protesting the end of racial segregation, jeered and hurled epithets at 12 Negro students, injuring two of them.

Officials feared an eruption at any time, as a stay-at-home campaign that began suddenly last Thursday because of a dozen Negro kindergarten pupils spread to six schools with 2,000 absentees.

PICKET SCHOOLS

All these schools, most of them ringed by anti-integration pickets, are in the South and Southwestern sections of Baltimore. However, there were also pickets at one school in the Northern part of the city.

The name-calling incident broke out at recess time at Southern high school, where the students themselves had been picketing until police broke them up, ordering them to get to class or go home.

The near-riot ended with the Negro pupils being escorted to safety and the white students being dispersed by the officers. Enrollment at the high school is 1,780, but 900 students stayed away.

For nearly a month, there were no disturbances over the city's end to public school segregation. But last Thursday a group of mothers showed up outside school No. 34 bearing placards demanding separate schools. Only 50 of the school's 750 students were at their desks Friday morning.

As the situation in Baltimore became more tense, the 11 Negro students who had been enrolled in the tenth grade at Milford, Del., were transferred to an all-Negro school at Dover, some 24 miles away.

Simultaneously, about 85 percent of the 1,562 white pupils returned to their classes at the Lakeview avenue combined elementary high school after a week-long boycott.

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The 11 Negro students were transferred under orders of a new four-member school board, which, after being chosen last Thursday, barred the Negroes "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

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The NAACP promptly threatened to take legal action to reverse the ruling. Wagner D. Jackson, president of the Wilmington charter, called the ruling "A surrender to the illegal action of a lawless mob."

The board defied a plea from Delaware Gov. J. Caleb Boggs who had ordered Milford's two public schools re-opened and appealed to citizens to let "law and order and calmness prevail."

Following reopening of the schools, a cross, reminiscent of the Ku Klux Klan, was ignited on a field across from the Lakeschool.

Bowles, president of the NAAWP hailed the school board's announcement as "a great victory" but declared "our fight is just beginning. Bowles said he planned further protest meetings.

The 34-year-old ex-Marine has been at the route of the anti-Negro demonstrations in the Baltimore Delaware area. He is reported to be under close surveillance now by local and Federal authorities.

It has been revealed that Bowles has a police record.

Willis McCall, the sheriff who killed one and wounded another of the boys convicted in the controversial Groveland rape case, spoke at Milford at the invitation of Bowles.

EDUCATION 1951

NAACP
ROY WILKINS

End all segregation by '63, Wilkins urges civic group

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

All segregation should be wiped out by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

This was the impassioned plea of Roy Wilkins, national administrator of the NAACP, as he addressed some 500 persons at the annual Thanksgiving service of the Baltimore branch, here, Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was held at Bethel AME Church.

Mr. Wilkins asked this question:

"... can we ever celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963 if we have to apologize for our restrictions and admit that after 100 years, we cannot have certain freedoms?

* * *

HE SAID THAT the NAACP has under way a campaign to wipe out all forms of segregation within the next nine years. Citing some of the methods, he said:

"We are using all weapons of law and democratic procedure to achieve our goal. We are using legislative and economic power and strong effective organization."

Looking back on the progress of the association, Mr. Wilkins said that the greatest fight for civil rights was in the field of education.

* * *

"IT WAS NOT an accident," he said. The NAACP planned this campaign in 1929, 1930 and 1931. They began in 1933 in North Carolina by trying to get a boy in the state school of pharmacy, but failed.

"The second try was here in Maryland when they tried to enroll Donald Murray in the University of Maryland. And the tall lanky boy who won that case (Thurgood Marshall) was the same one who argued before the U.S. Supreme Court and won

ROY WILKINS

a victory in May 1954."

He said that the roof (against segregation) fell in 1950 when Texas and Oklahoma had to open their institutions to all students by Supreme Court order.

"And on May 17, the same court ruled that segregation had to end in elementary and secondary schools," he said triumphantly.

* * *

MR. WILKINS pointed out that the public housing issue is another great project now concerning the NAACP.

"Victory in this fight will mean we can go where we wish, buy what we want and live where we please," he said.

He said that fighting for civil rights is not a subversive matter, because there's nothing more American.

"Too often people have a tendency to call such a move Communistic when it as against their own beliefs," he charged.

* * *

COMMENTING ON the results of the Nov. 2 elections in Baltimore, he praised the citizens, saying:

"The election of colored candidates to the State Legislature not only encouraged your own people, but told the world that in this land, the lowest man has a chance to come up and have a voice in government."

Music for the services was furnished by the Metropolitan Methodist Church Choir, under the direction of John H. Thomas. The Rev. Harrison J. Bryant, pastor of Bethel, handled devotionals.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore NAACP president.

NAACP Attorneys Ask That Integration Program Not Be Prolonged Indefinitely

Washington, D. C.—Decrees ordering immediate desegregation in public schools are asked by the attorneys for NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in their brief filed with the United States Supreme Court Nov. 15, in answer to the Court's questions on the implementation of the May 17th decision.

However, if the Supreme Court issues its decrees at a time when desegregation would present an administrative problem, September 1955, is the date the Court is asked to order the defendants in the five school segregation cases to put an end to their Jim Crow schools.

Outside Date

On the other hand, should the Court decide to grant the schools time to develop and institute a gradual desegregation plan, then September, 1956, is asked as "the outside date by which desegregation must be accomplished."

The lawyers do not ask the Court to direct or supervise the decrees. They claim no elaborate decree structure is necessary.

Normally, a Supereme Court decision would put an immediate end to an existing unlawful practice, but whatever measures the Court may decide upon to implement the decisions, a time limit should be specified, the attorneys for the Negro children and parents argue.

The May 17th decision was the result of five cases brought before the high court challenging the validity of the statutes requiring the separation of the races in public and elementary schools. They came from Kansas, South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

To Docket

In handing down the unanimous opinion declaring that the "separate but equal" doctrine has no place in education and that segregated schools established by statutory requirments violates the Federal Constitution, the Supreme Court ordered the five cases restored to the docket for further argument on questions 4 and 5 of the five orginal questions posed in the reargument of the cases in December, 1953.

All parties involved were asked to present their views on whether the Court should direct immediate or gradual desegregation, and when and how it should be done.

Serious Injury

Should the Court decide that gradual adjustment from a segregated to a non-segregated system is necessary, the attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense ask that the integration program not be allowed to drag on indefinitely.

They point out that, "Each day the relief is postponed is to the appellants a day of serious and irreparable injury; for this Court has announced that segregation of Negroes in public schools generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlkely ever to be undone."

There is no reason to believe that the process of transition would be more effective if allowed to lapse into years, they say.

Without Time

The attorneys agree that delays in some communities might be necessary because of administrative difficultes, but they do believe that the Court would not place the request of desegregation above the need for immediate action to give relief to the many thousands of Negro children now being denied a fair and adequate education.

"Gradual approaches" to desegregation without a time limit could well delay the successful conclusion for five or ten years, the lawyers maintain. Such delay could result in additional manipulation on the part of those bent on circumventing the law and the decrees.

Negro children should be given an opportunity to enjoy the constitutional rights which the Court held on May 17th they are entitled, the lawyers continue. The decrees should contain no provision for extension of time. To grant more time is merely an invitation to put off a desegregation program.

Moreover, the decrees should also provide that in the event the school authorities for any reason at all fail to comply with the time limitation, tethe Negro children should immediately be admitted to the Schools where they applied for enrollment and were refused, the attorneys maintain.

Merely Wait

NAACP Legal Defense lawyers ask that any decree granting time for gradual desegregation be so framed that no state maintaining segregated school system will be encouraged to sit back, do nothing and merely wait for court suits on the assumption that the same period of time will be granted to them after the suit hits the court.

The lawyers also say that if the Court should decide to grant gradual adjustment, it should not formulate detailed decrees but "should send these cases back to the courts where they originated" with "specific instructions to complete desegregation' by a certain date.

Specifications

They urge the Court to issue specific instructions that any decree entered by the district courts should specify "(1) that the process of desegregation be commenced immediately, (2) that appellees be required to file periodic reports to the courts of first instance, and (3 an outer time limit by which desegregation must be completed."

In this argument, the lawyers say that "whatever the reason for gradualism, there is no reason to believe that the process of transition would bemore effective if further extended Therefore, we submit that if the Court decides to grant further time, then all decrees should specify September, 1956 as the outside date by which desegregation must be accomplished."

Atorneys

NAACP Legal Defense attorneys are Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and director-counsel of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., New York, and Harold R. Boulware, Columbia, S. C., (the South Carolina case); Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel and assistant counsel of Legal Defene, New York, and Charles Scott, Topeka, Kansas (the Topeka case); Spottswood Robinson, III, Southeast regional counsel of Legal Defense and Oliver W. Hill, member of the Legal Defense National Legal Commitee, both of Rochmond, Va. (the Virginia case); Jack Greenberg, Legal Defense assistant counsel, New York, and Louis L. Redding, member Legal Defense National Legal Committee, Wilmington, Del. (Delaware case); and James M. Nabrit, professor of Law at Howard University and member of Legal Defense National Legal Committee, and George E. C. Hayes, Washington, D. C. (the D. C. case)

preme Court decision that racial segregation in the schools is now unconstitutional."

"The wide publicity on the very few instances of outright resistance has tended to obscure the fact that the vast majority of the communities that announced a desegregation plan for this term have executed it without incident and fanfare," said Wilkins.

After charging adult leadership of resistance movements, Wilkins asserted that in Milford, Del., "there is more than a little evidence that an outside organization took advantage of a wavering school board to whip up resistance sentiment."

In Milford, Negro and white students were integrated in the previously all-white Milford High School. But State officials said agitation by the National Association for the Advancement of White People, led by Bryant W. Bowles, halted integration for the present.

NAACP Sees Integration As Orderly

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 (AP). An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says that the majority of communities which put desegregation plans into effect this year did so "without incident and fanfare."

Roy Wilkins, administrator for the NAACP, said in those instances where resistance was met "adults led the efforts, not the students."

Wilkins spoke at the opening session of a two-day regional conference called by the NAACP, he said, to consider means for "aiding prompt and orderly compliance with the Su-

South Confused, NAACP Asks Integration By '56

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 1

WASHINGTON — While confusion gripped the South over the school issue, the NAACP asked the Supreme Court to set Sept. 1, 1956 as the deadline for integration in public schools all over the land.

The request came with the filing of briefs on how to implement the Supreme Court decision of May 17.

The NAACP's joint brief was filed on behalf of all childen involved in the Virginia, Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina and the District of Columbia school cases.

It urged that the court hand down decrees ending school segregation as quickly as administrative changes can be made in various states and communities and it suggested that this could be accomplished by Sept. 1955 with 1956 as an outside deadline for the final stages.

James E. Nabritt and George L. C. Hayes, attorneys for the children in the D. C. case disagreed violently with the brief filed by the District for the school board in which it said that no further court action was needed because integration would be completed by next year.

Defender

The two lawyers contended that it would be necessary for the Supreme Court to order immediate integration in Washington schools and they charged that the so-called Corning plan of gradualism had already brought about undue disturbances and hardships.

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Other states which filed briefs were Maryland, Florida, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas. Filing also as a friend of the court was the American Veterans Committee which supported the NAACP stand of immediate integration.

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The Arkansas brief suggested that the problem be settled by Congress. Maryland declared that under no circumstances should little children of any race be used as guinea pigs in experiments to support or destroy any one's social theory." It urged a gradual system with the determination of time left to the local communities.

SOUNDS WARNING

The Virginia brief declared that it would take more than a generation to work out the peaceful solution to integration and said that "educational chaos" would result from hasty moves. It warned that unless an ample unspecified time were allowed Virginia might have to close its public schools.

South Carolina wants the case returned to the Clarendon County Court where it originated from for arbitration. Kansas also suggested a program of gradual desegregation, but the NAACP retorted that the gradualism asked for was only a delaying tactic and an escape clause.

MAKE SUGGESTION

A suggestion that the actual racial integration of the schools be handled by federal district courts in the states was made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S. C., and the attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the high court.

North Carolina predicted that a decree requiring North Carolina to desegregate its public schools immediately might lead to the abolition of the public school system.

Maryland feels confident about the final outcome but wants to be left alone to devise in good faith a timetable to carry out the Supreme Court decision.

Texas is of the opinion that the matter of choice should be left largely to the children involved.

Delaware proposed that the Supreme Court fix a date "beyond which there will be no further postponement."

Florida fears for its public school system unless the Supreme Court grants the state time to work out the tremendous problems of desegregation."

Oklahoma was concerned about the financial strain the changeover would place on the state.

EDUCATION 1954

Negro Lawyers Waging Stand Against Delay

Brownell Invited To Join Discussion At December Hearing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Attorneys for Negro parents told the Supreme Court today they would accept a slight delay in the wiping out of racially segregated public schools, but only until next September, the start of the next school year.

However, six Southern states told the court an abrupt switch would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. The gravest concern was expressed by North Carolina, which said integration of the races might bring "bloody race riots."

A suggestion that the actual racial integration of the schools be handled by federal district courts in the states was made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S. C., and the attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the segregation cases before the high court.

Broad Discretion

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion to direct the integration to meet local conditions. The attorneys for the Negroes asked the court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate."

Arkansas proposed that the court ask Congress to say how desegregation should be accomplished under the court's ruling of last May 17 that racial segregation in the schools violated the Constitution.

In handing down its historic decision the court decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out. These arguments are scheduled to start Dec. 6. Today was the deadline for filing briefs on which the oral presentations will be based.

The Supreme Court invited Atty. Gen. Brownell to participate in the December arguments. His aides said today the Justice Department will file its brief, preliminary to the argument sessions, in a week or ten days.

One Hour Each

Both sides in the segregation cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia have been allotted one hour each for oral argument. One hour each also was granted to states not directly involved in the original cases before the court—Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas. It is not known which of the attorneys general for each of these latter states will use the time allotted to them.

Some of the Southern states that filed briefs today said there was no constitutional bar to the court using its discretion to permit gradual desegregation. But attorneys for the Negroes said, "It would be paradoxical indeed if, in the instant cases, it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights may be postponed because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

The attorneys said "piecemeal" desegregation of schools would increase tension and they urged that if the court decides on a gradual system there be "minimum safeguards" to prevent injury to Negro children. There must be safeguards, too, the attorneys said, against gradual adjustment having no specific ending.

A camel's temperature can increase as much as 11 degrees Fahrenheit without injury to the animal.

File brief for high court action

P. 1

Asks that all schools democratize Gradualism allowed until Sept., 1956

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON — The NAACP flatly asked the Supreme Court, Monday, to issue decrees ordering South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas, Virginia and the District of Columbia to end all school segregation by September of 1955.

Lawyers for the association further told the court that if the court decides to use a "gradual" approach to the problem and give the states more time, that such a time should not, in any case, extend beyond September of 1956.

This in sum, was the nub of the NAACP's answer to the final two, of the now celebrated "five questions" which the court asked lawyers on both sides of the school cases to discuss when it handed down its historic decision of May 17.

—o O o—

THE NAACP'S plea was contained in a 35-page brief filed with the Supreme Court by NAACP lawyers as attorneys for the defending four other states and the District of Columbia filed their answers to the questions with the court.

In the two questions the court asked the lawyers on both sides to discuss whether the court should order colored children in the four states and the district of Columbia to be admitted to white schools "forthwith," or whether the court should set up a "gradual" system of integration extending over a period of time.

The NAACP was concise and to the point: Lawyers for the Association told the court that only by issuing a decree requiring desegregation as quickly" as possible" could the court "discharge its judicial responsibility" to the colored school children who are being deprived of their constitutional rights in forced attendance at jim crow schools. And they reminded the court that the court itself has ruled that being forced to attend segregated schools is a denial of constitutional rights.

The lawyers pointed out that under normal judicial procedure when the court found that segregation was unconstitutional, decress would have been immediately issued forbidding the continuation of such segregation.

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THEY ARGUED that since the the court had ruled segregation unconstitutional as far back as May 17, 1954, a target date of September, 1955, will have given the defending states 16 months to "complete whatever adjustments are necessary" to end segregation. They, therefore, argued that the court order all the defendants to end segregation by September, 1955.

In the second question, the lawyers were required by the court to "assume" that the court would order and end to segregation "gradually" and they were ordered by the court to also submit argument under this assumption.

After making it crystal clear that they see no reason whatever for the court to set up a gradual plan of desegregation, the NAACP lawyers, nevertheless complied with court's instructions and submitted proposals for gradual desegregation.

"If this court," NAACP lawyer said, "should decide to permit a effective gradual adjustment from segregated schools . . . . should not formulate detailed decrees but should remand these cases to the courts of the first instance with specific directions to complete desegregation by a day certain."

This is where the September, 1956, date entered the NAACP's argument.

—o O o—

THE LAWYERS pointed out that the court had required them to "assume" that it would set up a gradual system of desegregation, and they stated plainly that they do not feel the court will take such action.

But they said even under such an assumption they feel that to give the defending states until September, 1956, to gradually desegregate would be "generous in the extreme."

"Therefore," the NAACP brief said, "we submit that if the court decides to grant further time, then all decrees should specify September, 1956, as the outside date by which desegregation must be accomplished."

Then, obviously with a view toward having the court's decrees envelop all the 17 states having segregated schools, the NAACP brief told the court:

—o O o—

"A DECREE granting appelless time for gradual adjustment should be so framed that no other state maintaining such a system is lulled into a period of inaction and induced to merely await suit on the assumption that it will be granted the same period of time after such suit is instituted."

The brief pointed out that the court's May 17 decision had put all states "on notice" that segregated schools are unconstitutional.

NAACP lawyers further asked the court to "make it plain" if it should follow a course of gradualism, "that the time for completion of desegration program will not depend on the success of failure of interim actities.

"The decree in the instant cases," the lawyers argued, "should accordingly provide that in the event school authorities should for any reason fail to comply with the time limitation of the decree, colored children should be immediately admitted to the schools to which they apply."

The brief asked further that in the event of a gradualism plan any decree so issued would specify:

(1) That the process of desegregation be commenced immediaely.

(2) That the states be required to make periodic process reports on desegregation, and

(3) That an outer time limit be by which desegregation must be completed.

Argument in the cases will be heard Dec. 6. NAACP attorneys making the arguments will be Thurgood Marshall, Spottswood Robinson, Robert Carter, Jack Greenberg and Louis L. Redding, who will argue the South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and Delaware cases.

The District of Columbia cases will be argued by James Nabrit and George E. C. Hayes, attorneys.

Retarded Childrens Week

NEW YORK — With the endorsement of President Eisenhower, the first National Retarded Children's Week began Monday under the co-chairmanship of Roy Rogers and Dale Evans, with the theme, "Retarded Children Can Be Helped."

In A Nutshell

WASHINGTON—The NAACP brief filed with the Supreme Court, Monday, in the historic school cases asks the court in summary to do two things:

First, the lawyers ask the court to issue decrees which would order the states immediately to begin to integrate their schools without further delay, and complete integration by September, 1955.

This is the official position of the NAACP and is the crux of the brief.

But because all lawyers in the case were ordered by the court to "assume" that it would order integration to proceed through gradualism and therefore to submit arguments as to how the integration order is to be implemented, NAACP lawyers were forced to submit arguments on how they feel desegregation should gradually be accomplished.

In reply to this directive by by the court, NAACP lawyers said in summary that they are opposed to any and all gradual plans, but that if that is the way the court will rule in the cases then they urge the court to set up a gradual plan with teeth in it so that all desegregation will be accomplished by September of 1956.

The NAACP's position in the case is that the court itself has declared that the constitutional rights of colored children are being denied them when they are forced to go to segregated schools and that since the court has so decided, there is no court of record anywhere to delay giving them the relief to which they are entitled.

N.A.A.C.P. ASSAILS BRANCH ON BOWLES

Denounces Peekskill Official for Bid to Bias Backer and Calls Off Parley

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sharply criticized yesterday the head of one of its branches for inviting Bryant W. Bowles to address a three-day state conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Bowles, who as founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, has been active in fighting integration in the schools in Delaware, had accepted the invitation. To block Mr. Bowles' address, scheduled for Sunday at Peekskill, the conference was indefinitely postponed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of N. A. A. C. P., who said the invitation "has brought about an intolerable situation."

Dr. Tobias said the invitation had been issued by Melvin Tapley, head of the Peekskill branch of the N. A. A. C. P., without the knowledge of those in charge of the conference, which was to have started Friday.

Mr. Tapley said he had invited Mr. Bowles to speak after the planning committee of his branch had agreed this would be an illustration of democracy at work.

'Everyone Should Be Heard'

"We felt," Mr. Tapley said last night, "that since integration would be the most important subject up for discussion at the conference we ought to listen to the most vocal opponent of integration and give him a chance to say why he was against it. Since this is America, we think that everyone should be heard, even Bowles."

Dr. Tobias differed with this position. He said he had ordered Mr. Tapley to rescind the invitation because Mr. Bowles was "infamous for his role in organizing and inciting people to violate the established laws of our land."

"Under no circumstances," said the message to Mr. Tapley, "shall you, as president of the branch, or any member thereof, invite or permit Bowles or any other individual in his category to participate in any N. A. A. C. P. meeting of any type, at any time, under any circumstances.

"You are also advised that the national office is instructed to investigate the circumstances surrounding you action in inviting Bowles and to make a full report to the next meeting of the board of directors."

After sending the message to Mr. Tapley, Dr. Tobias said there was "a strong probability" that the board of governors would relieve the Peekskill branch of its charter. Such a step, he added, would certainly be considered at the board's meeting on Nov. 8 at 20 West Fortieth Street.

300 Members in Branch

Dr. Tobias declared that the national organization "disclaims all responsibility for this unprecedented foolishness." He said he had not "the slightest idea why Mr. Tapley issued the invitation."

According to Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the N. A. A. C. P., no branch has lost its charter in more than ten years. During the early Forties, Mr. Moon said, a few of the organization's 1,300 branches were relieved of their charters. The reason at that time, Mr. Moon explained, was that these branches had become infiltrated by "extreme left-wing" groups.

Mr. Tapley said his branch had 300 members and he had been its president for two years. He is an artist for The Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper.

He said he planned to talk to Dr. Tobias before taking any further action in connection with the invitation to Mr. Bowles.

Dr. Tobias said he had not heard of the invitation until he returned to his office yesterday morning after delivering speeches in Spartanburg, S. C.

N.A.A.C.P. Cancels Speech At Parley by Integration Foe

New York, Oct. 18 (AP)—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People today denied its platform to Bryant Bowles and stingingly rebuked the man who had invited him to speak.

Bowles, president of the National Association for The Advancement of White People, is a bitter opponent of desegregating Southern schools, in contrast to the other group, which champions integration.

Meeting Postponed

Last week Melvin Tapley, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch at Peekskill, N. Y., announced Bowles had accepted an invitation to address a state conference there.

Today Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the N.A.A.C.P.'s board chairman, wired Tapley that the meeting had been postponed until another time and place, not announced.

He ordered Tapley and the branch not to permit Bowles or "any other individual in his category" to participate "in any N.A.A.C.P. meeting of any type, at any time, under any circumstance."

Tobias said of Bowles:

"Bowles is well known as an outspoken opponent of the rights of minority groups and the Consitution and laws of the United States and the several states."

'Obviously Inimical'

"Your invitation to him is obviously inimical to the best interest of the N.A.A.C.P. . . ."

Tobias said the invitation to Bowles was issued without the knowledge of Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the N.A.A.C.P. state conference.

32b 1954

Swift, Courier Action Foils Chief

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-30-54

(Special to the Courier)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J —An abortive attempt by Police Chief George F. Kane to intimidate the local branch of the NAACP and to suppress distribution of a Courier circular on "The South Speaks" was quickly squashed here by united action this week.

Moving swiftly and in concert, the Courier, the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union struck back and thwarted Kane's effort to ban an advertising throwaway, more than 100,000 copies of which have been freely circulated in the Deep South.

And Mayor John Lynch, who ordered an investigation of Kane's one-man crusade, assured the Courier and the NAACP branch that it is free to distribute the circular anywhere it chooses in the city limits here.

KANE BEGAN his drive against the local NAACP chapters last Monday, Oct. 18, less than twelve hours before officials of the branch were to confer with Negro residents of the nearby Franklin Township on charges that the township Board of Education had rezoned its school districts in order to perpetuate segregation of Negro pupils, in spite of the historic Supreme Court decision.

At 10 A. M., a detective came to the home of Nathan O. Gumbs Jr., 150 Handy Street. He told Gumbs, who is president of the New Brunswick branch of the NAACP:

"The chief wants to see you right away. You're the fellow who's been distributing these leaflets."

GUMBS LATER went to police headquarters where he was confronted by Kane.

"What do you mean distributing these circulars?" the police chief demanded. "Don't you know they'll incite trouble here? Do you want us to have trouble like they have down South?"

Gumbs tried to point out that the circulars only advertised a series of forthcoming Courier articles by two of the paper's top reporters on how the Supreme Court-ordered integration is proceeding in fourteen Southern states, but Kane cut him off.

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He ordered him to appear before Magistrate Joseph Takas the next morning and to bring the remaining 1,000 of the 3,000 circulars with him.

"And I warn you not to put any more of them out," he said.

* * *

GUMBS WENT to City Hall and searched local ordinances. He could find none preventing the distribution of circulars.

On his return home he found that a detective had also called Mrs. Ruth Jackson, secretary of the NAACP branch, and ordered her to appear at police headquarters also.

The branch called an emergency executive meeting for Tuesday night, after Gumbs appeared before Magistrate Takas that morning and was informed briefly that he needed a permit to continue distribution of "The South Speaks" circular.

He was accompanied to court by Atty. Jack Wysocker, the branch's counsel. Both Wysocker and Gumbs returned to City Hall where they again found that no ordinance forbade such distribution, and that night, while the executive committee was meeting, Magistrate Takas withdrew from his previous position.

* * *

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, Gumbs had wired the Courier of Chief Kane's action, and the civil rights forces swung into action.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, vice president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, Inc., and a ranking official of the national NAACP, wired New Brunswick Commissioner of Public Safety James T. Shine.

Almost simultaneously, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP who had directed the successful fight for the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, wired shine:

"Just been advised by the New Brunswick branch of the NAACP that Police Chief Kane has ordered our branch to discontinue distribution of leaflets entitled 'The South Speaks.'

"This action by Police Chief Kane is clearly without warrant of law. Therefore, we request you to instruct Police Chief Kane to discontinue his effort to prevent free distribution of these leaflets."

* * *

PATRICK M. MALIN, director of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, ordered the ACLU special counsel in New Brunswick to contact Gumbs immediately and to offer the legal services of the famed national organization to challenge the ban in court.

The Courer discovered that Public Safety Commissioner Shine was in the Veterans Hospital, suffering from a long illness, so the matter was placed directly before Mayor Lynch.

"This is the first I have heard of the matter," he said. "I will have it investigated immediately and see that action is taken."

WITHIN TWELVE hours, Mayor Lynch said that his investigation showed that there "must have been some kind of misunderstanding" and that "it is all squared away now."

"I have instructed Safety Commissioner Shine to inform the Courier immediately that the NAACP or anyone else is free to distribute the leaflet anywhere it chooses in New Brunswick," he said.

Smacked down by his superiors, Kane attempted to deny that he had ordered distribution of the circular halted and the remaining copies of "The South Speaks" seized.

"I made it plain to the man (Gumbs) that at no time was he under arrest," he said.

"All we were interested in who was handing the circular out. We don't like for outsiders to come in here and pass out things and litter up the streets.

"But I have nothing against the man and what he was handing out. I agree with everything that was in the circular ("The South Speaks") and we're 100 per cent for the paper (Courier)."

NAACP

DESPITE KANE'S backdown, however, the local executive committee of the NAACP voted unanimously to protest his abortive action at the next meeting of the New Brunswick City Council, the first week in November.

The group also set up a special committee to investigate complaints that the Franklin Township school officials are seeking to perpetuate segregation in spite of the Supreme Court decision.

EDUCATION 1954

NAACP

ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

Good government is key to integration

'Leave it to children,' Thurgood Marshall tells Virginia NAACP

MARTINSVILLE, Va.— Good government will win out in the fight to end segregation, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, told some 1,500 delegates here Sunday.

Speaking at the Freedom Fund rally which closed a three-day state NAACP convention, Marshall said if the problem of integrating the public schools were left to the children themselves there would be no problem.

He added that the "good people of any community—and they are in the majority"—also realize their responsibilities on the segregation question.

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"VIRGINIA IS no different than any other state," Marshall declared. "If they can desegregate schools in Baltimore, they can desegregate schools anywhere, including Biloxi, Miss."

The Baltimore-born attorney, who led the NAACP's successful fight before the Supreme Court to have public school segregation declared unconstitutional, said the NAACP never has been more encouraged nor more certain that the counry is moving toward eventual desegregation.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond dentist and president of the Virginia NAACP, lashed out at General Almond for their attempts to retain segregation for Virginia public schools.

"These men and other officials like them, are our enemies," Dr. Tinsley declared. "It is men like this that encourage organized groups to do violence to colored children."

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EARLIER SUNDAY morning, the delegates had re-elected Dr. Tinlsey for his 20th consecutive term as president of the state conference.

Officers chosen were Dr. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, vice president; Dr. S. F. Coppage of Norfolk, treasurer; Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, chairman of of legal staff; Martin A. Martin, Richmond, vice chairman.

Members of the executive board, re-elected for three-year terms were J. S. Carrington, South Boston; the Rev. W. J. Hodge, Lynchburg; Dr. John B. Henderson, Norfolk and Charles D. Fowler of Charlottesville, a new member.

Added to the state legal staff was Hugo Madison, Norfolk attorney.

EDUCATION 1954

NAACP

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

Dr. Tobias explains why Byrnes left high court

...SPARTANBURG, S.C. — Why ... South Carolina's Gov. James ... leave the U.S. Su... Court

...what NAACP Board ... Dr. Channing H. To... had to say to the question ... address to the South Caro... NAACP convention here last ...

... and one-half years ... Secretary of State, ... James F. Byrnes, in... office in the ... Department to request me ... my country in a dis... diplomatic post. I stated to ... that as much as ... the offer of this un... opportunity, I could not ... because of ... engagements.

"HE WAS NOT satisfied with my first word of declination and proceeded to put rather heavy pressure upon me to accept.

Then I said to him that I could understand why no one who resigned from the security of the Supreme Court bench to serve his country in ... lets re... and ... difficult ... as Chief Assistant ... the President, would put pres... sure on others to serve where service was most needed. To which he replied that I, like most other people, did not know the true reason that led him to resign from the Supreme Court. I then said that the last case on which he sat was the decisive factor.

"IT WAS A case that had taken 20 years to come before the court. 'There I was,' said the Secretary, "sitting there listening to arguments based upon 20-year-old eveidence, and outside the world was on fire.

"I was so disgusted,' continued the Secretary, "that at the first opportunity I took up the receiver, called President Roosevelt and told him that I was at his service.'"

Dr. Tobias said he was now ... Mr. Byrnes, to use his influence in implementing school integration in South Carolina for "the world is still on fire."

School issue stirred world, Tobias avers

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — Dr. Channing H. Tobits, speaking at the 14th annual meeting of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches Friday declared that the Clarendon County suit to abolish public school segregation captured the imagination of liberal minded people throughout the world.

In a strong denunciation of the foes of integration, the chairman of the NAACP board of directors said that the most effective allies of America's enemies are not the "Communists in this country, but rather they are the advocates of 'standpatism" in race relations.

"In a changing world, race relations in South Carolina, or elsewhere in this nation, cannot remain unaltered," he declared. "White supremacy, or the supremacy of any racial group, is doomed.

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"NEITHER SCIENCE or morality recognizes a 'inferior' or 'superior' races," the speaker said. "Both the laboratory and the pulpit are agreed that mankind is one—that the differences among men are minor as compared with their basic and enduring similarities.

"The rejection of science and religion by the racists creates a crisis throughout the world. It is a rejection of humanity and will not accept it. Peoples of the world will continue to struggle against this arrogance of a mility," Dr. Tobias stated, alluding to the predominance of darkskinned peoples in the world as compared to whites.

The speaker said that if it is mandatory for the United States to avoid the charge of racial prejudice as stated in a report by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, ... important enough to require fair employment legislation in Congress.

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THE WORLD IS "still on fire," Dr. Tobias declared, a fact which he affirmed must be brought home to those who burn the homes of law-abiding citizens who are seeking to improve their living conditions.

"Those who perpetrate such crimes," he stated, "should be brought to relize that every time they set the torch to an innocent person's home, they help to burn the foundations that support America's leadership in the free world."

of Tapley's invitation to Bowles last Monday on his return from a trip south and took immediate action. He said the Peekskill branch had no authority to invite anyone to participate in the state conference.

The national board will investigate the motive behind issuing such an invitation and will report back in three weeks.

Meanwhile, Tobias has wired Tapley that the meeting has been postponed until another time and place, not announced.

The board has the power to revoke a chapter's charter if it finds a situation that is "intolerable," Tobias said.

"And I certainly do feel that issuing such an invitation is intolerable," he added.

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TAPLEY SAID that the invitation to Bowles had been issued on Oct. 8 before Bowles was arrested in Delaware for leading a boycott delegation on the schools of Milford, where he was active in stirring up agitation against colored students attending the local high school.

The 300 - member chapter's planning board, Tapley said, had "decided unanimously" to invite Bowles.

Bowles accepted the invitation last Saturday, but declined to accept the chapter's offer of transportation and hotel accomodations.

"The theme of the conference is 'Implementation of the Supreme Court's Decision," Tapley said, "and we wanted to hear why he says he is against the decision."

Tobias attacks bid for Bowles to speak

to revoke Peekskill's charter NAACP board head threatens

NEW YORK (ANP) — In a sharply worded telegram, Dr. Channing Tobias rebuked Melvin Tapley, president of the Peekskill chapter of the NAACP for inviting Bryant W. Bowles to address the state-wide meeting of the organization.

Threatening to revoke the charter of the chapter, for inviting Bowles to speak at the meeting, scheduled last week, in Peekskill, Tobias said:

"The last thing in the world that the national office of the state conference of the NAACP would do would be to invite a character like that to take part in a program, even if the program were designed to show him up.

"It is intolerable to extend an invitation to a man who stands in defiance of the implementation of the orders of the United States Supreme Court.

"He is not only up for trial in connection with his efforts to prevent these children from attending school—there are formal charges against him in Florida and Maryland—but he is facing legal action in connection with the funds of his organization and his own income tax returns."

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HE HAD, Tobias said, learned

The Real Bryant Bowles

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

WASHINGTON—Some time before the winter's thaw, the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to spell out the terms of its May 17 decision banning segregation in public school education.

Before and after the Court stipulates ways of putting into practice this momentous decision there will be one name very much in the news—34 year-old Florida-born Bryant William Bowles.

Bowles, a struggling contractor who has been indicted several times on bad check charges suddenly leaped into the limelight as the new spokesman for the Old South.

HE SET HIMSELF up as president-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and immediately began soliciting members at $5 a year.

A spokesman for the NAAWP told the Courier last week that memberships were pouring in from all parts of the United States and from at least two foreign countries.

At the association headquarters, 1319 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C., Mrs. Bowles, secretary of the NAAWP, confirmed the report and denied the rumor that most of the organization's funds were coming from behind the South's "Grits and Gravy Curtain."

* * *

SHE SAID that memberships have come from all of the forty-eight states and that as much mail comes from the North as from the South. She singled out Philadelphia as being especially enthusiastic toward the movement.

"What is Bowles like?" everyone asks. "Who is this man who has out-Talmadged Talmadge? What is his appeal?"

To his mushrooming followers he is a patriotic American out to preserve the white and the Negro races, a sincere advocate of the separation of races.

His critics see him as a dangerous demagog, a shrewd opportunist who has siezed the chance to enrich himself and bask in the limelight. This is the prevailing opinion.

LIKE ALL MEN of Mr. Bowles' ilk, he is clever. He knows that it's easier to inflame than to inform and his basic tools are vicious half truths.

Ignorance and blind hatred of racial progress appear to be the dominant characteristics of a considerable element in Bowles' mass following. His inner circle, however, is said to consist of some native-grown neo-Fascists who are operating according to a well-ordered plan. Their efforts are reportedly heavily financed by Southern capital.

Among the welter of rumors floating around in the wake of the Bowles vogue is a consistent report that the NAAWP's birth was deliberately conceived at a time when it was designated to try to influence the Supreme Court to hand down a meaningless "gradualist decision."

* * *

IN TALKING with members of the mob, these reporters heard Bowles' admirers term him "handsome," "persuasive," "powerful," "a born leader" who is also "too slick for them." The "them" apparently are the law-abiding citizens who desire to follow the court's ruling.

Bowles tape records his speeches, saying "they're not going to put any words into my mouth." He manages to get the undertones of his remarks to his listeners by well timed winks and other gestures that are not recorded. For an example, he said: "If the law of Baltimore says that we can't picket, then we won't picket . . . if the law says that we can't keep our children out of school then we won't keep them out." He smiles to his audience and with a knowing wink assures them that what he is saying is just so much hogwash.

He never misses an opportunity to get into the record that he is not against the Negro. He explains his anti-Negro attitude as being in the best interest of the Negro and the white gentile.

* * *

HIS TEXAS-BORN wife, mother of his two daughters, denied rumors that there was a tie-in with the NAAWP and the KKK and claimed to have never heard of Gerald L. K. Smith.

Bowles' financial condition prior to the recent interest shown in his NAAWP is highlighted by a series of indictments from 1952 to as late as June 18 of this year for bad checks, larceny after trust, and fraud.

The Washington Star of Oct. 7, 1954, carried this comment on the Ericksen case:

"Larceny after trust — October, 1952. 'Feloniously and fraudulently converted to his own uses' $5,000 entrusted to him by Capt. Edward W. Ericksen, a New York tugboat operator, to be applied in building of a six unit motel at La Plata, Md. Contract between Ericksen and Bryant Roofing and Home Improvement Corp. March 10, 1953, Bowles signed agreement following civil action, handled by Sherbow & Sherbow, 1316 Munsey Building, Baltimore, to pay Ericksen $1,000 on each of five successive Mondays starting March 16, 1953. With deductions for surveys, etc., the total due Ericksen, Sherbow & Sherbow says, is $4,700.

"On April 30, 1954, Edward F. Shea Jr. of Sherbow & Sherbow wrote to N. Peter Moser, assistant state's attorney, as follows: 'Our file further shows that on March 16, 1953, Mr. Bowles telephoned our office . . . he would appear with the payment that day . . . Mr. Bowles never appeared. . . .'"

Segregation Figure Hits Mail Carrier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Bryant W. Bowles, who sparked recent segregation moves at Washington, Baltimore and Delaware schools, was arrested today on a charge of assaulting a Negro postman who delivers mail to his office here.

Bowles, founder of the National Assn. for Advancement of White People, was freed under $300 bond. He will be arraigned in municipal court tomorrow.

Bowles told reporters he struck Roscoe V. Cooper, employe of the local post office for 15 years, because "he called my wife a liar. Then I picked him up and knocked him down again."

Cooper said the altercation involved a dispute that started when Bowles asked him why he was separating his mail from that of other tenants in the office building.

Cooper said he had been ordered to do it because post offices in other cities protested they were getting mail from Bowles' office without the necessary stamps.

Bowles' scheme

MILFORD, Del. — Bryant Bowles of the NAAWP stated last week he would permit colored people to attend his meetings if they segregate themselves and not ask to join his organization.

"They can come as long as they remain segregated here," Bowles said. "They can stand in the rear of the platform and there is to be no mixing, but if some do want to take a stand we will welcome them anad drive a wedge betweenn them and the NAAWP."

Bowles said he had been contacted by some colored people who wanted to attend his meetings and take a stand for segregation. He did not call any names.

Bowles and 'Gang'—Bryant Bowles (left), state leaders of the hate group. In several speeches Bowles founder-president of the NAAWP, poses in Milford, Del., with the alleged Delaware intimated that he had connections in the state from the Governor's office on down.

EDUCATION 1954

BRYANT W. BOWLES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

Bowles Faces Court Here On Warrant Charges

Washington, D.C. Assault on Postman

R 9-33

Bryant W. Bowles, president of the Association for the Advancement of White People, today faces court action, after being served with a warrant accusing him of assaulting a Washington postman.

Mr. Bowles posted $300 bond at No. 1 Precinct last night, after he was served with the warrant at his office, 1319 F street N.W. Municipal Court Judge Thomas Scalley issued the paper after the postman, Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro, swore it out, following a hearing in the office of Assistant United States Attorney Kenneth Wood.

Mr. Cooper, of 5208 Central avenue S.E., was represented by Attorney Roy Garvin, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Beating Alleged.

The information in a warrant is brief. According to Mr. Cooper's application for the paper, Mr.

ROSCOE COOPER
Accuses Bowles.

Bowles struck and kicked him last Monday night in the lobby of the F street building. Mr. Cooper also stated that his left eye was swollen, and his face and body bruised from "the severe beating."

An argument had developed over the manner in which the postman collected the outgoing NAAWP mail, investigating police officers were told.

Mr. Bowles told Mr. Cooper his wife had noticed that the postman put the association's mail under his arm, and not with the other mail in the bag.

A 73-year-old elevator operator at the building, Augustus Finley, colored, of 511 D streets S.E., said he tried to aid Mr. Cooper during the attack.

Says Separation Ordered.

Mr. Cooper said he was ordered to separate the association's mail because the Post Office had received complaints of insufficient postage.

Mr. Bowles said he admits "striking him (Mr. Cooper) once, picking him up, hitting him again, picking him up again—but I never kicked him. I've never kicked a man in my life."

Mr. Cooper is 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs 138 pounds. He is believed to be the smallest member of the city's postal force.

Mr. Bowles also told reporters he had to borrow $25 from his office staff to raise the $300 bail.

In Municipal Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper was also accompanied by Eugene Davidson, president of the local chapter of the NAACP. Mr. Davidson said his organization will check with postal authorities to see if there is any basis for a Federal charge.

Bowles Seized, Inquirer Hit Postman Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UP).—Bryant W. Bowles, who sparked recent segregation moves at Washington, Baltimore and Delaware schools, was arrested today on charges of assaulting a Negro postman who delivers mail to his office here. Thur. 10-28-54

Bowles, founder of the organization known as the National Association for Advancement of White People, was freed under $300 bond. He will be arraigned in municipal court tomorrow.

Bowles told reporters that he struck Roscoe V. Cooper, employe of the local post office for 15 years, because "he called my wife a liar. Then I picked him up and knocked him down again."

Cooper said the altercation involved a dispute that started when Bowles asked him why he was separating his mail from that of other tenants in the office building.

Cooper said he had been ordered to do it because post offices in other cities protested they were getting mail from Bowles' office without the necessary stamps.

Evening Star Washington D.C. —Star Staff Photos.

BOWLES BOOKED ON ASSAULT CHARGE—Bryant W. Bowles, president of the Association for the Advancement of White People, chats with two policemen at No. 1 precinct as he awaits bond on a charge of assaulting a Negro postman.

Integration Foe Admits Hitting Negro

Herald Miami, Fla. Thur. 10-28-54

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Bryant W. Bowles, who sparked recent anti-integration moves at Washington, Baltimore and Delaware schools, was arrested Wednesday on charges of assaulting a Negro postman who delivers mail to his office here.

Bowles, founder of the organization known as the National Association for Advancement of White People, was arrested on assault charges and freed under $300 bond. He will be arraigned in municipal court Thursday.

Bowles told reporters that he struck Roscoe V. Cooper, employe of the local post office for 15 years, because "he called my wife a liar. Then I picked him up and knocked him down again."

Cooper said the altercation involved a dispute that started when Bowles asked him why he was separating his mail from that of other tenants in the office building.

Cooper said he had been ordered to do it because post offices in other cities protested they were getting mail from Bowles' office without the necessary stamps.

Bid To Bryant Bowles Stirs NAACP Tempest

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 2

NEW YORK — After discovery by the national office of the NAACP that the Peekskill branch had invited Bryant W. Bowles, leader of the National Association for White People, to address the three-day state conference there on Sunday, the conference was indefinitely postponed.

Sat. 11-27-54

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, said that Melvin Tapley, president of the Peekskill branch, in extending the invitation without the knowledge of those in charge of the conference, "has brought about an intolerable situation."

In his defense, Mr. Tapley said: "Race integration would be the most important subject at the conference. The planning committee of the branch felt that we ought to listen to the most vocal opponent of integration and give him a chance to say why he is against it."

DISENGAGEMENT CANCELED

Ordering Mr. Tapley to rescind the invitation, Dr. Tobias said: "Under no circumstances shall you, as president of the branch or any member thereof, invite or permit Bowles or any other individual in his category to participate in any NAACP meeting of any type, at any time, under any circumstances.

"You are also advised that the national office is instructed to investigate the circumstances surrounding your action in inviting Bowles and to make a full report to the next meeting of the board of directors."

Dr. Tobias said later that there was a "strong possibility" that the board would relieve the Peekskill branch of its charter. Such a move will be considered at the board's Nov. 8 meeting.

Henry L. Moon, director of publications for the NAACP, said that no branch has lost its charter in more than 10 years. During the early 40's, he said, some of the organization's 1,300 branches lost their charters because they had been infiltrated by "extreme-left-wing" groups. The Peekskill branch has 300 members and Mr. Tapley has been its president for two years.

NAACP speech invitation to Bryant Bowles stands

PEEKSKILL, N.Y. — The invitation to Bryant Bowles, organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to speak before New York NAACP branches still stands according to a statement from Melvin Tapley, president of the branch.

Mr. Tapley, who said that the recent arrests of Mr. Bowles does not alter the invitation, sent a letter to Mr. Bowles inviting him to attend the New York State conference of NAACP Branches Oct. 22-24.

"To rescind our invitation now would be, we feel, the equivalent of convicting Mr. Bowles without a hearing. This is the antithesis of all that the NAACP has always stood for. We believe firmly in fair treatment—for all people," stated Tapley.

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ADMITTING THAT the reported statements of Mr. Bowles indicated an attitude of prejudice and bigotry to which he and the NAACP as a whole are strongly opposed, Mr. Tapley insisted that the invitation still stood.

"If he is the type of man that many have described him to be," said Mr. Tapley, "we want to give him a chance to tell us, the people he seems to hate, just why. And if, by chance, he has been wronged or misquoted, we'd like to know that, too.

"In fact," concluded the Peekskill NAACP head, "if the aims of the NAAWP are really deserving of support, Mr. Bowles might find help. In working for the advancement of colored people we know that we are also constantly seeking the advancement of all people."

BRYANT W. BOWLES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

Tampan Accepts Credit for Riots

(Second in a series)

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

When the Supreme Court announced its decision ending segregation in the public schools, there were some who predicted trouble in the Deep South.

But when the first trouble developed, it was in such unexpected spots as Milford, Del., Washington and Baltimore.

COLLIER

White children organized strikes against Negro students and police had to break up demonstrations.

Looking behind these disturbances, police found in each case they followed meetings organized by a group called the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

It is headed by a 33-year-old ex-Marine, native of Tampa, named Bryant W. Bowles.

Bowles, who started NAAWP on a shoestring and financed its early efforts by selling his own automobile, was quick to claim credit for the rioting.

$5 Memberships Later Reduced to $2

"I FIGURE I got 40 more years to live, and I'm going to die whoopin' and hollerin' for the White race," he told a reporter.

Bowles sold memberships in NAAWP for $5, later reduced this to $2. Agents are active in Florida, particularly in the middle tier of counties, where NAAWP claims hundreds of members.

One of them, self-admittedly, is Sheriff Willis McCall of Bustis, the law officer who shot two handcuffed Negro prisoners who were arrested in the Groveland rape case in 1949.

McCall went to Milford under NAAWP sponsorship and addressed a rally in suburban Lincoln.

Introduced by Bowles as "a famous man who knows how to handle Negroes," McCall told the Delaware audience that if a Negro is guilty of a crime in Florida, "he better light out."

After disorders flared over desegregation, Bowles went on television in Washington and claimed credit. He announced he was extending his campaign to Philadelphia.

Promptly, District Attorney Richardson Dilworth said that if Bowles tried to hold one of his rabble-rousing meetings there, he would be arrested for inciting a riot.

"He will be given no opportunity to foul up our racial relations in our city," Dilsworth said.

★ ★ ★

Material Lifted from 'Hate Sheet'

TAMPA CITIZENS are puzzled to explain how Bowles became a big shot in the agitation racket .He drew no special attention while attending school there. He enlisted in the Marines at 19 and after 7½ years of service, entered the contracting business.

Bowles threw all this up in late 1953 and set up his organization with a Delaware charter and an office in Washington.

"I figured somebody was going to start a movement like this," he explained, "so why not me."

Now he has branch offices in Memphis, Atlanta, Richmond and other cities, but is announcing no membership figures.

Bowles said his goal is 10,000,000 members.

One of the most revealing things about NAAWP is its publication, The National Forum which appeared first in mid-August.

Material in its pages was largely lifted from the American Nationalist, edited by Frank L. Britton at Inglewood, Cal. This is a notorious hate sheet, attacking Jews, Negroes and other minority groups with equal ferocity. In using this material, Bowles didn't bother to change a word.

★ ★ ★

Pierda Claims No Ties With NAAPMWP

Milton Pierda, of 545 SW First st., Miami, identified in Sunday's initial article in this series as regional vice president of the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of White People, said Sunday that he has severed all connections with that organization.

Klan Leaders Also Active in Campaign

WITH BOWLES' agents busy recruiting members in Florida, leaders of the Ku Klux Klan have become openly active in the segregation fight.

In Tampa, W. J. Griffin, who identified himself as the grand dragon of the Association of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, began circulating petitions to Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns demanding continued segregation. But he told The Tampa Tribune that "The Klan should be left completely out of this thing."

He claimed 50,000 persons have signed.

Griffin said this movement started after a meeting of an unidentified group at Live Oak, representing a number of groups fighting integration.

Among them were the Conscientious American Citizens Club and the Pro Southerners League, two of the newly formed groups that have sprung up in recent weeks.

One of the oddest of these—and most commercial—is called American Business Institute, which has a Tampa post office box as a mailing address.

Its stock in trade is a booklet which it sells for $1.

★ ★ ★

'Get Confidential Report,' Ads Urge

ACCORDING TO the advertisements which appear in the few newspapers throughout the South which have accepted them, the "Business Institute" asks:

"What happens to your child when White and Negro children attend the same schools.

"Who says they must? When will this be? What about the Negro teacher? Is the South Eventually Doomed?

"Get a confidential report . . . facts about health, sex, psychology and religion problems involved, and warning you exactly what to expect."

When another such group, the White Brotherhood, was organized recently in Atlanta, Bill Hendricks, the former Klan chieftain in Florida who ran for governor in 1952, attended the birth rites and declared:

"This will become a successor to the Klan."

This is a pattern of these mushrooming groups—National Association for Preservation of the White Race, the Southerners, the Heritage Crusade, among countless others.

Emory Univ. Paper For Integration

Admission of qualified Negroes to Emory University at Atlanta urged Thursday by the school's student newspaper.

The "Emory Wheel" in a front-page editorial, said the newspaper believes "the greatest effort to which Emory could make toward relieving racial strain in the south and toward improving the lot of both the white and colored races would be action toward the admittance of qualified Negroes to the University."

Emory is a privately-endowed University.

Inquiry Needed Into NAAWP and Its Officers

One of the principals in the recent dismaying exhibition of racial intolerance in Milford, Del., has been an organization headed by Bryant W. Bowles and calling itself the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Inquirer

The outside group spearheaded the movement in Milford to resist the admission of 11 Negroes in the high school there, in conformity with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against segregation. To Milford's shame, that movement has been successful in temporarily excluding the Negro youths from the school and returning the town's public education to a segregated basis. Philadelphia, Pa. P. 28

Until agitation was stirred up from the outside, integration had been proceeding smoothly. The Negro students had been admitted to the high school, instead of having to go to an all-Negro school in Dover, many miles away. Then the agitators and the professional fomenters of race hatred took over.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People held mass meetings, threats of violence filled the air, parents fearful of trouble kept their children away from classes, and the race boycott was on. The problem was "solved" finally by reverting to the former segregated status. The problem has not, of course, really been solved and it can never be solved by clinging to the outworn, undemocratic and unlawful dictum that one race is inferior to another.

The NAAWP received a charter under the laws of Delaware in 1953 on its assurance to "promote and protect the Constitutional guarantee of citizenship in the U. S." Attorney General H. Albert Young, of Delaware, has charged the organization with "abuse and misuse of its corporate power, privileges and franchise," and has started proceedings to revoke its charter. He plans also to subpena Bowles to turn over all books and records of the association, including gifts and lists of membership. Encl. 10-6-54

A court ruling in Delaware against the association could result in suspension of its activities throughout the country. It has shown itself a trouble-maker and an inciter of hate, and the inquiry into its set-up and practices initiated by Delaware's Attorney General is most welcome.

EDUCATION 1954

BRYANT W. BOWLES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

Bowles Hints an Economic Boycott Of Those Who Favor Integration

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

HARRINGTON, Del., Oct. 17 Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, hinted today at an economic boycott of those who believed in integration in the public schools.

Mr. Bowles got across the idea—a new aspect of his fight for segregation—at another outdoor rally at the airport here. Last week, he was arrested on [illegible] the airport but made his speech anyway after four hours of detention.

He is out on bail of $6,000 on charges of disrupting the educational system in Kent and Sussex Counties. The town of Milford straddles the line between these counties.

Although Mr. Bowles already has urged local political candidates to step before his organization with avowals of belief in segregation, this marked the first time he had put his appeal in economic terms.

"No Delaware business man standing for race mixing," he declared, "is not going to jump on the bandwagon of this organization to help his business."

Tells of Questioning Dealers

He made the point by describing how, when he himself went in to buy a suit, he threw a lot of questions at the dealer in terms of his attitude on "politics and integration."

The 34-year-old former drummer in a United States Marine Corps Band never lost his light touch for a moment.

Earlier, Mr. Bowles told the 2,500 persons at the airport of his acceptance of the invitation to the New York State conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Peekskill, N. Y., next Sunday. The invitation and acceptance had been announced in Peekskill yesterday by Melvin Tapley, president of the Peekskill branch of the N. A. C. P.

But the matter was new to the segregationists standing in front of Mr. Bowles' truck-trailer platform here today. He confided that he had not told Mr. Tapley why he could not appear in Peekskill on Friday.

On that day, Mr. Bowles is due in court in Dover, Del. The State of Delaware at that time will seek to deprive Mr. Bowles' group of its charter.

Mr. Bowles said he had wired his acceptance direct to the chapter in Peekskill.

"I told them I would be more than happy to come up and speak to them," Mr. Bowles said, "but that I wished to decline their offer of transportation and hotel.

"Even in Peekskill, I am going to call a spade a spade, even a black spade a black spade. But I'm going to pick my own hotel to stay in."

'Exploitation' Charged

He said the theme of his remarks would be that the N. A. A. C. P. did not really speak for the best interests of the Negroes involved in the school fight, but was in effect, "exploiting" them.

Mr. Bowles declared there was no need in this country for an organization to "advance" the Negro.

"If they need to be advanced," he said, "the road is open in the jungles of Africa."

He repeated that his group was not "against Negroes."

"But those people who are trying to shove the Negro down our throats, we're going to boot them out of the United States if we can," he said.

Tomorrow morning the state will offer transportation to Georgetown High School to the ten Negro children dropped from the high school in Milford.

Negro spokesmen have emphasized that if the children accept this arrangement it will be only to avoid a total interruption in their education. They say the children will return to the Milford school as soon as Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Court of Chancery makes definitive his order of last Thursday that the children had a "clear, legal right" to attend school on an integrated basis. The earliest that could be would be Tuesday.

Tapley Initiated Bid

Special to The New York Times.

PeeksRill, N. Y., Oct. 17—The exchange of correspondence that led to Mr. Bowles' accepting the invitation to speak here was begun by Mr. Tapley on Oct. 8.

Mr. Tapley questioned statemennts reportedly made by Mr. Bowles, declaring that if correct they were "tantamount to treason." He then invited Mr. Bowles to address the conference during its three-day state meeting.

Mr. Tapley offered Mr. Bowles transportation and hotel accommodations although, he pointed out, the N. A. A. C. P. was a nonprofit organization.

In a reply sent on Friday and received yesterday by the organization, Mr. Bowles accepted the invitation for next Sunday but declined the offer of expenses.

Others scheduled to speak on that day at Shustim Locust Manor here are Edward R. Dudley, former Ambassador to Liberia; John Hayes, Mayor of Peekskill; Polic Judge Seymour Levine of Peekskill, and Mrs. Effie Gordon of Rye, state president of the N. A. A. C. P.

NAACP Branch Reprimanded For Inviting Bowles

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sharply reprimanded the Peekskill, N. Y. NAACP branch for extending a speaking invitation to Bryant Bowles, notorious as the originator of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People" which figured prominently in resisting school integration recently in Milford, Delaware, Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D. C.

Dr. Tobias ordered Melvin Tapley president of the branch, to call off the projected Bowles appearance saying that he (Bowles) is "well known as an outspoken opponent of the rights of minority groups and the Constitution and laws of the United States and several states."

He also hinted that, because of the invitation, the Peekskill branch may lose its charter.

Delaware Launches Attack on 'Association for White People'

Attorney General Announces War on Prejudiced Outfit

DOVER, Del.— (INS) — Delaware's Attorney General H. Albert Young launched a two-pronged assault Tuesday against the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which has been leading a fight against racial integration in public schools.

Young said he would ask the state Chancery court to revoke the organization's charter and that he would also issue his own subpeona to compel NAAWP President Bryant W. Bowles to turn over all books and records of the group, including "gifts and lists of membership."

Young said the organization was chartered with the avowed purpose "to promote and protect" constitutional guarantees. But he charged that the NAAWP has "abused the terms of the charter" and helped to violate constitutional privileges of citizens.

It was reported that a court ruling against the association in the state could result in suspension of its activities throughout the United States, because it was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware, although it maintains headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Young said the Chancery court would be asked for an injunction against Bowles and other officers of the NAAWP seeking to restrain them from continuing to solicit members and collect dues. A receiver also will be sought "to wind up the corporation's affairs," he added.

The racial squabble in the state started in Milford where the high school at first admitted 11 Negro children and then transferred them to an all-Negro school when most of the white pupils boycotted classes.

Parents of the Negro children have filed suit against the Milford board of education seeking readmission for their children. Young informed the board that he will not represent it in defense against the suit.

He ruled that the board's "denial of admission, solely on the ground of face, color and ancestry, represents a violation of what I believe to be the law."

NAACP Bars Bowles

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today denied its platform to Bryant Bowles and stingingly rebuked the man who had invited him to speak.

Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, is a bitter opponent of desegregating Southern schools, in contrast to the other group which champion integration.

Last week Melvin Tapley, president of the NAACP branch at Peekskill, N. Y., announced Bowles had accepted an invitation to address a state conference there.

Today Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the NAACP's board chairman, wired Tapley that the meeting had been postponed until another time and place, not announced.

He ordered Tapley and the branch not to permit Bowles or "any other individual in his category" to participate "in any NAACP meeting of any type, at any time, under any circumstance."

Of Bowles Tobias said:

"Bowles is well known as an outspoken opponent of the rights of minority groups and the constitution and laws of the United States and the several states. . . .

"Your invitation to him is obviously inimical to the best interest of the NAACP. . . ."

Tobias said the invitation to Bowles was issued without the knowledge of Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the NAACP state conference.

Later Tapley said he has not yet seen the telegram but indicated that he would abide by the NAACP decision. He added:

"We (the Peekskill branch of the NAACP) felt that since this is America, everyone, even Bowles, should be heard.

"Democracy will never be preserved by closing our eyes and ears."

EDUCATION 1954

BYRANT W. BOWLES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

Bare long police record of Florida-born agitator

Afro-American Baltimore, Md
P. 1 Sat. 10-9-54

BALTIMORE

A native of Hillsborough, Fla., who has a penchant for leading enterprises which mean financial gain for himself but not necessarily for those associated with him, is spearheading the drive in this section to stop school districts from carrying out pupil integration.

He is Bryant W. Bowles, organizer and president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, who is heading the drive in southeastern Delaware and in Baltimore to agitate prejudiced white parents into action against school integration.

"My three-year-old daughter will never attend a school with colored children as long as there is breath in my body and gun-powder to burn," he declared, although the avowed "principles" of his organization preclude the use of "force or violence."

A MEDICAL REPORT concerning the psychological condition of a Bryant W. Bowles, 35, is on record in the Baltimore Criminal Courts.

The report was obtained in June, 1954, when Bowles was on trial here for larceny after trust of $5,000 from a New York sea captain. Bowles was found not guilty in this case by Judge Michael J. Manley.

However, on July 27, 1954 he was given a one-year suspended term in the House of Correction on a bad check charge.

The sentence was suspended with the provision that he make restitution in this case involving $93 and five other cases, in each of which he paid $25 fines.

—o O o—

ALL OF these cases grew out of Bowles' operation of the Bryant Roofing and Home Improvement Company in Baltimore. Bryant is his first name.

In the larceny after trust case, plaintiff claimed Bowles accepted the $5,000 from the sea captain, Edward W. Erickson of Long Island, N.Y., to build a six-unit motel in La Plata, Md.

The other cases involved bad checks and failure to pay workmen on construction jobs.

—O O O—

IN STILL another case in Harford County, a Bryant W. Bowles, a construction company worker, was involved in a court case wherein the property owner charged fraud.

The complainant who had hired Bowles to make repairs on his property under an FHA proposition was James Mahanes of Havre de Grace, Md.

Mr. Mahanes signed a completion certificate before the work was completed. His attorney said that Bowles secured the money on the loan, but failed to complete the job.

The attorney said that Mahanes did not have a very good case of fraud against Bowles. But after learning that his company had folded, he was apprehended, brought to Bel Air, and a settlement of about some $750 was made to Mr. Mahanes.

At the time of his arrest in Baltimore, according to a report released by Delaware State Police, he was also wanted in Tampa, Fla., in connection with bogus checks.

Tampa authorities later advised Baltimore that restitution had been made and Bowles no longer was wanted there.

BOWLES IS an ex-Marine who makes enrollment in the NAAWP a regular item of business in the communities where he moves to stir up trouble among the racially minded poor whites who are attracted by his ideas.

There are four types of membership and the required dues are as follows: one year, $5; three years, $12; silver cards, $25; and gold cards, $50. No time limit is specified for the latter two.

Bowles says he was raised on the farm in Florida and went "to the city when I was 15. I learned all there is to know about city ways in about 10 months. We had some city fellers living out near our farm for two years and they never did find out what was going on."

—o O o—

A WIRY medium-height man, Bowles married "a girl from Texas. He started the group for tht "advancement of white people" last year by incorporating in Delaware. He put $6,000 of his own money in it, he says.

Bowles contends that the organizations backing integration are "organized agitating groups."

He says members of his group must be "rock-bottom, red-blooded Americans who will not be brain-washed by Communists or self-styled libe als."

IN ATTEMPTING TO integrate, Bowles says, colored people are "cutting off the hand that's fed them. They may have to start looking out for themselves. He doesn't know whether they are capable of taking care of themselves."

Bowles explains another phase of his philosophy this way:

"Any so-called whites who join forces with another race may call himself a self-styled liberal, but he is still a traitor to the white race."

—o O o—

HE BELIEVES the best weapon right now for fighting integration "is not violence, because that's what the Communists and the opposition want us to do," but rather boycotts such as the ones which spreaded through the southern half of Delaware last week.

"It's against the law to keep your children home from school. But if anyone's arrested we'll furnish a lawyer to handle the case. And besides, where are they going to get a jury from among you to convict another one of you?" he asks the crowds.

Prosegregation Leader Arrested In Delaware

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Mon. 10-11-54
P. 7

Bryant Bowles, N.A.A.W.P. President, Charged With Conspiracy To Violate Education Law

From Wire Dispatches

Milford, Del., Oct. 10.—The State of Delaware today arrested Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, and charged him with conspiring to violate the State education law by leading a boycott of Milford's integrated high school.

After spending 6 hours at arraignment hearings in two counties and making numerous phone calls to raise $6,000 total bond, Bowles returned to a mass meeting at nearby Harrington Airport and declared:

"Let's don't say this is the bitter end. There will be no bitter end. We'll keep going until there's a sweet end."

Governor Issued Warrant

Bowles was arrested at the airport early in the afternoon on a warrant issued at the direction of Governor J. Caleb Boggs. He was taken by State police to Dover, the State capital, where he was arraigned and held on $3,000 bond for further hearing November 3.

He was then taken to Milford for a second hearing in Sussex County on the same charges. This was done because the Milford School District straddles the Kent-Sussex County line.

Under Delaware law a man must be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, such as the charges brought against Bowles, in the county where it was allegedly committed. Since the boycott developed in both counties, trials must be held in each.

Met by Police Major

Flying in from Washington to speak at the scheduled afternoon meeting, the 34-year-old ex-Marine was met by Maj. Frederick Lamb of the Delaware State police, who served the warrant for his arrest.

Also waiting for Bowles was a crowd, which grew noisy, and in some instances resentful, over the proceedings.

A group of Bowles supporters cornered a Columbia Briadcasting System cameraman and an Associated Press photographer, shouted expletives at them, demanded their film and negatives, and also an explanation of their position.

The ringleaders told them to climb onto a truck platform and speak over the public-address system. Both men refused, but the C.B.S. man eventually intoned the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

"Show Our Side. . ."

Walter E. Dombrow, the C.B.S. man, said they called out, "Show our side once in awhile," "You always show the worst side," "You're playing the Communist game," and other things even less polite.

"They ripped my shirt a bit, taking off a few buttons," he said. He manded over two holders of unexposed film, he said.

The A.P. photographer, Warren Winterbottom, Philadelphia, described the crowd as boisterous but not outright disorderly. He said he and Dombrow were surrounded for about 20 minutes, but that he was not given rough physical treatment. He gave up only an empty photographic plateholder.

Ordered by Governor

Bowles' arrest was ordered yesterday by Governor Boggs, who said, "The State of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children."

The seizure of Bowles resulted from his organization's successful attempts to block the integration of white and Negro pupils in Milford High School and seven other lower Delaware schools.

Under prodding of the N.A.A.W.P., white students began a boycott when 10 Negro students were admitted to the high school. The strike by the pupils quickly spread to the seven other schools. Mon. 10-11-54

The boycott finally became so widespread that the Negro pupils were taken out of previously all-white classes and sent to the schools they attended last year.

Bowles Is Arrested At Delaware Airport

Post Times Herald

DOVER, Del., Oct. 10 (U.P.)— Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of a pro-segregation movement, was arrested today on charges of conspiracy to violate Delaware's schools laws.

A warrant was served on him at Harrington Airport, eight miles west of Milford, scene of a boycott by white pupils of Lakeview Avenue School two weeks ago.

Bowles had flown in from Washington to speak at a scheduled mass meeting at the airport.

The warrant for his arrest was served by Maj. Frederick Lamb, of the Delaware State Police, and Bowles promptly accepted it. He was then brought to the Dover barracks of the state police, detained there for about 25 minutes, and taken to the court house.

In Common Pleas Court of Kent County, Judge Arley B. Magee released him when bail of $1500 was provided on each of two counts of violating the state's school laws. A further hearing was scheduled for November 3.

Bowles' arrest was ordered by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who asserted "the state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech, but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children."

The NAAWP moved into the Milford dispute at a Sunday meeting three weeks ago, similar to the one set for today. That was Bowles' first public appearance in Delaware, one of the areas troubled in recent months by cleavage over the integration of Negro pupils into schools heretofore enrolling white pupils only.

The arrest of Bowles at first caused an uneasy stir among the people assembled at the Harrington Airport. Soon shouts rose here and there, chiefly of "block the highways." But state troopers in uniform and in plainclothes, were on hand to keep order, and the highway leading to the airport was guarded by other police.

One manifestation of crowd disapproval prompted the seizure of two photographers—Warren Winterbottom of the Associated Press and a Columbia Broadcasting System cameraman—but no violence was done to them. A photographic plate holder taken from Winterbottom was kept, however.

Bowles, a 34-year-old former Marine, was told of Governor Boggs' action when he arrived at an open air meeting near Baltimore where he helped to form a Maryland chapter of the NAAWP. At the same time he was served with a summons to appear before the Internal Revenue Service in Wilmington, Del., on Monday for alleged failure to pay Federal taxes.

An Internal Revenue spokesman said the summons had nothing to do with the NAAWP, but was in reference to several hundred dollars due from a roofing busines Bowles operated in Baltimore in 1952.

waiting crowd.

The group, estimated at 3,000 stayed on the scene several hours and was addressed by a man who identified himself as the Rev. Claude Lynch.

Both warrants, on two counts each, charged Bowles with conspiracy to violate the state school attendance laws and conspiracy to interfere with the administration of the state school system by inciting white parents to resist admission of Negro children into their schools.

The seizure of Bowles resulted from his successful attempts to block integration of white and Negro pupils in the Milford High School and seven other lower Delaware schools.

FOE OF INTEGRATION IS ARRESTED TWICE

Commercial Appeal

Bowles Seized On Orders Of Delaware Governor

Mon. 10-11-54

HARRINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—(UP)—Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and out-spoken advocate of racial segregation, was arrested twice within two hours Sunday on charges of conspiring to violate the Delaware state school laws.

Bowles, of Washington, D. C., was first seized by State Police at the Harrington Airport on orders of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs. After posting $3,000 bond at the Kent County Common Pleas Court at Dover, he was rearrested by police and taken before Magistrate Morris Gloverman at Milford on a Sussex County warrant. Mr. Gloverman set a similar bail figure and Bowles was freed when the bond was posted.

Maj. Fred Lamb, field force commander of the State Police with headquarters at Wilmington, handed Bowles the first warrant from Kent County as the anti-segregation leader stepped off a light plane to address a

Bowles Is Defiant On State's Order To Reveal Books

Inquirer p. 1

Willing to Turn Over Records On Finances to court, He Says; Fails to Appear at 2 Meetings

Bryant Bowles, 34, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, yesterday refused a request by Delaware authorities to turn over financial records of his pro-segregation group to State Attorney General H. Albert Young.

At the same time, Bowles, at liberty under $6000 bond on charges of conspiring to break Delaware's education law, failed to keep scheduled conferences in Dover, Del., and Baltimore.

At Milford, Del., Bowles said: "I will not turn the records over to the Attorney General, but I'll turn them over to any authorized court that requests them."

"Besides, trying to get the records of all the chartered organizations in the different States on such short notice is impossible."

The leader of the NAAWP refused to subpenas issued last Friday by Young calling on the association to hand over all data on its finances and operations.

ARRESTED ON SUNDAY

Bowles was arrested Sunday and was freed under bond for a hearing Nov. 3 in Dover, Del., on charges of conspiring to violate Delaware's education law by leading a boycott of Milford's high school after 11 Negro students were admitted to classes there for the first time last month.

Officials of the NAAWP were scheduled to meet with Young at his office in Dover, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. The meeting later was rescheduled for 2 P.M. in Wilmington.

Then Bowles telephoned Young and said his attorney was engaged elsewhere and he "would like to have a reasonable extension of time."

NEXT MEETING TODAY

Young said he told Bowles he would be in Georgetown, Del., on court business today and that Bowles and his attorney were welcome to meet him there between noon and 2 P. M.

The Attorney General said Bowles did not indicate whether he would show up at Georgetown today.

The president of the NAAWP also failed to keep a conference in Baltimore with Director of Internal Revenue L. A. Chamberlain.

Bowles had been subpenaed to answer questions about withholding statements he had filed while operating a contracting business in the Maryland city.

He was served with the subpena by internal revenue agents when he addressed a mass meeting Saturday at Glen Burnie, Md. The subpena ordered him to appear with all material available in connection with his financial status when he operated the business over a four-year period, together with records of his present financial condition.

Bowles later notified the Internal Revenue office in Baltimore that he failed to respond to the summons because he was answering another summons in Delaware. He asked that a new date be set for the Baltimore conference.

The internal revenue director's office said the Government was willing to be stood up—temporarily—in view of other legal difficulties Bowles is experiencing in nearby Delaware.

Bowles, 34-year-old president of the pro-segregation NAAWP, had been summoned to appear for a meeting with Director L. A. Chamberlain to answer questions about withholding tax statements he filed while operating a contracting business in Baltimore.

He is free under $6,000 bond for a November 3 hearing at Dover accused of leading a boycott of the Milford (Del.) High School, where 11 Negroes were admitted for a time last month.

Bowles Fails Date With Tax Collector

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Bryant Bowles of Arlington, Va., head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, failed to keep a date with the tax collector yesterday.

Bowles later notified the internal revenue director's office in Baltimore he failed to respond to a summons because he was answering another summons in Delaware. He asked that a new date be set for the Baltimore conference.

The internal revenue director's office said the Government was willing to be stood up—temporarily—in view of other legal difficulties Bowles is experiencing in nearby Delaware.

Bowles, 34-year-old president of the pro-segregation NAAWP, had been summoned to appear for a meeting with Director L. A. Chamberlain to answer questions about withholding tax statements he filed while operating a contracting business in Baltimore.

He is free under $6,000 bond for a November 3 hearing at Dover accused of leading a boycott of the Milford (Del.) High School, where 11 Negroes were admitted for a time last month.

Segregation Champion Arrested in Delaware

DOVER, Del., Oct. 10 (AP).—Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of a pro-segregation movement, was arrested today on charges of conspiracy to violate Delaware's school laws.

A warrant was served upon him this afternoon at Harrington Airport, eight miles west of Milford, scene of a boycott by white pupils of Lakeview Avenue School two weeks ago. Mr. Bowles had flown in from Washington to speak at a scheduled mass meeting at the airport.

The warrant for his arrest was served by Maj. Frederick Lamb, of the Delaware State Police, and Mr. Bowles promptly accepted it. He was then brought to the Dover barracks of the state police, detained there for twenty-five minutes, then escorted to the courthouse.

Released in Bail

In Common Pleas Court of Kent County, Judge Arley B. Magee released him when bail of $1,500 was provided on each of two counts of violating the state's school laws. A further hearing was scheduled for Nov. 3. Herman Brown, deputy attorney general, represented the state.

At Harrington Airport, where a crowd estimated by police at 2,000 had gathered for the expected meeting, many of Mr. Bowles' adherents set about taking up a collection to supply bail. Under Kent County law, however, only property can be accepted for such surety.

Mr. Bowles' arrest was ordered yesterday by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who asserted asserted: "The State of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech, but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children."

Led Fight for Boycott

The N. A. A. W. P. moved into the Milford dispute at a Sunday meeting three weeks ago, similar to the one set for today. That was Mr. Bowles' first public appearance in Delaware, one of the areas troubled in recent months by cleavage over the integration of Negro pupils into schools heretofore enrolling white pupils only.

Mr. Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school so long as eleven Negro pupils were admitted to the tenth grade.

The arrest of Mr. Bowles at first caused an uneasy stir among the people assembled at the airport. Soon shouts rose here and there, chiefly that of "block the highways." But state troopers, in uniform and in plainclothes, were on hand to keep order, and the highway leading to the airport was guarded by other police. The sentiments of the crowd, though boisterously expressed, therefore, led to no actual disorder.

Two Photographers Seized

One manifestation of crowd disapproval prompted the seizure of two photographers—Warren Winterbottom, of The Associated Press, and a Columbia Broadcasting System cameraman—but no violence was done to them. A photographic plate holder taken from Mr. Winterbottom was kept, however.

Mr. Winterbottom said he and his colleague, whose name was not immediately available, were "held" for twenty minutes after being told that the seized plate would be held unless Mr. Bowles gave the word to release it.

Mr. Winterbottom related that the ringleaders put him and the CBS man on a truck, equipped with a loudspeaker microphone, and "asked us to go ahead and explain our position."

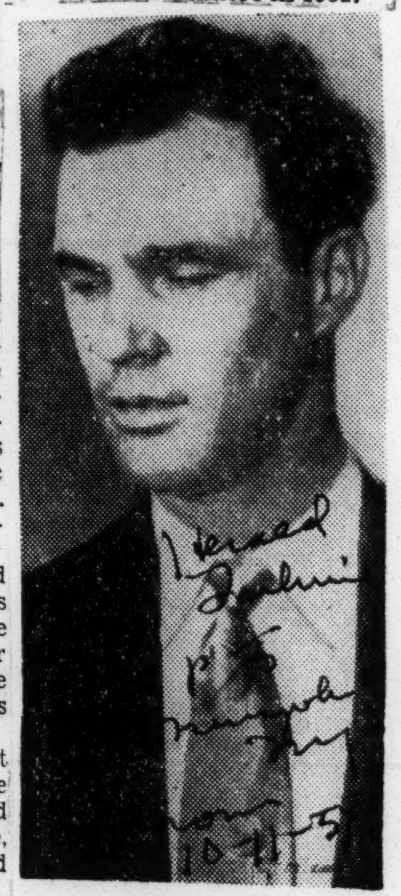
Both refused. Mr. Winterbottom got away simply by saying he'd go have a talk with Mr. Bowles. The CBS man, he added, "was reading the pledge of allegiance to the flag when I left." Later it was reported that the crowd insisted that he do that.

Police, the photographers and others described the crowd as a mixture of young and older people, with a sprinkling of children. Many appeared to be farmers.

The crowd stayed on after the removal of Mr. Bowles, obviously hoping that he would return to make the speech he said yesterday he definitely would make.

The thirty-four-year-old former Marine was told of Gov. Boggs' action when he arrived at an open-air meeting near Baltimore where he helped to form a Maryland chapter of the N. A. A. W. P. At the same time he was served with a summons to appear before the Internal Revenue Service in Wilmington Del., on Monday for alleged failure to pay Federal taxes.

An Internal Revenue spokesman said the summons had nothing to do with the N. A. A. W. P. but was in reference to several hundred dollars due from a roofing business Mr. Bowles operated in Baltimore in 1952.



Associated Press wirephoto
Bryant Bowles

Delaware Arrests Tampa Race Foe

Police Grab Man Twice In 2 Hours

Partisans of Bowles Corner Cameraman And Photographer

By Herald Wire Services

HARRINGTON, Del. — Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and outspoken advocate of racial segregation, was arrested twice within two hours Sunday on charges of conspiring to violate the Delaware state school laws.

Bowles, of Tampa, Fla., was first seized by state police at the Harrington airport on orders of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs.

After posting $3,000 bond at the Kent county common pleas court at Dover, he was rearrested by police and taken before Magistrate Morris Gloverman at Milford on a Sussex county warrant.

Gloverman set a similar bail figure and Bowles was freed when the bond was posted.

Maj. Fred Lamb, field force commander of the state police, handed Bowles the first warrant from Kent county as the anti-integration leader stepped off a plane to [illegible] a crowd.

The group, estimated by state troopers at 3,000, stayed on the scene for several hours and was addressed by a man who identified himself as the Rev. Claude Lynch.

A group of partisans cornered a Columbia Broadcasting system cameraman and an Associated Press photographer, shouted invective at them, and demanded their film and negatives and an explanation of their "position."

The ringleaders told them to climb onto a truck platform and speak over the amplifying system. Both men refused, but the CBS man a bit later read the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

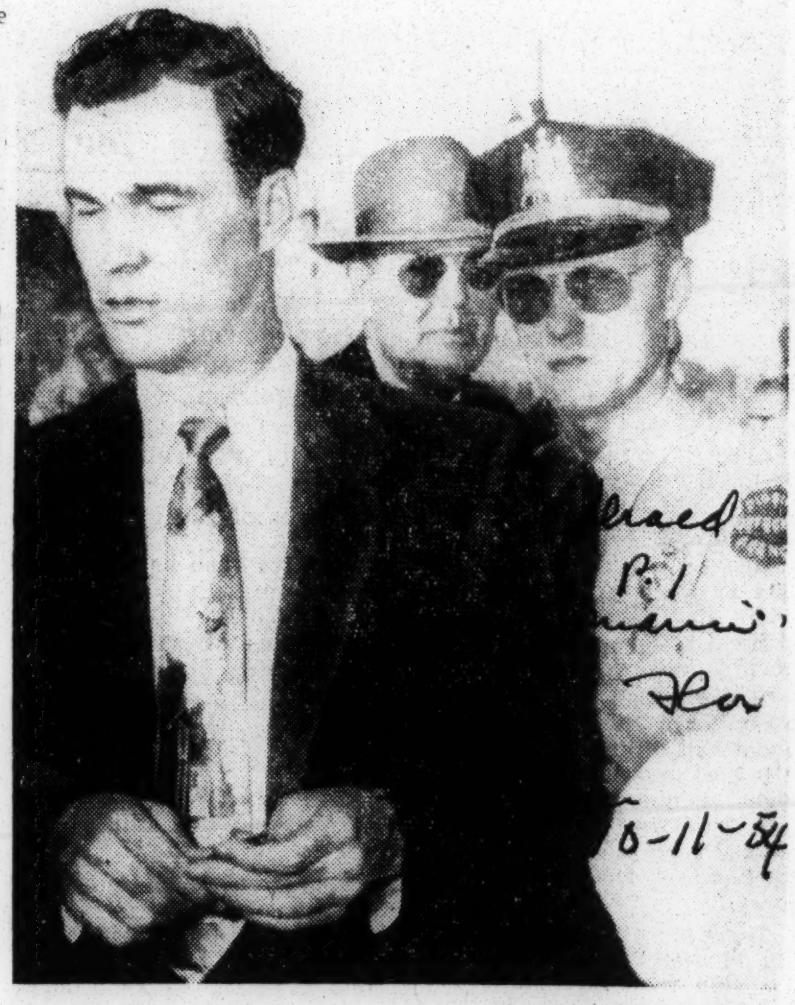
Walter E. Dombrow, the CBS cameraman, said "they called out 'show our side once in a while', 'you always show the worst side' and things even less polite. They ripped my shirt a bit, taking off a few buttons." He said he handed over two holders or unused negatives.

The AP photographer, Warren Winterbottom, of the Philadelphia bureau, described the crowd as boisterous but not outright disorderly. He said he and Dombrow were surrounded for about 20 minutes, but that no one laid violent hands on him. He gave up only an empty photographic plateholder.

He reported that he was able to take only shots of the crowd and of the warrant being served on Bowles, before the hecklers closed in.

Both warrants, on two counts each, charged Bowles with conspiracy to violate the state school attendance laws and conspiracy to interfere with the administration of the state school system by inciting White parents to resist the admission of Negro children into their schools.

Joseph Mifflin Danes, head of the Delaware chapter of the NAAWP, posted the $3,000 bond at Dover as a state property owner. No cash is permitted under state regulations. At Milford, a man who identified himself as Douglas Morgan posted the bond.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

BRYANT BOWLES SPEAKS TO CROWD BEFORE ARREST

... police arrested him twice soon after

Bowles was ordered to appear at Dover for a hearing Nov. 3. Glover said he would be summoned before the Sussex county Superior court sometime during the November term.

Bowles, who previously had been in trouble with the law on bad check charges, flew here from Washington with three other persons, none of whom identified himself.

The arrest resulted from action by the governor Saturday. Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young, acting on behalf of Boggs, said reports had reached the governor that Bowles and other NAAWP leaders "intend to continue interference with school attendance by the boycotting of schools, intimidating of parents and children and the fomenting of racial disturbances."

Seizure of Bowles resulted from his organization's successful attempts to block integration of White and Negro pupils in Milford High School and seven other lower Delaware schools.

Under prodding of the NAAWP, White students began a boycott when 10 Negro students were admitted to Milford High last month. The "strike" quickly spread to the other schools.

The boycott became so widespread that Negro pupils were taken out of previously all-White classes and sent to schools they attended last year.

Gov. Boggs said Saturday a review of tape recordings of speeches during the boycott indicated the arrest of Bowles "is warranted on charges of criminal conspiracy so that there will be no further interruption of the education of children in our schools."

Bowles Arrest Is Ordered By Delaware

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9 (AP).—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs today ordered the arrest of Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of the recent prosegregation boycott in Milford, Del., schools, on charges of conspiracy to interrupt the education of children in Delaware schools.

Bowles, holding a meeting at Ritchie Raceway just south of Baltimore, said:

"I will go to Delaware Sunday morning. I will call up and find out who holds the warrant. I will make an appointment and go up there to meet him."

Bowles has a mass meeting scheduled for 2:30 Sunday afternoon at the Harrington, Del., airport, eight miles west of Milford.

Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school as long as 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the tenth grade.

Earlier this week the State of Delaware sought revocation of the NAAWP's charter and Thursday issued subpenas on state officers of the group to produce financial records by Monday.

EDUCATION 1954

MR. BRYANT BOWLES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

WARRANT ISSUED FOR NAAWP HEAD

Raleigh, N.C

Delaware Governor Takes Action Against School Boycott Ringleader

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9 (AP)—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs today ordered the arrest of Bryant Bowles, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People and leader of the recent prosegregation boycott in Milford, Del., schools, on charges of conspiracy to interrupt the education of children in Delaware schools.

Bowles, holding a meeting at Ritchie Raceway just south of Baltimore, said:

Going to Delaware.

"I will go to Delaware Sunday morning. I will call up and find out who holds the warrant. I will make an appointment and go up there to meet him.

"If Gov. Boggs wants to serve the warrant himself, I'll go to meet him."

Bowles has a mass meeting scheduled for 2:30 Sunday afternoon at the Harrington, Del., Airport, eight miles west of Milford—scene of a boycott by white pupils of the Lakeview Avenue School two weeks ago.

The text of Bogg's statement:

"The state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children.

"After a thorough review of tape recordings of speeches by various self-styled leaders, interviews of numerous witnesses who attended those meetings and following consultation with members of the state police and the attorney general, it was decided that arrest and prosecution of Bowles is warranted on charges of criminal conspiracy that there will be no further interruption of education of the children in our schools.

Orders For Arrest.

"Accordingly, orders have gone out for his immediate arrest. Law and order will be maintained and the police have been alerted and directed to arrest anyone else who violates our laws.

"I approve the action of the attorney general in seeking forfeiture of the charter of the NAAWP for having abused the privileges accorded to it by the state of Delaware and further commend the state police for their vigilance in the past, which was largely responsible for the prevention of violence and injury.

"The attorney general, the police and I will continue our constant surveillance of future activities of all unlawful elements in order to prevent injury to our citizens, damage to their property and to preserve the dignity of the state."

The NAAWP moved into the Milford dispute at a Sunday meeting three weeks ago, similar to the one scheduled for tomorrow. That was the first public appearance of Bowles in Delaware.

He told the crowd that he was for segregation and that he had a three-year-old daughter "who will never attend a school with Negroes as long as there is a breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school as long as 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the 10th grade.

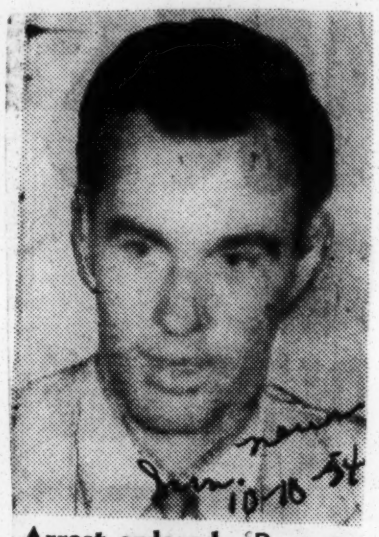
The boycott was successful with less than 30 per cent of the enrollment of 1,562 pupils showing up for classes for four days. Finally, the newly-elected school board — the old one resigned in a dispute with the State Board of Education —ousted the Negro pupils and ordered them transferred to an all-Negro high school at Dover, Del. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has filed an injunction — scheduled for hearing Tuesday in Georgetown —to get the pupils readmitted to the Milford school.

Earlier this week the state of Delaware sought revocation of the NAAWP's charter and Thursday issued subpoenas on state officers of the group to produce financial records by Monday.

NAAWP head faces arrest in school boycott

By The Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9—Gov. J. Caleb Boggs Saturday ordered the arrest of Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of the recent pro-segregation boycott in Milford, Del., schools on charges of conspiracy to interrupt the education of children in Delaware schools.



Arrest ordered—Bryant Bowles.

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Arrest order issued

"ACCORDINGLY, orders have gone out for his immediate arrest. Law and order will be maintained and the police have been alerted and directed to arrest anyone else who violates our laws.

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School is boycotted

BOWLES' GROUP led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford School as long as 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the 10th grade.

The boycott was successful with less than 30 per cent of the enrollment of 1562 pupils showing up for classes for four days. Finally, the newly-elected school board—the old one resigned in a dispute with the state board of education—ousted the Negro pupils and ordered them transferred to an all-Negro high school at Dover, Del. NAACP has filed an injunction—scheduled for hearing Tuesday in Georgetown—to get the pupils readmitted to the Milford School.

Earlier this week the state of Delaware sought revocation of the NAAWP's charter and Thursday issued subpenas on state officers of the group to produce financial records by Monday.

Delaware's Governor Orders Arrest Of NAAWP President

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I'll Go To Meet Him

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Race Baiter Is Issued Warning

Crisis St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 1954 p.1

Bowles Will Be Arrested In Philly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Authorities here have declared they will deal severely with Bryant W. Bowles, professional troublemaker, if he comes here as promised.

Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, had announced he will conduct a mass meeting in this city to implement his "campaign" against desegregation of the public schools in defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

"He will be arrested for inciting to riot if he attempts such a meeting here," Philadelphia officials have said.

WASHINGTON— As scattered pro-school segregation forces continued this week to openly defy the United States Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was called upon to take action against those who attempt to prevent Negro students from entering previously all-white schools.

In a telegram from his New York office, Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged the Attorney General to make it clear that the federal government will stand behind school boards ending segregation.

Marshall blamed the flareups and violence on the activities of Bryant W. Bowles, president of National Association for the Advancement of White People, who boasted in Baltimore this week that under his leadership Negro students had been forced out of Milford, Delaware schools.

Meanwhile, Delaware's Attorney General H. Albert Young, has brought action against Bowles and his organization have been ordered to show cause why the charter should not be revoked.

TROUBLE SPREADS

The disturbances which began last week in Milford, Delaware, spread to Dover, Delaware, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. They developed as result of indecision on the part of the Milford School Board as to the handling of white pickets protesting the admittance of Negro students to the formerly all-white Milford School.

The Board of Education which made the decision to integrate the school resigned in the fac of the disorder and a new board revoked the integration order, sending Negro children back to the former all-Negro school.

Bowles told newsmen last week that he had designated two of the four new Milford School Board members.

A former board member charged that a "deal" had been made between Bowles and Delaware Governor J. Caleb Boggs.

The ex-board member is reported to have said there were some people who opposed integration but, "without Bowles and his group, we could have settled it."

DENIES CONTACT

Gov. Boggs has denied any contact with Bowles.

As the disturbances spread in Baltimore Police Commissioner Beverly Ober announced that pickets in front of schools would be treated as lawbreakers. He cited a state law making it an offense to disturb public schools in session.

In a meeting with school, state and city officials, Commissioner Ober declared:

"We, in the Police Department, are hopeful that the citizens will be orderly, but we are prepared to act immediately on any overt act. We will not permit disorder."

The Baltimore City School Board announced last week that schools would remain open "with the assurance of the police department and the department of education that parents need not have any concern about sending their children to school."

A strike at the Annabelle County School in Fairmount, West Va., was labeled by Circuit Court Judge J. Harper Meredith as a "rebellion" against the government.

RESTRAINING INJUNCTION

The judge announced an injunction restraining the picketing parents and issued the warning "if necessary, I will fill the jail until your feet are sticking out of the windows."

He accused the parents of attacking the State, and said:

"They are attempting to wreck a function of government. If they can prevent one school from operating they can close all schools, and picket the city building or the county jail.

"It is the duty of this court as an arm of the government to see that government property is protected...It is a serious thing for a group of citizens to take over government property...The time to stop it is when it starts."

Nine Negro students in Dover, Delaware, who were transferred from a white school when white students boycotted the classes, set up a counter-boycott of their own. They refused to return to the Negro school.

FILE COURT ACTION

Parents of the youths filed a court action asking that they be re-entered in the previously all-white school.

The Baltimore situation started at a kindergarten school when white parents, mostly mothers, paraded in front of the school with signs after Negro children had been entered.

The picketing spread to five other schools and violence took place at one, the Southern High School.

Colored parents were reported to have nothing but praise for the teaching staff of one Baltimore school where they said, "the teachers couldn't treat our children any better."

In one instance a white teacher snatched a Negro student from the hands of several whites in the vicinity of the school.

And in Washington, D.C., the nation's capital, strikes and demonstrations broke out in and around eight schools.

At one school, the principal declared, "You're not going to change the integration program. This school is going to stay the way it is. That's the law of the land."

CONFERENCE OF
60 NEGRO EDUCATORS- LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Dixie Educators Ask Immediate Integration

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-6-54 P. 3

HOT SPRINGS Ark. — In a statement calling for immediate planning to implement the Supreme Court decision and offering "wholehearted cooperation" in the attainment of this objective, sixty Negro educators from 14 southern states and the District of Columbia set forth their views on this subject last week.

The two-day meeting called by 15 Negro educators and sponsored by the Phelps Stokes Fund, was held in Hot Springs October 26-27.

The educators criticized sharply the effort of some leaders and school officials to intimidate Negro teachers and other citizens under threat of loss of job if they express approval of the Court's decision and if segregation is not maintained.

"Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be party to any plan designed to nullify the Court's decision" they said.

The conference called upon the people of the South and the nation to strive with "good will and honest intent" to implement the Court decision.

"It is our firm and unanimous belief" say the educators "that the implementation of the Decision will strengthen the South and the Nation morally, economically and spiritually.

"We as Negro educators stand ready to cooperate wholeheartedly in the progressive fulfillment of these democratic objectives."

Hot Springs, Ark., Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund at 101 Park Avenue, released yesterday a statement unanimously approved by the educators.

The decision, is said, is part of the evolutionary process that has been going on in the South and in the nation and "dramatically distinguishes our way of life in a democracy from that in such totalitarian countries as Nazi Germany and Communist Russia."

Tues. 11-2-54

The educators noted "a fundamental sense of fair play abroad in the South." However, they added, "we regret that some public officials have sought to persuade Negro educators and other leaders to evade the decision by agreeing to voluntary segregation."

This referred to reports that some teachers had agreed not to further desegregation, in return for job security.

Shock Whites Who Foresaw Possible Passive Attitude

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-6-54

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — (ANP) — Southern white leaders who had hoped that leading Negro educators might lend some measure of comfort to plans to defy the Supreme Court, received a rude jolt here last week when the most representative group of Negro educators assembled since the decision, called for complete compliance with the high court ruling.

The group, which included presidents of leading Negro colleges and universities, said in a joint statement that the decision dramatically distinguishes "our way of life in a democracy from that in totalitarian countries."

* * *

"TIME WILL PROVE," the statement said, "that our fears have no foundation in fact, just as has been proved by the implementation of previous court decisions. Segregation breeds fear; and when the barriers of segregation are at last removed, we will wonder why we feared at all."

Pointing out that change without bloodshed and revolution was possible because of a Constitution which guarantees equality and justice to all, the educators said "that to evade or discredit it is to destroy our Government."

"It is our hope," they said, "that all of the colleges and universities of the South, Negro and white, will immediately implement the spirit of the court's decision by accepting, irrespective of race, all qualified students who seek admission."

The leaders said they were convinced that there is a "fundamental sense of fair play in the South," and noted that integration in public schools involving both students and teachers is already working well in some southern schools.

Educators Call For Planning To Implement S. Court Decision

World Birmingham, Ala.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — In a significant statement calling for immediate planning in good faith to implement the Supreme Court decision and offering wholehearted cooperation in the attainment of this objective, 60 Negro educators from 14 southern states and the District of Columbia set forth their views on this subject.

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Tues. 11-2-54

The statement of the educators began: "We welcome the decision of the Supreme Court and look upon it as another significant milestone in the Nation's quest for a democratic way of life and in the Negro's long struggle to become a first-class citizen . . . This is a part of an evolutionary process which has been going on in the South and the Nation for some time."

The educators criticized sharply "The effort on the part of some leaders and school officials to intimidate Negro teachers and other citizens under threat of loss of job if they express approval of the Court's decision and if segregation is not maintained is shortsighted, vindictive, and contrary to the fundamental sense of fair play of the American people." And speaking of Negroes themselves: "Negro educators should not and can't afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the Court's decision."

In conclusion the Conference calls upon the people of the South and the Nation to strive with good will and honest intent to implement the Court decision. "It is our firm and unanimous belief," say the educators, "that the implementation of the Decision will strengthen the South and the Nation morally, economically, and spiritually. We as Negro educators stand ready to cooperate wholeheartedly in the progressive fulfillment of these democratic objectives'.'

TEACHERS GET PLEA ON DESEGREGATION

Times P. 38

Sixty-four Negro educators have expressed faith in the ultimate results of the Supreme Court's desegration decision and have urged colleagues not to "be a party to any plan designed to [illegible] fourteen states in the South met Oct. 26-27 at

SOUTHERN WHITES SHOCKED WHEN NEGRO EDUCATORS SUPPORT SUPREME COURT DECISION

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Sat. 11-6-54 P. 2

Joint Statement Issued By Leaders Proves Loyalty For Program of Progress

THINKS NATION BELIEVES IN FAIR PLAY

HOT SPRING, Ark. — (ANP) — Southern white leaders who had hoped that leading Negro educators might lend some measure of comfort to plans to defy the Supreme court, received a rude jolt here last week when the most representative group of Negro educators assembled since the decision, called for complete compliance with the high court ruling.

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The leaders said they were convinced that there is a "fundamental sense of fair play in the South," and noted that integration in public schools involving both students and teachers . already working well in some southern schools.

Stating that it was unfortunate "that preoccupation with the coeducational implication of the decision" had obscured the question any plan designed to nullify the of the quality of education for all children, the educators said that "in two-thirds of the United States, co-education of the races has been going on for many decades with no untoward effect."

Again the group stated that where integration will be attempted, the leaders said there "should "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to the cooperative effort in every

community to plan on the local level the implementation of the decision. The planning should de done in good faith and with an honest desire to implement the decision rather than scheming to circumvent it."

The educators said they were not making the statement or pleading for Negroes alone, but that they were concerned "about the best education that can be made available to every child in the South."

The group went on record favoring federal aid to education "in order that the per capita expenditure in the South may be brought up to a high national average. We want the white child to have the best and we want the Negro child to have the best." This is not possible, they said, in segregated schools.

churches in Sapulpa, Crescent, Langston and Guthrie. His last pastorate was with the Macedonia Baptist church in Guthrie.

The funeral will be held at the First Baptist church at 2 p. m. Thursday, Nov. 4.

Members of the immediate family of the deceased include Mrs. Ruth Moon, wife, Guthrie; Alice Moon Humphreys, daughter, St. Louis, Mo.; Irene Moon, sister, Guthrie; Dr. E. L. Moon, brother, Oklahoma City; F. D. Moon, brother, Oklahoma City.

Southern Negro Educators Want Immediate Integration

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Thur. 11-4-54

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — (ANP) — Southern white leaders who had hoped that leading Negro educators might lend some measure of comfort to plans to defy the Supreme court, received a rude jolt here last week when the most representative group of Negro educators assembled since the decision, called for complete compliance with the high court ruling.

The group, which included presidents of leading Negro colleges and universities, said in a joint statement that the decision dramatically distinguishes "our way of life in a democracy from that in totalitarian countries."

"Time will prove," the statement said, "that our fears have no foundation in fact, just as has been proved by the implementation of previous court decisions. Segregation breeds fear; and when the barriers of segregation are at last removed, we will wonder why we feared at all."

Pointing out that change without bloodshed and revolution was possible because of a Constitution which guarantees equality and justice to all, the educators said "that to evade or discredit it is to destroy our government."

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Again the group stated that "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the court's decision. To do this would be tantamount to sharing in a plan to destroy the very fabric of our constitutional government."

Realizing the difficulties that will be incurred in some places where integration will be attempted, the leaders said there "should be the cooperative effort in every community to plan on the local level the implementation of the decision. The planning should be done in good faith and with an honest desire to implement the decision rather than scheming to circumvent it."

The educators said they were not making the statement or pleading for Negroes alone, but that they were concerned "about the best education that can be made available to every child in the South."

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Aid on Southern School Problems

With the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, a group of editors and educators have established the Southern Educational Reporting Service. It is to be headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The aim of the nonprofit agency will be to provide public-school administrators and other community leaders with objective information on community problems and developments that may arise in the wake of the recent Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in the public schools.

News Gathering

The problem of adjusting to the Supreme Court's decision, Mr. Dabney said, will vary widely from one community to another, and must be met by each community in its own way. It is reasonable to expect, Mr. Dabney said, that school officials and other leaders of these communities will be better equipped to meet this challenge wisely and effectively if they are kept informed of the experiences of other communities similarly situated.

The new service will try to assis in filling the need for such information. A team of experienced Southern newspaper reporters will gather information for the service, and will send periodic reports to the Nashville, Tenn., headquarters. These detailed reports will be supplemented by special factual studies and other available materials of interest. Periodic summaries will be available to school administrators, to state and local leaders and to newspaper editors for background use.

Objective Reports

The service, Mr. Dabney said, will be strictly nonpartisan, seeking to promote no special point of view. It is designed to supplement rather than compete with regular newspaper coverage of educational developments.

According to Mr. Dabney, it will not be the purpose of the service to comment on events as they occur, nor to indicate whether in the opinion of the director or the members of the board any decision or occurrence was right or wrong. Rather, the service will see that accurate, factual reports are available to those desiring them. Mr. Dabney added that "those of us who are associated with this undertaking feel that it will perform a very useful public service."

G. C.

7 Southern Governors Hit Segregation Ban As Conference Ends

Star P. A-3
Sun. 11-14-54
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press.

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13.—The Southern Governors Conference adjourned today without taking formal action on the school segregation issue, but seven Governors and one Governor-elect issued a joint statement later registering a protest against efforts to force mixing of the races in public schools.

The statement said the signers would attempt by constitutional methods "to preserve the right of the States to administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

It was the first meeting of Southern Governors since the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in the public schools on May 17.

P. A-3

The Governors signing the statement said experience had proved the wisdom of separate but equal facilities for the races and it would be damaging to the public school system if schools in the South were desegregated.

Signers Are Listed.

Those signing were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allen Shivers, Texas; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Charley E. Johns, Florida, and Johnston Murray, Oklahoma, and Gov.-Elect George Bell Timmerman, jr., of South Carolina.

This group said Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-Elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left Boca Raton before the statement was drafted.

Five other Governors and one Governor-Elect attending the conference did not sign the statement. They were Govs. Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland; Lawrence W. Wetherby, Kentucky; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; Francis Cherry, Arkansas, and William C. Marland, West Virginia, and Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom of Alabama.

Gov. McKeldin issued a statement of his own in which he said that in his opinion it was the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme Court decree regardless of how he felt about the matter.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of law and order," Gov. McKeldin said.

McKeldin Cites Procedure.

Gov. McKeldin, the only Republican governor attending the conference, said the proper procedure would be for the States to file briefs with the Supreme Court and to make oral arguments at a hearing set for December 6 on ways and means of putting the May 17 ruling into effect.

North Carolina and Delaware, other members of the conference, didn't have their governors here and Gov. Gordon Persons of Alabama did not attend.

A resolution by acting Gov. Johns, of Florida, which would have put the conference on record as favoring the constitutional amendment to maintain separate but equal school facilities did not get a conference vote since it was rejected by the resolutions committee.

Several members of the committee said they didn't consider this a practical approach to the situation. Gov. Johns said he regarded the joint statement on the matter "a moral victory for my stand."

The conference elected Gov. Wetherby chairman, succeeding Gov. Murray.

South's Governors Refuse To Act on Segregation Plan

Herald Tribune P. 3
Sun. 11-14-54

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP). — The Southern Governors Conference refused today to act on a proposal calling for a Constitutional amendment to keep whites and Negroes in separate public schools.

P. 3

Instead, seven governors and one governor-elect issued a joint statement pledging themselves to "exercise every proper prerogative to preserve the basic principles of our constitutional government." They said this applied to education and the prevention of segregation.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin Maryland Republican, refused to sign this statement and issued one of his own. He said the suggestion that his state should offer either active or passive resistance to a May 17 Supreme Court decision against segregation "is fantastic nonsense . . . a waste of time to discuss." Gov. McKeldin said it is the duty of the people to accept the decree of the high court "regardless of one's opinions of the merits of the case."

Wetherby Named

On the final day of the convention Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky was named new chairman of the group to succeed Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma.

The annual conference adjourned after deciding against acting on the Constitutional amendment proposal, made by acting Florida Gov. Charley E. Johns.

Gov. Johns said he told the resolutions committee of the conference in a closed session: "I felt the (segregation) issue is of such vital importance both to the South and to the nation that the Southern Governors should take some action."

Urged Call for a Vote

He had advocated calling on President Eisenhower to ask Congress for a nation-wide vote on school desegregation as ordered by the high court. Mr. Johns contended the eight-man joint statement was "a moral victory for my segregation proposal."

Those who signed the statement were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Robert F. Kennon of Louisana, George Bell Timmerman jr., of South Carolina (Governor - elect), James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Allan Shivers of Texas, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, and Murray and Johns.

Govs. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-elect Leroy Colline of Florida had left the conference before the subject came up today.

Associated Press wirephoto

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y. P. 3
Nov. 22, 1955

Gubernatorial contest—Taking time out from the Southern Governors' conference at Boca Raton, Fla., twelve Governors photograph Tangerine Queen Jan Holden (third from right) and her Ladies-in-Waiting. Kneeling, from left, are: William Marland, of West Virginia; Theodore McKeldin, of Maryland; Johnston Murray, of Oklahoma; Allan Shivers, of Texas, and Frank Clement, of Tennessee. Standing, from left: Thomas Stanley, of Virginia; Lawrence Wetherby, of Kentucky; James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina; Charley Johns, of Florida; Herman Talmadge, of Georgia; Hugh White, of Mississippi, and Robert F. Kennon, of Louisiana. Gov. White won the $100 first prize, which he gave to the Red Cross.

7 Southern Governors Rap School Segregation Ban

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 14, 1954

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13 (UP).—The Southern Governors Conference refused today to act on a proposal calling for a constitutional amendment to continue segregation in public schools.

Instead, seven Governors and one Governor-elect issued a joint statement pledging themselves to "exercise every proper prerogative to preserve the basic principles of our constitutional government." They said this applied to education and the preservation of segregation.

Gov. Theodore McKeldin, Maryland Republican, refused to sign this statement and issued one of his own. He said the suggestion that his State should offer either active or passive resistance to a May 17 Supreme Court decision against segregation "is fantastic nonsense . . . a waste of time to discuss."

Those who signed the statement were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., of South Carolina (Governor-elect), James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Allan Shivers of Texas, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, Johnston Murray of Oklahoma and Johns.

Govs. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left the conference before the subject came up today.

PARLEY AVOIDS DESEGREGATION ISSUE IN SOUTH

Tribune Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 14, 54

Boca Raton, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—The southern governors conference adjourned today without acting on the school segregation issue, but seven governors and one governor-elect issued a joint statement later registering a protest against efforts to force mixing of the races in public schools.

The statement said the signers would attempt by constitutional methods "to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

It was the first meeting of southern governors since the Supreme court handed down its decision May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Fear Damage to Schools

The governors signing the statement said experience had proved the wisdom of separate but equal school facilities for the races and it would be damaging to the public school system if schools in the south were desegregated.

Those signing were Governors Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Charley E. Johns, Florida, and Johnston Murray, Oklahoma. This group said Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left Boca Raton before the statement was drafted.

Six Decline to Sign

Five other governors and one governor-elect attending the conference did not sign the statement. They were Governors Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland; Lawrence W. Wetherby, Kentucky; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; Francis Cherry, Arkansas, and William C. Marland, West Virginia, and Gov.-elect James E. Folsom of Alabama.

McKeldin issued a statement of his own in which he said that in his opinion it was the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme court decree regardless of how he felt about the matter.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of law and order," McKeldin said.

The Maryland governor, the only Republican attending the conference, said the proper procedure would be for the states to file briefs with the Supreme court and to make oral arguments at a hearing set for Dec. 6 on ways and means of putting the May 17 ruling into effect.

Talmadge, Johns Lead Defiance Of High Court

Courier Sat. 11-20-54
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1

By ALBERT DUNMORE
(Courier's Florida Editor)

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida's Acting Governor Charley Johns' last-minute bid for headlines led to a sharp split among chiefs of state at the annual Southern Governors' Conference held at the exclusive Boca Raton Club last week-end.

The division of opinion came about when Johns offered an unofficial statement urging the maintenance of segregated schools after his original resolution, which called for a "national referendum" on the matter of maintaining segregated schools was by-passed.

Florida's outgoing chief executive claimed a "moral victory" after seven governors and one governor-elect signed the joint statement protesting the abolition of segregated education.

Significantly, perhaps, Johns' successor, Governor-elect LeRoy Collins of Tallahassee, did not sign the statement, having left the conference before the "unofficial" action was taken.

Collins was a member of the Resolutions Committee which failed to act on Johns' proposal to petition President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to submit the anti-segregation referendum.

Also refusing to sign the unofficial statement along with Collins were Governors T. R. McKeldin of Maryland; Lawrence W. Wetherby of Kentucky; William C. Marland of West Virginia; Francis Cherry of Arkansas, and Frank G. Clement of Tennessee.

Also failing to sign was Governor-elect James (Big Jim) Folsom of Alabama.

* * *

GOV. HUGH WHITE of Mississippi did not sign, having left the conference before the action took place.

Signers along with Johns were Govs. James Byrnes of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Georgia, both of whom branded Johns' original resolution as "impractical"; T. B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Johnston Murray, Oklahoma, the conference chairman, and George Timmerman, Governor-elect of South Carolina.

The Governors declared:

"Any effort to compel a mixing of the races in our public schools would interrupt steady progress that is being made." It continued:

"We, the undersigned, will exercise every proper prerogative to preserve the basic principles of our constitutional governments, and as applied to education, to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school sytems to the best interests of all our people."

Johns, in welcoming the annual fall Governors meeting to Boca Raton, declared the Supreme Court decision "will create turmoil and confusion from Maine to California."

* * *

JOHNS WAS joined in his denunciation of the court opinion by Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Hugh White of Mississippi, but other executives apparently preferred to by-pass any official joint action on the issue.

Johns then requested that the Southern Governors Conference petition President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress asking that a constitutional amendment, legalizing segregation, be submitted in a nation-wide referendum.

He also suggested that the Governors request each State Legislature to petition Congress to submit the racial question to the people. It would be necessary for thirty-six legislatures to make such a petition before the matter would be placed before the voters.

* * *

JOHNS RECALLED that the U. S. Supreme Court decision on income taxes was not accepted before it was submitted to the people. He declared:

"This question is equally or more important to the people."

Governor White said he would propose that the Mississippi Legislature address Congress asking for a referendum.

Johns' address, landing like an unexpected bomb in the meeting, was received with mixed comment.

Gov. Lawrence Weatherby of Kentucky, a member of the Resolutions Committee, said the suggestion was far afield from the agenda of the Governor's Conference. He added:

"Every state should face the segregation issue as it sees fit."

* * *

GOVERNOR TALMADGE of Georgia praised Johns' effort, and said the Georgia General Assembly would petition for an amendment to the constitution. Such petitions would be necessary from thirty-six states, however, before Congress could set a referendum. Governor White of Mississippi joined in Talmadge's sentiments.

South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes, a defender of Dixie's traditional segregation but also a supporter of President Eisenhower, declined comment as did Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Maryland's Governor McKeldin, lone Republican among the Dixie Governors, denounced the Johns' proposal. He handed newsmen a copy of a speech delivered to the executives behind closed doors. McKeldin said:

"I counsel you to turn a deaf ear to any man rash enough to claim he can answer the segregation problem out of his own unaided wisdom."

* * *

THE FLORIDA Governor, defeated for re-election in the summer Democratic primary, declared he "felt it a matter of duty" to urge the Governors to take a firm stand now against the U. S. Supreme Court opinion banning segregation.

Efforts to obtain a unanimous front for preservation of Dixie's traditional racial barriers failed when the Governors gathered last spring at Hot Springs, W. Va., and again last summer when Gov. Thomas Stanley of Virginia summoned them into a special session at Richmond.

Fed. Jurist Upholds Bias

Courier P. 1
11-20-54

BOCA RATON, Fla. (INS)—A Federal jurist who upheld the principle of separate schools for white and Negro pupils supported Southern Governors Friday in their demands for States' Rights.

Judge John J. Parker of the U. S. Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., declared that centralized power in Washington is "fraught with the utmost danger to local self-government and to the freedom of the individual."

Judge Parker was one of three appellate jurists whose collective opinion in the Clarendon County, S. C., school segregation case was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court opinion banning racial segregation.

He spoke before the Governors at Boca Raton while they considered a proposal to let the nation's voters decide the fate of Dixie's traditional segregation.

Highlights From Dixie Governors' Sessions

Courier P. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-20-54

Highlights from statements uttered by various Governors at the Southern Governors' conference last week-end: . .

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia: "I suggested we pass such a resolution when we met at Hot Springs, W. Va., but some of the faint-hearted boys wouldn't go along. Now it's too late."

Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland: "It is the duty of every private citizen as well as every official to accept the decrees of the Supreme Court regardless of one's opinions of the merits of the case. So the suggestion that Maryland should offer resistance, active or passive, to the court is fantastic nonsense."

* * *

Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina: "I would favor amending the Constitution to legalize segregation, but I'm not confident that such a move would meet with success."

* * *

Gov. Thomas B. Tanley of Virginia: "Efforts to force anti-segregation laws upon the Southern States is but one phase of the violations of states' rights by the National Government. I believe states outside the South feel as we do about preserving their sovereign rights."

* * *

Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida, "The segregation problem is upon us and it is time to take action. I don't know whether my resolution will be approved because some of these Governors are timid."

7 of South's Governors Warn Of 'Dissensions' in Curb on Bias

Times Dispatch 11-14-54

Avow Right of States to Control Public School Procedures—Six at Meeting Refrain From Signing Statement

New York, N.Y. Times 11-14-54

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13—Seven Southern Governors and a Governor-elect issued today a statement declaring that racial integration in the public schools of their states would "engender dissensions that do not now exist."

They said that they would "exercise every proper prerogative" in preserving the right of the states to "administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

The statement was for the most part a reiteration of views the eight had expressed individually since the Supreme Court handed down on May 17 its decision against racial segregation in the public schools.

The statement resulted from a meeting held immediately after the close of the twentieth annual Southern Governors' Conference. The signers stressed that their action was not connected with the official business of the conference.

The signers were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Allan Shivers of Texas, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, Charley E. Johns of Florida, Johnston Murray of Oklahoma and the South Carolina Governor-elect, George Bell Timmerman Jr.

Participants in the meeting who did not sign the statement were Govs. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, Francis Cherry of Arkansas, Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, William C. Marland of West Virginia and the Alabama Governor-elect, James E. Folsom.

It was announced that Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Leroy Collins, Governor-elect of Florida, were not present when the action was taken.

Governor McKeldin announced that he had told other Southern Governors that any suggestion that his state should offer resistance to the Supreme Court directive "is fantastic nonsense."

He declared that he had urged the Governors to keep in mind that the Supreme Court itself had found in school segregation problem so complex that it was asking advice on how to implement its decision. He added that he had said:

"I counsel you to turn a deaf ear to any man rash enough to claim that he can answer it out of his own unaided wisdom."

The school segregation issue was not on the agenda of the general conference, but was introduced unexpectedly Thursday. Governor Johns, in his welcoming address, urged the conference to call on President Eisenhower to ask Congress to submit for state ratification a constitutional amendment to preserve public school racial segregation.

The Governors were cool to the proposal, mainly because they regarded it as politically infeasible. Governor Johns subsequently submitted his proposal to the conference resolutions committee, where it was tabled.

Some viewed the statement issued today as a vehicle for underscoring agreement with the "objectives" of the Florida Governor's proposal.

It was at a closed session of the resolutions committee, according to Governor McKeldin, that he made the remarks he cited today.

"We are going to work this thing out in Maryland," he declared.

Governor Wetherby was elected chairman of the conference to succeed Governor Murray. He has been at the forefront of the conference's program for strengthening higher education in the South.

It Took Christian Courage

It took Christian courage and the finest sense of democratic responsibility for Mr. Aubrey Williams, Jr., of Montgomery to assist a group of parents interested in enrolling their children in the nearest and best public school. All good Christians and genuine believers in real democracy will applaud this action.

It is impossible for human beings to live dividely and at the same time unitedly. The American credo is an undivided teaching. Christian teachings have no double standard. Understanding has to be taught be example. Those who would understand each other must learn with each other.

Public schools belong to the people. They are the property of no particular group. They who own the schools are entitle to use them in the same way as any others. This is democracy and as it should be no matter how long it may have been ignored tradition has always bowed to the truth in the struggle of progress.

In Montgomery some twenty-three children on September 2 presented themselves for registration at the closest and best school. They were refused admission. It is believed that legal steps for their admission may eventually be taken. There was no incident when these students sought admission and we do not believe their admission would break the routine of the school. We have this kind of faith in decent and fair-minded people, such as we believe Montgomery has.

On School Issue—

Aubrey Williams Receives 'Threats'

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 3 (U.P.)—Aubrey Williams Jr., who accompanied a group of Negro children to a white school here in their unsuccessful attempt to be enrolled, said today he has received two threatening telephone calls.

He said both were made yesterday afternoon, soon after the Negro pupils appeared at the white school and asked to be entered.

Williams said one man told him, "We'll get you tonight." The other said, "We'll meet up sometimes."

He said he dismissed both telephone callers as "just excited people."

Police said today that they have received no reports of any attempts to carry out the threats.

A group of 23 children appeared at the white school yesterday and registered for enrollment. School Principal Robert Anderson refused them on grounds they lived in another school district.

Montgomery Lawyer Nesbitt Elmore said a lawsuit will be filed in Federal District Court at Montgomery to challenge the refusal.

EDUCATION 1954

MR. HARRY S. ASHMORE, EXECUTIVE EDITOR--ARKANSAS GAZETTE
AUTHOR--"THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS"

Southern Editor Sees End Of Bias In South Without Violence

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Integration in the schools can be accomplished in the South without widespread violence, Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette and author of the recently-published book, "The Negro and the Schools," says.

Speaking to the Women's National Press Club at a luncheon held at the Mayflower hotel Friday, the southern writer recalled that it was prophesied when Negroes were given the franchise in the South that "blood would run in the streets if they showed up at the polls." But when they went to vote, nothing happened.

WHOLESALE VIOLENCE

The speaker admitted, however that the feeling against school integration runs more deeply than it did for the opening of polling booths to the Negro. "But," he continued, "I don't anticipate any wholesale violence."

He contended that integration will progress much more rapidly in some districts than in others. Some districts might integrate their schools with six months while others might take six years.

The author implied that he favored gradualism in integration by pointing out that children should not be forced into a hostile atmosphere. "Where there is hostility," he continued, "there can be no manifold integration. Hostility will inhibit the right to learn."

INSPIRED IN HOMES

He admitted that hostility on the part of students is usually inspired in the homes and such hostility could be overcome by proper instruction from parents and tolerance on the part of the teachers.

White and Negro leaders of the South are now sitting down and discussing across the table the law and social system of their communities in an effort to work out a solution to meet the needs of both races.

About 40 per cent of all the school districts in the Confederate states, said Ashmore, have less than 10 per cent Negro population. He suggested that these districts could very well integrate without too much resentment, but the process will be much slower in the deep south where there is a larger Negro population. There are 11,000 school districts, he said, affected by the Supreme Court's decision.

NO OTHER WAY

Most white Southerners didn't like the decision, he stated, "but there is no use kidding ourselves, they could not have ruled any other way."

The Negro has advanced on all other fronts, he continued, and the last resort was that of segregation in education. "This was a historic movement which marked one more milestone along the very difficult journey which the two races must travel together," Ashmore said.

He spoke of Gov. Talmadge's proposal to abolish all public schools if integration is forced upon his state. If Georgia actually carries out this threat it will set public education back 50 years for both races, and the losses will be far greater than the gains.

And education, he concluded, is the best means of liberating us all.

Negroes invited by the Women's Press Club to witness the lecture given by this authority on school integration included Mrs. Vivian Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Louis Lautier of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press.

EDUCATION 1954

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A CITY'S CASE HISTORY

Baltimore Incidents Are Traced to Ignorance on Part of Parents

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9—After a week of diminishing disorders on the issue of mixed classes in the public schools, this city presents a case history in desegregation that [illegible] of value to other communities.

For the moment, the proponents of segregation seem to have been defeated, although tension remains in a few districts. At no time did the picketing and related demonstrations by parents and children affect more than twenty-five of the city's 170 public schools.

Underlying the situation here is the steady increase in the Negro population, now set at just about one-quarter of the total of nearly 1,000,000. This has meant drastic changes in some neighborhoods and the imminence of change in others. Significantly enough there was no trouble at all in [illegible], where the Negro enrollment reached 45 per cent—by far the highest ratio throughout the city.

In Baltimore, which has a home-rule charter, integration at the fall term was made possible here by a decision of the board of school commissioners.

The other Maryland counties, in accordance with a ruling by the state attorney general, are maintaining "separate but equal facilities" pending the decrees by the United States Supreme Court implementing its historic decision of last May.

The primary cause of trouble here seems unquestionably to be ignorance. Between the court decision and the actual start of classes, there was virtually no sign of protest. It was only when segregationist parents actually saw the "mixing" of races in the neighborhood schools, that they began to mutter.

Many told principals and teachers, "We thought we had the right to vote on it." Near P. S. 34 in sensitive southwest Baltimore, a father assured a group of women, "It's only a decision—it's got to be passed." Near by another man insisted, "It isn't the law," but merely a "deal" between local officials and "stooges."

'TAKES PATIENCE'

Thiele in The Los Angeles Mirror

Police Act Firmly

This kind of "thinking" inevitably erupted in violence. There were injuries and arrests on Friday and on Monday; but after a strong warning by Police Commissioner Beverly Ober, followed up by firm police tactics, the physical manifestations of dissatisfaction rapidly waned.

The question of the degree to which the segregationists are organized is naturally of great concern. Many phone calls, spreading rumors and asking questions about incidents that never took place have been traced to relatively few people. There has as yet been no real centralization of the protest in Baltimore.

One protest group, permitted by a Methodist minister to express opinions but not to organize in the church meeting hall, spoke with convincing simplicity of running a cake sale to raise funds to hire a hall without restrictions. Later this group met informally over a garage.

The nearest to an organized demonstration—apart from the street disorders—was a meeting Monday night at the Ritchie Stock Car Raceway, beyond the city limits in Anne Arundel County.

It was here that Bryant W. Bowles, organizer of a "National Association for the Advancement of White People," made his appearance. The setting, the audience and what Bowles said were unmistakably indicative of the sources of segregationist sentiment in this area.

The Voices of Protest

About 500 persons, at least half women, sat on open tiers of seats while Bowles spoke in the glare of floodlights from the back of an open truck. There was constant audience participation—encouraged by the speaker. There were all of the most hackneyed jokes and puns on color. One woman down front kept getting to her feet and shouting:

"And don't forget, he [Gov. Theodore McKeldin] has only executed one man—and that was a white man."

She said it at least three times, at regular intervals.

Another speaker—called to the truck from the audience by Bowles—was a 46-year-old carpenter who had been arrested during the day near Southern High School, where he has three sons enrolled. Freed on probation, without verdict on a disorderly conduct charge, this man harangued the crowd with a kind of hill-billy humor. He belittled the idea that outsiders had started the protest in Baltimore.

"You know who started it?" he yelled. "My kids and a couple of their friends."

Bowles left after distributing applications for membership, which costs $5. He called for another meeting today. But he kept assuring his listeners that he did not need their money. He said he could draw on "$2,000,000" of pledged funds; and that the "banker" had set aside $100,000 for him on demand.

At the same time, it has been noticeable here that those involved in the demonstrations, including the man who hired the racetrack for Bowles and even the chairman of his meeting, have made extraordinary efforts to keep their names out of it.

School Officials' Course

The attitude of school officials has been uniformly in line with the policy of the school board and Superintendent John H. Fischer. That is not to say that all teachers and administrators necessarily have identical views on segregation. In his decision supporting the board's decision to go ahead with desegregation without waiting for Supreme Court decrees, Superior Court Judge James K. Cullen noted Tuesday that compliance with the court's decision, not agreement, was the important thing.

But all evidence suggests that the Baltimore teachers have put their hearts as well as their professional efforts into the fight to achieve integration. There is a young physical education teacher at Southern High School named Becky Kekenes. On Oct. 1, at great risk, she drove her own car doggedly through a hostile crowd to get two Negro pupils to safety. Within a few days, she was reduced to tears by a series of goads and insults.

The steps taken by school authorities fitted in smoothly with those taken by the police. As pickets were warned they were subject to arrest, Dr. Fischer announced that continued absences without legitimate excuse would mean a formal entry of truancy in the records, and possible suspension and expulsion.

Principals generally have told hesitant pupils to either "come to school or go home." Loitering in the neighborhood has been discouraged. And visiting by adults during school hours has been more strictly supervised; principals are alert to the danger of the single incident.

Outlook 'Bright'

As for the long-range outlook, Dr. Fischer says it is bright. And in an official publication on the segregation issue, he quoted from a letter written by James G. Carroll, Principal of Elementary School No. 10, to his faculty. Dr. Fischer said the tone of the message reflected the spirit of the entire school system.

It said in part:

"I shall give the Negro teacher or the Negro child no special favors because of his color, nor shall I withhold any privilege or right from him because he is Negro. * * *

"I shall remember that the same God made both of us—that He put my mind inside a white skin. * * * My stepson found the Negro boys who fought in Korea beside him * * * received enemy bullets with the same bravery that the white skin received them. * * *

"Segregation in the schools has ended. Let us make the transition in this school a smooth transition. Let us be proud of ourselves next June."

MR. MILTON BRACKER
NEW YORK TIMES

DESEGREGATION—TWO VIEWS

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

"Classroom for anarchy."

Ivey in The St. Petersburg Times

Still a problem.

DR. MARAGRET BUTCHER
BOARD OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Butcher Hails Anti Bias Ruling As Victory For All

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Negroes alone did not win when the Supreme court handed down its decision on segregation, Margaret Just Butcher, told the human relations department of the National Council of Negro women, here last week.

A member of the Washington board of education, she asserted the decision was a culmination of an "American dream."

Mrs. Butchers, who teaches at Howard university, said Negroes as well as whites should treat the decision with the greatest respect she said, even though there are as many Negroes, proportionately as whites opposed to mixed schools.

Declaring that the decision was inevitable, she said that most of the work in eradicating racial segregation is yet to be done.

"We hope that any child soon can go to the school nearest him," she said.

Dr. Butcher Talks To Big Audience

Didn't Find Blanket Indians In Sooner Capital

A huge throng assembled in the Calvary Baptist church Sunday to greet Margaret Butcher, member of the Washington, D. C. school board and a faculty member of Howard university.

In a rapid fire address to her audience, Mrs. Butcher, following introduction to the audience by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, plunged into a discussion of the problem that faced school officials in the national capital, following the Supreme Court decision. She said her experience in Washington caused her to feel Negroes should pay no attention whatsoever to these "s h o t g u n" organizations springing up overnight to pilot the way for desegregation. "Let's follow the trained guidance of such true and tried organizations such as the NAACP in finding our way in this new day." Mrs. Butcher declared.

In an earlier portion of the big program, J. E. Stewart outlined the purpose of the meeting, which he said was for the purpose of raising funds for the Freedom Fulfillment program. At the close of the meeting the audience laid $378.40 on the table. The local branch plans to add to this amount to make a total of $500 to be donated to the national office on Oklahoma City's quota.

Mrs. Butcher left for Tulsa Monday afternoon, where she is scheduled to make an address Monday night.

"I am surprised at what I find in Oklahoma City," declared the distinguished daughter of the first Spingarn medalist. While the Washingtonian did not amplify on this statement, it is assumed she came west looking for some blanket Indians in what is supposed to be the former Indian country.

NAACP Needed to Prod America —Dr. Butcher

The militance and aggressiveness of organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "necessary to the progress of American democracy," Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Howard University professor, Washington, D. C., told an audience Monday night at Mt. Zion Baptist church.

Daughter of the eminent Dr. Ernest Just, internationally famous biologist, and the only woman member of the Washington, D. C. board of education, Dr. Butcher was introduced to the NAACP sponsored mass meeting audience by Atty. B. C. Franklin, whose guest she was while in the city.

Dr. Margaret J. Butcher
Photo Courtesy of Tulsa Tribune

"Too often," she said, "when we try to defend the things that make America, America, and that make democracy, democracy,—we are accused of being radicals."

She stressed that the importance of fighting to implement democratic practices cannot be over-emphasized.

"It is important that colored Americans should take a stand," the speaker declared. "The history of the West is based on the type of largesse that 'men are men' and able to measure up to what it means to be members of a democratic society."

" The NAACP is sometimes accused of 'going too fast and too far.' But it is simply tryin to help America save herself at a time when American democracy is on the spot. In times like this protest and social action groups are needed to help to resolve many of our problems."

Dr. Butcher pointed out that segregation, against which the NAACP has waged its most unrelenting fight, is premised on four wrongs:

1. It is immoral; it flouts the basic assumption of the worth and dignity of the individual as a child of God.

2. It damages America and America's brand of democracy in the eyes of our enemies and colored peoples around the world.

3. The price of segregation is too costly.

4. It allows the "supreme irony" —that a Negro need only put on a turban and affect an accent to "pass."

The speaker mentioned numerous occasions on which she had been queried by colored persons of other national and racial back grounds who wondered "how the American Negro can maintain an attitude of loyalty, optimism and objectivity" in the face of American discrimination and segregation.

As one of three Negro members board of education, Dr. Butcher has apparently left no stone unturned in her quest for information and facts about her community's Negro and white schools—as was evidenced in some of the inequities which she so dramatically cited.

In the District of Columbia, out of 104,000 school children, 54,000 are she stated. She cited examples of the disadvantageed situations to which some 15,000 to 16,000 Negro school children were subjected, while pointing out that "only 12,000 are in adequate schools."

Because residents of the District have no vote, she said Negro citizens have long had to put up with "flagrant" abuses in the dual pattern of education.

"Despite laws demanding that elementary school children should go no more than five blocks to the nearest school, there are many cases of Negro children traveling three to six miles to attend school."

DR. MARGARET J. BUTCHER
BOARD OF EDUCATION- WASHINGTON, D.C.

She pointed out that the separate schools were denied such "special services as psychiatrists, and added humorously that if "having to walk past three schools to get to one" wouldn't frustrate a child enough for it to need psychiatric services, she didn't know what would!

In Washington, Negroes have not gotten new school buildings, but have been the recipients of hand-me-downs. The speaker stated that out of 20 transfers of schools to separate status, all except one had old, exhusted, unneeded and unoccupied by the other group."

She told of such conditions in the Negro schools as: "physics laboratories without running water, cooking classes where students learned to cook on a coal stove "at least 40 years old," classes for crippled children located in a basement down steps that had no handrail.

Anent the current implementation of the Supreme Court decision in Washington, Dr. Butcher declared that there is no such thing as a gradual way to integrate the public schools.

"Step-by-step integration takes on a beguiling tone, but it won't get the job done," she declared. "The only way to integrate a system is to do it!"

She pointed out that in the District original plans for this fall called for the arbitrary transfer of 2,900 Negro children into white schools.

"Somewhere along the line, between June and September—and possibly with White House pressure—new zones were declared which changed the picture entirely." She said Hobard Corning, superintendent of schools has since speeded up the process which means that Negro children could apply for transfer at the beginning of this month instead of waiting until September 1955, as was originally planned.

Dr. Butcher drew applause when she said that integration is a two way street, and not just for the Negro alone.

"It means as much to white children to go to integrated schools as for Negroes," she stated. "Integration is for the American citizen!"

"It is not just for the Negro alone. And folks who believe otherwise, in the channeling of Negro children into white schools, put the burden of integration on the Negro children into white schools, put the burden of integration on the Negro child as an interloper and on the white child as an innocent victim. Integration should work both ways. Integration is a two-way street, and it's a ridiculous fallacy that it's for the Negro child alone

Dr. Butcher concluded her talk with some techniques which can be used by communities looking forward to integration. (A check-list of these techniques will be published in next week's Oklahoma Eagle.)

NAACP Speaker Blasts Teachers' Conclave For Failure To Tackle Desegregation Issue

Dr. Margaret Butcher, Howard Faculty Member, Says All Citizens Obligated To Accept Court's Mandate; Schools' First Concern Should Be Education of Pupils

By LUTHER CARMICHAEL

If teachers don't take a firm stand and support desegregation, the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court abolishing segregation in public education might as well "be thrown out of the window," Dr Margaret Butcher told the Tennessee State Conference Branches of the NAACP last Sunday afternoon at Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

Dr. Butcher, associate professor of English at Howard University, now on leave, is connected with the NAACP National Office.

Speaking from the subject, "The Meaning of the Supreme Court's Decision to Us as a People," Dr. Butcher lambasted those persons who seek to circumvent the decision of the High Courts of last May 17. On the other hand, she reminded the audience repeatedly that it is the duty of all American citizens to "supplement the court's decision."

"The decision," she declared, "has eradicated the idea of color so far as I am concerned."

Dr. Butcher, who was named "Woman of the Year" for 1954, "brought down the house" when she denounced a Virginia teachers' organization for a resolution opposing the Supreme Court's ruling, and an editorial in the Roanoke (Virginia) Times supporting the teachers' resolution.

"Anytime a group of teachers assume a position to reject the Supreme Court's Decision, that group of teachers should be fired, and the paper supporting them should be censured," she said.

Not all of the teachers opposing the May 17 decision are white. "Some of them are colored," she said.

"I have been told that a group of Negro teachers held a 3-day convention here recently and did not even mention desegregation.

"If teachers don't take a stand and support the decision, it might as well be thrown out the window."

Teachers who do not ascribe to the ruling of the Supreme Court stand to lose the respect of both races, she said.

Dr. Butcher related an incident in which two Negro school officials went to their superintendent and assured him that they were against the Supreme Court's ruling. The superintendent listened to their story and said:

"First, I don't believe you are telling the truth, and second, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Education of Pupil Is Main Purpose

Everything possible will be done to protect teachers from the loss of their jobs. However, in a fight of such far-reaching significance, there will always be "some casualties," she said.

Dr. Butcher reminded teachers, however, to remember that "the "main purpose" of our public schools "is to educate pupils; not hire teachers." She urged teachers to take a "firm, democratic position," and "do the job."

"If you are going to teach, TEACH; or find something else to do."

Parents, P-TA groups and civic workers, she said, can "help the teachers."

Sometimes we forget that a democracy is made up of i ndividual people . . . as people of conviction, as people of morality, we are obligated to take the Supreme Court's Decision . . . we believe we are right . . . we believe that God is on our side."

NAACP Not Subversive

Lauding the struggle of the NAACP, she said that it is the only organization which has taken this case to court.

"The NAACP is not subversive—we do not operate underground. It has the blessings of both parties.

Lambasting inequities and the high cost of segregated schools, Dr. Butcher cited cases in Washington, before the Court's decision, where a total of 2100 unused seats were found in white schools, while 1600 colored pupils were packed into a school built to accomodate 900.

"They were packed in the basement, in the janitors' quarters, and in the principal's outer office. Some children had to go from 6 to 8 miles to school. . . There was one girl suffering from a sinus infection, who had to go 58 blocks to school, and had to get three transfers, when there wa sa school just across the street.

"We, as a people, have a right to the best that's offered, she said. "The old contention that the Negro does not pay enough taxes to ask equal public facilities is not to be considered at all, she said.

"If we had better job opportunities, we would pay more taxes." On the contrary, she pointed out that the Negro taxpayer is not getting "what he pays for." The speaker called for implementation of the decision in order to "see to it that we get what we are paying for."

Dr. Butcher was introduced by Mrs. Preston Valien, an outstanding leader in local and state affairs of the NAACP.

Rev. Grimmett Elected President

The meeting Sunday brought to a close a three-day session of the State Branches of the NAACP.

The Rev. J. F. Grimmett, faculty member at the American Baptist Theological Seminary, was elected president of the State group. Mrs. J. F. Grimmett, secretary, and M. W. Day, treasurer.

In a brief talk at the Sunday afternoon meeting, the Rev. Grimmett pleaded for the "whole-hearted cooperation" of the entire membership.

"If we are to do a job in the State of Tennessee, it must be done with your whole-hearted cooperation— It is no one man's job."

He urged full and free use of the franchise, declaring, "no citizen is a full-fledged citizen in a community until he is able to vote . . . we want to dispel some of the fear which detains our people as citizens. . . This is not a 'Negro' fight, but a fight for all of us."

Earlier in the sessions, panels were conducted on "Housing," "Job Placement," Legislative Needs," "Implementation of Supreme Court's Decision," and "Religion In Integration."

NAAWP Seeking Ouster

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

WASHINGTON—Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, professor of English at Howard University, and daughter of the late and famed biologist, Dr. Ernest Just, has been requested to resign her position on the local school board.

Opposition to Dr. Butcher is said to have grown out of charges that she is a "tool" of the NAACP and therefore unqualified to view with objectivity the business before the board.

Associates of Dr. Butcher point out that the National Association for the Advancement of White People demanded last January that she resign.

* * *

THEY RECALL further that one influential Washington daily has devoted considerable editorial space condemning the attitude of Dr. Butcher.

Veteran observers see the recent demands for the removal of Dr. Butcher as "no more

DR. MARGARET BUTCHER
. . . a platform for propaganda?

serious, no more dramatic and probably just as meaningless as previous efforts to oust her."

Friends of Dr. Butcher say that she is a person who, though born with a silver spoon, has an unusual sense of social justice.

Her enemies charge that she is using her position on the school board as a platform for propagandizing.

* * *

HER RECORD on the board is proof that she is a woman of conviction, completely unafraid, confident and willing to defend an unpopular point of view alone.

This has won for her the recognition as the stormy petrel of the school board.

Dr. Butcher was the only member of the board who requested, prior to the May 17 Supreme Court decision, that the board go on record as admitting that the schools for white and Negro children in the District were unequal and she single handedly attacked the first "Corning Plan" announced at the beginning of the school year in September as "a gradualist approach which did not meet the spirit of the Supreme Court decisoin."

Members of the school board are appointed by district judges. The other Negro members of the board are Col. West A. Hamilton, retired from the U. S. Army, and Atty. Wesley S. Williams.

EDUCATION 1954

DR, MARGARET JUST BUTCHER

I always worked for democracy -- Dr. Butcher

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-20-54 p. 22

DR. MARGARET JUST BUTCHER

WASHINGTON

"I have always worked with group interested in democracy. Those are the only important things I know," says Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, outspoken member of the board of education.

Dr. Butcher made the statement Tuesday when asked about her latest activities which have brought a recurrence of demands for her ouster from the board.

The educator refused to discuss the reported demands of some white citizens associations and the NAAWP for her removal, saying she would not honor their remarks with a statement.

"I DID not aspire to be a member of the board of education," Dr. Butcher asserted. "I was advised that I was appointed when I was some 700 miles away from Washington in July of 1953.

"At such time as the District judges, who apparently concurred in my appointment, see fit to suggest my removal, I will then dignify the current requests with a reply.

"In the meantime, as one who is happy to serve in terms of forthright democratic principles—I shall continue to exert my best possible judgement in the best interest of all people in this community," Dr. Butcher said.

—o O o—

THE EDUCATOR said she recently told the New York Herald Tribune Forum that she did not feel there was anything wrong with pressure groups in America.

"Gunnar Myrdal calls the work of pressure groups an important asset to our country." After all, haven't we been pressuring for democracy around the world? Why can't we do it at home?" Dr. Butcher said emphatically.

AS ONE of the speakers on the recent forum in New York City, Dr. Butcher appeared on a panel with Mrs. Henry Barlett, president of the Federation of Citizens and Miss Jeanne Rogers, a local newswoman.

In addition to appearances in New York, Dr. Butcher also has speaking engagements in Oklahoma, Kentucky, Ohio and the states she is touring as a consultant for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, headed by Thurgood Marshall.

THE MILITANT educator has just returned to the city from West Virginia where she is on special assignment for the NAACP.

Dr. Butcher has taken leave from her position as professor of English at Howard University to accept the post as consultant.

Her job as a roving investigator, is to see how well the job started by Mr. Marshall and his aides is being carried out.

HER WORK takes her into four states and the District where she confers with school officials, civic leaders and government officers on the progress of desegregation.

The states which Dr. Butcher covers includes Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, part of Delaware. She is currently touring Mercer and Fayette County in West Virginia.

"My job is to see how integration is working in these various communities and what is being planned for the future," Dr. Butcher said.

The consultant said she is interested in teacher as well as pupil integration.

"You can't have school integration without integrating the faculties" she continued.

Dr. Butcher said she is already surprised at some of the reaction she has found to the white and colored citizens in the various areas.

Dr. Butcher said her activity has nothing to do with the NAACP briefs to be filed with the high Court in December.

DR. BUTCHER was in town to attend the committee meetings of the board scheduled for this week and next Wednesday.

She said she boycotted the closed meeting of board members with assistant corporation counsel Milton Korman Monday because "I vowed before I wouldn't go" after the corporation counsel failed to confer with school board members in preparing the brief for the Supreme Court arguments last year.

Mr. Korman told AFRO reporters board members were invited this year to hear the brief he is going to present to the Supreme Court in December, because he wanted "to avoid any ruckus being raised like it was before."

The Negro Educational Worker

Bright Future Seen for Negro Teacher As Desegregation Changes School Scene

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-30-54

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth in a series of articles by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, on the Negro educational worker in America. Dr. Caliver is considered an outstanding authority in the field of higher education for Negroes. This is a comprehensive study of the Negro educational worker in America.

By DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

What is the outlook for Negro teachers in this period of transition from a segregated to an integrated school system? This question can best be answered by considering the emerging role of education in our national life. That the significance of education is coming to be increasingly recognized as our most important social enterprise, is apparent on every hand. The developing strength of the educational profession; the expansion of the educational structure and program; the extension of its services to the entire population; and the increasing financial support provided all point to its significance. But even more important than these things is the growing interest of citizens generally in education as a public function.

DR. CALIVER

THERE HAS BEEN some apprehension expressed concerning the possibility that a number of Negro teachers would lose their jobs when desegregation takes place.

In the light of the above analysis, and of the facts about school growth, what is the outlook for Negro teachers? What are some of the trends which point to the need for their services?

(1) On the basis of our present school enrollment it is estimated that we started this year with a shortage of about 22,000 prepared teachers for elementary schools.

(2) This year we had approximately thirty-seven million students enrolled in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges. At the present rate of increase of births; increase of 5-7-year-old children in school, and increase of 16-18-year-old youth remaining in school, it is estimated that by 1960 there will be forty-five million enrolled in schools and colleges. In this conection the fact that Negroes have not begun to reach their educational saturation point probably has not been taken into consideration. When the proportion of Negroes attending the upper elementary school grades, the high scools and the colleges approximates that for whites the educational load will be even heavier than was estimated for 1960.

3. In addition to the above, return of adults to school and college is increasing at an accelerated rate.

4. In spite of the increase of 17- and 18-year-old youths in schools, there is still a large percentage of them out of school who ought to be there if our potential manpower is to be conserved and made more effective.

5. Another source from which we may expect an increased demand on our schools and colleges is the aging population. Their proportion to the total population is rapidly growing. The number of men and women, 65 years old and over has quadrupled since 1900. The number, which is now thirteen million, is increasing currently at the rate of 400,000 a year. Their educational needs are now largely unmet.

Three other factors should be mentioned here: One is the fact that in most cases there will not be any wholesale, overnight shift of school populations, because of the racial segregation in housing. Except in isolated instances, even under a redistricting program, schools now attended predominantly by Negroes or by whites will for some time continue to be attended predominantly by the same racial group.

* * *

THE SECOND FACTOR is that of tenure. Not all Negro teachers are protected by tenure regulations, but nine of the affected states and the District of Columbia have tenure regulations.

Not only may the school officials be expected to abide by them, but such groups as the Commission for Defense of Democracy through education, and the Association of University Professors may be looked to for help in this matter.

A third factor is that of supply and demand. The National Education Association Report, referred to earlier, points out what has been generally known for some time, that the supply of teachers graduating from teacher education institutions has for several years been far short of the demand.

* * *

A REALISTIC appraisal of the foregoing facts would indicate that **all** the teachers we now have, and many more, will be needed in the immediate and foreseeable future, as we prepare to implement the Court's decision and decrees with reference to desegregation and possible integration.

Any serious discussion, therefore, of the wholesale loss of jobs by Negro teachers following desegregation is, according to many competent observers, either based on ignorance of the facts, malicious threats of intimidation, or wilful attempt to thwart the will of the Court and to continue the type of discrimination practiced for over three-quarters of a century.

Naturally, some Negro teachers may lose their jobs, as some white teachers may. But not only are Negro teachers needed from the standpoint of the demand of sheer numbers to be taught; they are also needed from the standpoint of the contribution they can make toward helping the nation reappraise its fundamental human values and work toward its ultimate destiny.

* * *

THEIR SERVICES will be required in some instances to help interpret the needs of Negro students resulting from their poor home and school backgrounds, and the scars left by segregation. Their services will be needed also to help the white teachers to understand that Negro children, in spite of their color and background, are fundamentally like all other children, and will, under normal circumstances, respond as they will. The patience, fortitude, understanding, goodwill and wisdom which many Negro teachers developed out of sheer necessity will be great assets to any school system. It is assumed here, of course, that only the competent Negro teacher has a right to expect to be integrated — as would also be true of whites — and that right is "individual" and "present."

* * *

IT HAS BEEN demonstrated on the school as well as college level that Negro teachers can be successfully integrated. This is shown by the fact that Negro students and teachers worked with white persons successfully as early as Reconstruction Days, and have continued to do so, largely in private schools and colleges predominantly attended by Negroes, as well as in public scshools to some extent.

During the past decade, increasing numbers of Negro teachers have been teaching in colleges and universities which had not employed Negroes previously. More recently, according to studies made of the subject, they have been employed in elementary and high schools.

The following excerpt from an unpublished study prepared for the U. S. Attorney General in 1953 supports the above conclusion:

"One of the most serious questions raised when the process of integration begins is 'What happens to Negro teachers?' Under the New Jersey plan the number has increased. In 1945-46 there were in that state 479 Negro teachers of whom 415 were teaching in nine counties operating a dual school system. Last year there were 645 of whom 525 were in areas formerly maintaining separate schools. One of the most important conclusions that may be drawn from the New Jersey story is that integration can increase rather than decrease the number of Negro teachers who are employed.

The experience in the State of Indiana reinforces that of New Jersey. While some Negro teachers do lose their positions in the making of changes, the overall picture is one of encouragement since the total number of opportunities is usually increased.

* * *

A STUDY of successful experience with public school interracial teaching staffs was made by a Washington representative of the American Friends Service Committee Community Relations staff. It is based upon forty replies in which twenty-one cities state a policy of non-discrimination, or employment on merit, and indicate no restriction on this principle.

Twelve of these cities are in the Northeast, five in the Midwest, three on the West Coast, and one in the Southwest. The following findings and conclusions are stated:

1. Success of co-employment of teachers is consistently reported with pride of accomplishment, while explanation and apology are offered for slowness of progress. The only difficulty reported is that some parents objected.

2. Interracial staffs are used with interracial student bodies, with all-Negro student bodies, and with all-white student bodies. Placing interracial staffs in an interracial school is generally regarded as a good initial step."

There has been some talk about various means of circumventing the Court's decision. This has been especially true with respect to Negro teachers, principals and supervisors. In regard to this, John T. Fey, dean of the Law School of George Washington University, had this to say in the August 1954 issue of the Nation's Schools: "It is hoped that the way can be shown by the Court's decrees in the five cases recently decided. Plans used during the transition period which conflict with the decided cases can be regarded only as temporary expedients. There can be no permanent forestalling of integration in view of existing decisions. The findings are clear —only the methods and timing present uncertainly."

In a similar vein, Bruce in the School Board Journal previously referred to, has this to say: "The interest of all the children must be paramount in any policy the school board adopts. In a special way, the competent professional teachers — white and Negro — deserve consideration. The career of no teacher trained by hard professional study and dedicated work in the classroom can or should be disturbed."

* * *

WHAT A CHALLENGE!

AND THEN HE SAYS: "The decision of the Court lays on the school boards a serious chal-

lenge and a magnificent opportunity; a challenge to break down ancient racial and social prejudices; an opportunity — in reality a duty — to bring to an end for all time the unjust denial of a completely equal opportunity of education for all the children of all the people."

The big challenge to Negro educational workers is to help white educational workers with whom they come in contact, to face up to the necessity of reassessing our value commitments.

It is their obligation to accept the opportunity offered by the Court's decision in lifting the governmental ban on the social mobility of Negroes. This will require extra strenuous effort to assure that Negro boys and girls are prepared for the keener competition which they will meet in the free open market place provided through integration.

It will mean helping the formerly rejected Negro boys and girls to gain a sense of belonging — by first being acceptable to their white peers and teachers, and second by accepting them.

* * *

THERE IS ALSO a challenge presented to the white teachers and administrators. If integration is to succeed, all concerned must see it as a two-way matter. Those in authority, positions of leadership or preferred status have a responsibility to take the first step.

Moreover, they should assure the active involvement of Negroes in all decision making. Integration in many places cannot be successful except through intergroup conferences of ALL groups concerned.

These groups, working together, have the obligation to utilize all the available knowledge and techniques at their command in the field of intergroup education. We know we can learn how to live together more amicably, and that the improvement of human relations is amenable to educational processes. Let us put that knowlege to work.

* * *

LINCOLN is supposed to have said in 1858, in reference to a matter which was the root of our present problem: "If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it." We know where we are. We are at the crossroads of our destiny; we are tending toward the time of great decisions, the greatest the nation has faced in nearly a century. Our values tell us what to do — to make our decisions not in terms of expediency, the immediately practical, nor in terms of our traditional prejudice, but in terms of the democratic principle of the dignity and worth of every human being, and according to the self-imposed rule of law and justice.

EDUCATION 1954

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

The Negro Teacher

The Negro Educational Worker Faces the Period of Transition

Courier Sat, 10-9-54 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By AMBROSE CALIVER

If education is the most important function of a free society, it then follows that, educational workers are in a more strategic position than perhaps any other group of workers to influence that society. If this is true in normal times, it is particularly so in a time of transition such as today.

What is the nature and extent of this transition?

Assistant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education since 1950, Dr. Caliver received his bachelor's degree from Knoxville College, his master's from the University of Wisconsin, and his doctor's from Columbia. From teaching in high schools he became, in 1917, the first Negro dean of Fisk University, serving until 1930. From thence until 1946, he was senior specialist in the Education of Negroes in the U. S. Office of Education. He then was appointed specialist for higher education of Negroes and adviser on Related Problems until his present appointment in 1950. Always interested in education, Dr. Caliver was the first Negro to receive a permanent appointment to the Classified Federal Service on a professional level. He is a member of several organizations in the field of education, and has been the recipient of many honors and testimonials.

Mr. Caliver

It has two major characteristics. One is concerned principally with the material aspects, the other with the human aspects. Scientific and technological advances have revolutionized every phase of our physical existence, improved and increased the materials we use, changed our methods in the use of these materials, increased the speed and ease of communication, changed the nature and methods of our work and our play.

The major effect of this transition has been: To increase the production of goods, and reduce the time and labor required to produce them. In addition, it has speeded up the processes of life, made it much more complex, and raised its physical standards. More significantly, it is moving us in the direction of leisure-centered existence and away from our former, work-centered existence.

* * *

THE RESULT of these trends has tended to create one-world. The different peoples of this one-world are rapidly forming one great neighborhood, with a growing number of common interests and interdependencies. All this has focused attention on the second major characteristic of the transition mentioned earlier—concern for the human aspects of life. As the populations of the world become more migratory and more congested, getting along together becomes urgently essential. With the reduction of the exhausting physical labor required to eke out a poverty-stricken existence, and the increase in the time available for other purposes, the necessity of using that time constructively and wholesomely, grows apace.

The United States has taken the lead in the technicological development which made all this possible. Thrust into multifarious relationship with all peoples, it perforce has become the leader of the free peoples seeking the democratic way of life. It is within this context, and growing out of a long struggle to apply the principles of democracy to all men and to help them obtain the fruits of our technological advance that the U. S. Supreme Court decision on school segregation finds its significance.

THE IMPACT OF THE TRANSITION

BECAUSE OF the peculiar relation which Negroes have to the American social order, and to the world community (the majority of which is colored) Negro educators have a special responsibility in terms of these trends and forces in the present transition period; perhaps more than workers in any other field of endeavor, or of any other ethnic, national, or cultural group. This responsibility was suggested in the words of Chief Justice Warren, in the now-famous May 17 Supreme Court decision, when he said:

"Today, education is perhaps the most important function of the state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democraic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of any education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms."

It is within such a framework that Negro educational workers will be found to be not only needed, but essential. It is also within this framework, and the new transition period ushered in by this momentous decision that Negro educational workers will find their greatest opportunity and challenge.

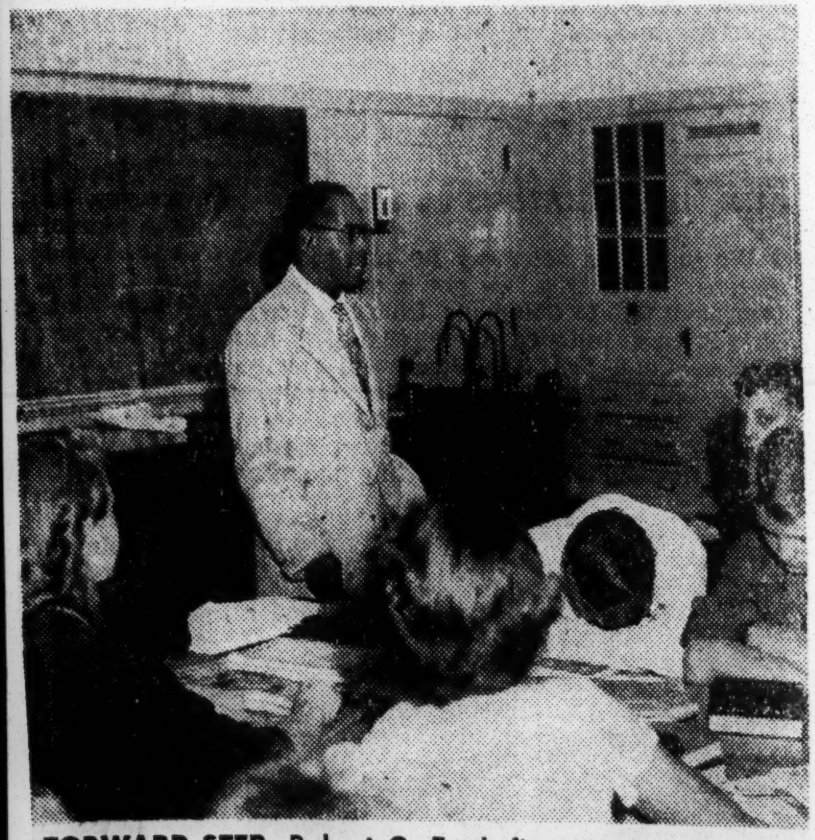
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

THERE ARE approximately 85,000 Negro educational workers in the public schools and colleges and universities for Negroes. Men represent about 18 per cent of the 79,000 public school teachers, and nearly 60 per cent of the nearly 6,000 in Negro colleges and universities. The growth in both groups has been tremendous during the past half century.

Immediately after Emancipation and for several years later, the need for teachers among Negroes was met largely by northern white missionaries and officers of the Union Army. By 1900 they had trained 27,000 teachers. This was both a difficult and dangerous task. But the fact that it was done was a tribute to the courage, fortitude and humane spirit of the teachers and pupils, as well as to the desire and determination of Negroes generally to help themselves by obtaining an education. According to the latest available statistics from the seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia, in 1952 there were 54,376 Negro elementary public school teachers and 20,842 teaching in public high schools. The fact that there were only 3,287 principals indicates that most of the schools are combination elementary and secondary schools.

Next week: Mr. Caliver will discuss the extent and nature of the preparation of the Negro educational worker in America.

TEACHER AND PUPILS—The ninth grade teacher of the colored school at Jenkins, Ky., poses with three of her star pupils. The children, sons and daughters of coal miners, are extremely well-dressed as a rule, show a keen desire for knowledge.—Bituminous Coal Institute—Pierson.



FORWARD STEP—Robert G. Ford, first Negro high school teacher in the State of Oregon, was appointed in 1952 to Roosevelt High School, Portland. This type of scene is increasing slowly, but steadily throughout the nation.

The Educational Worker

Negro Teachers Take Advantage Of Educational Opportunities

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-16-54
P. 7

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, on the Negro educational worker in America. Dr. Caliver is considered an outstanding authority in the field of Negro education for Negroes. This is a comprehensive study of the Negro educational worker in America.

By DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

In general, Negro teachers are well prepared. There are several reasons for this. Among the more important are the following:

a. Negroes place a high value on education;

b. Because of limited opportunities in other fields, education has tended to attract the best brains among Negroes;

c. Salary equalization campaigns and litigation have spurred many on to better preparation in the field of education;

d. In some states Negroes are concentrated in urban areas, which offer better inducements attract the better-prepared teachers. The upgrading of teachers in the service has, of course, been an important factor in lifting the educational level of all teachers.

All of the influences just mentioned have in some instances caused Negroes to spurt ahead of the white teachers in their preparation.

THE QUALIFICATION of Negro school teachers has always been superior to that of the white elementary school teachers. But the college degree is rapidly becoming their standard equipment. According to a recent study by the NEA Research Division a larger percentage of Negro elementary school teachers held college degrees than white elementary school teachers in at least five states and the District of Columbia, as shown below.

Percentage of teachers having 120 semester hours of credit or more

	White	Negro
Alabama	68.9	69.6
District of Columbia	71.1	97.4
South Carolina	65.1	96.9
Alabama	69.9	94.2
Georgia	48.9	77.2
West Virginia	84.2	95.8

No data were available from some of the other states, the same trend would be found. In South Carolina there is only a slight diffeffrene between the white and Negro elementary teachers having 120 semester hours of credit or more; it was respectively, 69.1 and 65.4.

This is in contrast to that found among Negro elementary school teachers about twenty years ago by the writer. Then, one-fifth had not advanced beyond four years of high school education; three-fourths had not gone beyond the then accepted minimum standard of two years of college. Nearly one-half had not reached that standard.

In addition to the high percentage of Negro teachers having a given quantity of semester hours, attention should be called to another fact relating the qualitative aspects of their training. Because of the lack of opportunity to pursue graduate studies in their states, they found it necessary to attend the universities of the East, North and West.

This fact probably resulted in a relatively higher proportion of Negro teachers in the South with graduate credit (and in some cases undergraduate) from those institutions than white teachers. This should have important implications in terms of the oft-repeated concern about qualification of Negro teachers in desegregated schools.

* * *

THE SUMMER SCHOOL provides the channel through which a majority of the teachers and administrators improve their education status.

The increases are quite marked in summer school enrollment during the past half century. However, these data do not include the Negro educational workers who attended summer schools at the large Eastern, Northern and Western Universities and teachers colleges. The enrollment in these institutions has been considerable, and is still on the increase.

While all these are not in-service teachers,, a large majority are, or they are recent graduates preparing to enter educational service.

* * *

IN ATTEMPTING to improve their qualifications, Negro educational workers have had the encouragement and assistance of many persons and groups—white school offiffcials in the South, and college and university authorities in the North, East and West.

Special mention should be made of the aid received from philanthropic foundations through whose generosity a majority of the Negroes were able to pursue their graduate studies.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

THE AMOUNT and quality of education of teachers have no real significance except in terms of their own personal development and growth, and in terms of the behavior of those whom they teach. It should be of interest, therefore, to learn something of these behavior patterns as a criterion for evaluating the service of the Negro teacher. One index of this outcome is the holding power of the school, or the increasing number who advance from grade to grade.

In 1910 over four-fifths (84 per cent) of the Negro pupils were concentrated in the first four grades. There was a decrease in this proportion each of the succeeding three decades, respectively to 81, 73, and 62 per cent. In 1948 it was 55 per cent. By 1950 it had dropped to 53, and to 50.9 in 1952. The range in that year was 41.5 in Oklahoma to 61.5 in Mississippi.

* * *

THE NUMBER of pupils who advanced to high school is another significant index of the quality of education provided. From 1910 to 1920, the Negro high school enrollment rose from 3,000 to 33,000. By 1930 it rose to 112,000; to 254,000 by 1940; and to 338,000 by 1950; in 1952 it was 372,362 (see Chart II). In 1950 three-fourths of all Negroes of high school age were enrolled in school. The range was 86 per cent for Oklahoma to 65 per cent for South Carolina.

Only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total Negro public school enrollment was in high school in 1910. By 1930 it had risen to 4.9 per cent; to 10.5 per cent by 1940; and to 15 per cent in 1952. The range in that year was 23 per cent in West Virginia to 9 per cent in Mississippi. This holding power of the schools is also reflected in the number of Negro public high school graduates. These numbered 30,000 in 1940. By 1950 it had risen to 45,000. Today it is 50,000.

* * *

ANOTHER MEASURE of the competence of teachers is the number of students who enter college and who earn degrees. Progrss here has been almost spectacular. At the beginning of the century there were only 2,624 Negro students enrolled in college courses. By 1948 there were nearly 80,000.

Although, in keeping with the general trend, succeeding years witnessed a slight drop in enrollments. In 1952 the enrollment was still 71,554. Similarly in the matter of degrees, the number conferred by the Negro colleges rose from 156 in 1900 to 12,371 in 1953 (including master's degrees).

The progress indicated here is, of course, due to many factors. But perhaps the most important is the teacher and the quality of the teaching. However, these data do not tell the whole story concerning the outcomes of the Negro teacher.

The most important phase of this story is told by the thousands of Negro men and women who have become illiterate and many who are successfully performing their daily tasks as workers, as homemakers, and as citizens.

* * *

THESE CONSTITUTE a silent tribute to the competence, idealism, devotion, courage and patience of the thousands of Negro teachers, from the darkest days of slavery and Reconstruction, over the long treadmill of segregation and discrimination, on to the present enlightened period of desegregation, integration, and first-class citizenship.

(Next week Dr. Caliver will tell of the Negro educational worker and his achievement against many odds.)

Achievement Against Many Odds Marks Advance of Negro Teacher

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third in a series of articles by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, on the Negro educational worker in America. Dr. Caliver is considered an outstanding authority in the field of higher education for Negroes. This is a comprehensive study of the Negro educational worker in America.

By DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

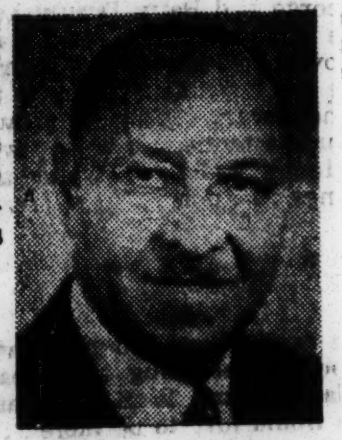
The outcomes of the Negro teacher were achieved under difficult circumstances. Until about a little over a decade ago, the physical facilities provided these teachers to do their job were not only meager, but woefully inadequate. In general the buildings were antiquated and dilapidated. Equipment and teaching aids were conspicuous by their absence. Textbooks, when they were provided, were in the main outmoded cast-offs from the white schools or from some kind-hearted friend.

The following story of the experiences of a former Negro high school principal in a Southern state as late as fifteen years ago particularizes the general situation described above.

He said that all instructional materials, equipment, and the like were delivered to the white school for the use of both the white and Negro schools.

The worn-out athletic equipment for football and other sports was passed on to the Negro school.

When coal was needed, the Negro principal would send a few boys to shovel it under the white janitor's bin and haul it back to the Negro school. No



DR. CALIVER

The Negro principal's training was superior to that of the white principal. He had a master's degree then; has later received a doctorate and has devoted his life to the training and welfare of youth, Negro and white.

textbooks were issued to the Negro pupils—only the used books from the white school.

THE NEGRO principal was required to use the side entrance to the white principal's office, and [illegible] until the office room was clear of all persons. Before rapping gently on the door, Paper, erasers, and two or three pieces of chalk for each Negro teacher were issued to the principal. On several occasions the Negro principal would thank the white principal as he "condescendingly" dropped each piece of crayon into his hand.

The salaries of Negro teachers were pitiably low. This was a reflection of the lack of recognition accorded Negro teachers by their supervisors, and of the low esteem in which they were held by citizens of the community. The gap between Negro teachers' salaries and those for white teachers remained almost constant until the late 1930s, after litigation was started by Negroes to eliminate the discrimination.

* * *

AT THE close of Reconstruction, Negroes were promised equality in educational matters if they and their friends would desist from their agitation for "mixed" schools. They agreed. And for a short period the meager school funds were distributed on a relatively equal basis.

Soon, however, this practice was abandoned. Small gaps between the two races began to widen, until in some states they became "Yawning Chasms."

As mentioned earlier, conditions have changed during the past decade, as illustrated by one community. As late as 1945, the salary of the average Negro teacher in Birmingham was only $1,179. Today, however, it is $3057.

Art: 10-23-54

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of Negro teachers—both personal and professional—could not have been accomplished through scholastic competence alone; nor through the incentive of the meager salaries received. They required a professional spirit of a very high order. To overcome the odds of segregation and discrimination called for vision to clearly see and set their goals; cooperation in developing and executing plans to reach them; and courage and determination to work toward them.

These qualities were not strangers to Negro teachers. They were developed through travail by their parents, grandparents, and missionary tutors, during the dark days of slavery and post-Reconstruction period.

Negro teachers in the early days had personal experience that developed these qualities. Many teachers today have learned them from the lips of their parents, their religious leaders, and from history and folklore. Small wonder that their educational associations, as well as individual teachers, have stood in the forefront of the current battle against discrimination and segregation.

* * *

AS A GROUP they have pooled their strength and their money. Sometimes they have worked silently, behind the scenes, in cooperation with other groups. At other times they have courageously come out in the open and taken "overt" legal action.

The individuals who have become "test cases" may be compared to the "lookout" in battle. Frequently, his was a "suicide" mission. Many were threatened, others lost their jobs, some fell by the wayside. One disappeared, never to be heard of again.

And yet, they continued to volunteer; persevering step by step through all the intricacies and vicissitudes of legal processes, until on May 17, 1954, final victory was won, not for Negroes alone, but for the entire nation.

* * *

THERE IS MUCH yet to be done to consolidate the gains made thus far. The record which Negro educational workers—administrators, teachers, students and others—have made, and the spirit they have shown, indicate that they welcome the Supreme Court's decision; that they are prepared to take the next steps; and that they will persvere with intelligence, goodwill and determination to the end that integration may become an established fact in the schools of our land.

Evidence of this is indicated by the constant rise in the membership of local, state and national professional organizations. Fifteen years ago when litigation against educational inequalities had just started, the American Teachers Association had about 2,500 members. During the first ten months of 1953-54 the membership had increased to 16,611.

One of the most encouraging signs is the willingness of individuals and groups to submerge their vested interests, which have grown from the necessity of having a "separate" educational organization; and to extend the hand of professional fellowship across racial lines. Mergers of the Negro and white state teachers associations have taken place, or plans are made for such in Missouri, Delaware, West Virginia and Arkansas.

* * *

ANOTHER IMPORTANT expression of a professional spirit among educational workers is their creative contributions. Evidence of such creativity is not easily available. However, from the limited knowledge at hand, and according to competent observers, **Negroes have a rather** good record in this regard. This is particularly true in the light of their many handicaps.

Until recently few of the facilities necessary for research or conducive to scholarly endeavor were accessible to Negro educators in the region where most of them worked. The libraries of the region were not open to them. The experimental facilities of the universities and Government were inaccessible. They were debarred from the communication and exchange of ideas made possible by membership in the major professional organizations of scholars and of learned societies.

* * *

IN ADDITION to these handicaps, Negro teachers faced many limitations in their own institutions. One was lack of budgetary provision for research and travel in the colleges and universities. A second limitation was an excessive teaching load.

Still another one was inadequate salaries which left little or nothing to spend on research, writing, travel, or memberships in cases where the teacher was willing to spend his own money for scholarly advancement.

Still another limitation is the frequent lack of encouragement given teachers by certain administrators to explore new fields and to express their findings orally or in writing. Lack of adequate tenure provisions

also frequently affected the continuity required for effective long-term study and research.

* * *

CERTAIN CONDITIONS in the homes of Negroes also frequently served as deterrents to scholarly activity. Among those that might be mentioned are excessive illiteracy, high sickness and death rates, poverty, and the "social distance" between the teacher and other members of the family. These, of course, are not peculiar to Negroes, but may be found among any low economy groups. They are listed here merely to indicate some of the odds against which Negro teachers have labored. And to suggest that in spite of them, they are well prepared for the job that lies ahead during this transition period. One indication that they are prepared is the amount of research and scholarly activity they have accomplished in spite of their limitations and handicaps. Here is only a sample:

* * *

IN ONE AREA of research alone—the various aspects of Negro life—Ellis O. Knox, who has made an annual survey of the field since 1932, reports in the Journal of Negro Education that during the past twenty-two years, researches resulting in master's theses numbered 4,743. During the same period 563 doctoral dissertations were written in this one field alone. It appears that about 85 per cent of the master's theses were written by Negroes—a majority of whom became teachers.

During the past decade about one-half the doctoral dissertations were written by Negroes. These statistics do not include the large number who wrote master's and doctor's theses in other fields. Neither does it include those who made researches that did not result in a thesis.

The number of Ph. D. degrees or their equivalent earned by members of a group, is one important index of that group's scholarly advancement. Negroes have made real progress in earning such degrees during the past generation. According to Harry W. Greene's studies and reports, before World War I there were only fourteen who had earned the Ph. D. or its equivalent.

From 1914 to 1929 thirty-seven more earned the degree, and from 1930 to 1943 there were 317 more added to the ranks. Exact data on the subject are not available now. But if Negroes continued to earn the degree at about the same rate since 1951 as was reported by the Negro Yearbook for 1947-51; and if we cut the rate in half for the years during World War II, we may conservatively estimate that a total of about 925 Negroes have earned the Ph. D. degree or its equivalent.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the above evidence of scholarly attainment, attention might be called to the fact that 128 Negroes are listed in "American Men of Service" and 146 in "Who's Who in America." There are many other achievements that might be mentioned if space permitted, such as membership in Phi Beta Kappa. These are sufficient, however, to indicate that the intellectual and creative climate in which Negroes have been developing in recent years has helped in preparing them for a high quality of service in an integrated situation. They stand ready and willing to contribute their full measure of talent and resources to the welfare of the nation and the advancement of mankind.

* * *

(Next week the fourth and final article in this series will deal with the outlook and the challenge facing the Negro educational worker.)

EDUCATION 1954

Hodding Carter Lashes Citizens Council In Miss.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 11-3-54

SHREVEPORT, La.— (ANP) — Pulitzer prive winning newspaper editor Hodding Carter said last week that anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic groups were turning Mississippi Citizen's Councils into "uptown Ku Klux Klans." P.1

Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, blasted the formation of citizens councils in certain cities and counties of Mississippi that are dedicated to fight for segregation.

Carter described the formation of the councils as a "very dangerous situation." He told the Shreveport Bar Association that "we have other methods of maintaining separate schools for many years."

He said it would be "absolute defeatism for us to insist we would have a mongrelized race if segregation is done away with."

Integration of public schools, he said, would cause a dangerous drop in education standards. Carter said Louisiana was going about it in the right way by providing equal facilities.

Meanwhile, the 32nd citizens council was formed in Lowndes County, Miss. A fiery speaker said at the first meeting that the white and Negro races "cannot live together in peace with equal social and political liberties."

Atty. Hugh Wall of Brookhaven declared:

"We might as well face the problem and quit whistling about it. The two races are different in nature."

More than 500 men approved the council's constitution making it the 32nd in the state.

"We should have faced this years ago but we didn't do it," Wall said. "We should have taken the position that there is a superior race and an inferior race."

He urged the men to vote for a proposed constitutional amendment, designed to further restrict Negroes from voting.

Robert B. Patterson, executive secretary of the recently formed State Association of Citizens Councils said the state will keep segregation legally and peacefully or illegally and violently. "If they said 'well have violence and you know it," he told the men.

"Segregation is not immoral, it is not un-Christian.. our forefat-

hers believed in it, and what was good enough for them is good enough for us'," the 35-year-old, red-headed former captain of the Mississippi State football team declared.

HODDING CARTER
EDITOR, DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES
GREENVILLE, MISS.

EDUCATION - 1954

DR. N.M. CHRISTOPHER

The Education Decision

Informer - Houston, Texas
Sat. 10-23-54 By P. 10

N. M. Christopher

IX: Negro Teachers and the Integration of Schools

The problems of desegregating public schools must include the employment of teachers. The problem has no history or precendence from which adequate definite patterns may be drawn. Though many white teachers have taught in schools for Negroes since the days of Reconstruction, and though considerable numbers are employed in several Northern centers, the fact remains that no adequate policy for Southern schools comes from history. The Southern Regional Council believes that domestic service experiences of Negroes may be conclusive in the employment of Negro teachers. But there seems to be such a gulf between the maid-servant and the school mam that the educational transition cannot bridge it. It will be difficult to change the currents of education which have always flowed from white to black, especially when all community tributaries strengthen the flow in the same direction.

Unfortunately many Negroes believe in the same direction of the flow. Even the opinion of a Negro who holds a P. H. D. degree has little weight among Negroes habitually, while among whites it has no weight theoretically. This has not come about by accident; it is complementary to the teaching of white supremacy for more than three hundred years.

A nationally known columnist attempted to show the gravity of the problem by citing a few weeks ago the scarcity of Negro teachers in the state with mixed schools. In his thinking he seems to commit the fallacy of composition. In the first place, 43 percent of the Negro teachers are protected by tenure laws. In the next place, more than 70,000 Negro teachers are employed in public schools, and they cannot be replaced by white teachers when a great shortage of teachers already exist.

Yet, however, several practices in the employment of teachers will probably be exercised. First, the local au hority will not over-look the fact that few Negro colleges meet the standards of the Southern Association, and that the teachers produced in them are not up to standard. All these years poorly prepared teachers have been good enough for Negro children. But now that the schools are to be mixed, graduates of state teachers may be preferred. A state teachers college does not exist for Negro teachers in the State of Texas, and very few in other Southern states. This is not to say that Negro liberal arts colleges do not produce good elementary teachers. But it is to suggest that such a strategy may be now used to employ mostly white teachers.

In many Southern states the certification of teachers has graded certificates with Negroes receiving the lower grades. It may be that the local authority may set standards of certificates for the employment of teachers. In Texas the permanent elementary certificate is granted to graduates of state teachers colleges only. The Negro teacher must put in five years' teaching experience for the same certificate. This may militate to keep many new teachers out of employment. When inadequate preparation is used as an excuse for not employing Negro teachers, it follows that the state that has practiced the hypothesis that any teacher is good enough for Negro children is now faced with the recoil of the false assumption. How may a state grant a certificate that does not certify the holder to all the rights and privileges of the profession? The argument for not employing Negro teachers on the basis of preparation will be absurd.

A third policy may be that, when Negro teachers are employed, they may be placed in positions where hands are more obvious than brains. This means that all positions in high schools in agriculture, home economics, shops, psysical education, etc. may be filled by Negro teachers, while English, literature, social studies, languages, etc. may be reserved for white teachers. It must be said here that all teaching positions are sacred, and any position in line with one's training and experience is the position for that teacher.

In many cases, Negro teachers may be so placed in certain schools that the school itself may still be thought of as a "Negro school," or "white school." This will be a most unfortunate circumstance in that the white teachers will consider her position in a "Negro school" a demotion, while no Negro will be promoted to a "white school." The probability of permitting parents to send their children to "Negro schools" or "white schools" will encourage the psycholgical fallacy of integration of schools.

That many Negro teachers are afraid of losing their jobs is common knowledge. On returns of a questionnaire sent out to five Negro colleges in Texas during the summer just past, almost 20 per cent of the 135 stated that they would lose their jobs on integrating the schools. That the local authority will whip up such a fear is a fore-gone conclusion. The strategy will be to sustain separate schools by keeping Negro teachers in their favor. But separate schools will be still unconstitutional even if any group favors them.

Many educators scan with eager eyes the horizon of the news for the first mixture of teachers in public schools. They are aware of the first mixure of students, and of school boards. They are also aware that the first teachers in mixed schools will be pioneers of the new era, and that all pioneers face the wilderness. But like the pioneers of old they must push the frontier of American education farther back that the coming generations may grow up with a new America. All the extra - legal activities of the community may be visited upon these first pioneer Negro teachers.

But they must be able to take it, though with heads "bloody but unbowed." How things will work out depends upon the principal of the school where teachers are mixed. If he is an American, things will work out well; if he is a "white principal," things may not work well for some time. Such principals may well ponder the lines of Langston Hughes as follows:

"Let America be America again
Let it be the dream it used to be;
Let it be the pioneer on the plain,
Seeking a home where he himself is free."

The Education Decision

Informer P. 10

By

Houston, Texas Sat. 11-6-54

N. M. Christopher

The Decision and the Principalship of Negro Schools.

One of the most important positions in public schools is the principalship. It is the great channel of school administration through which all executive activities of the state and the local authorities flow downward to the educational plains of the nation's children. Through it, all the needs of pupils and teachers are brought to the attention of school authorities. It is the last of educational authority going down and the first stop of student and teacher needs going up. The facilitation of such educational traffic requires a well-trained and skillful administrator. The Negro school principal has occupied such a position for the education of Negroes during most of the present century.

In the public schools for Negroes the principal has been the vanguard of Negro public education. In the so called bi-racial society of the South, it goes without saying that the principal of the Negro school has occupied a difficult position where he succeeded in becoming the educational leader of his patrons he has had difficulty keeping his job. Where he forsook his group, he became an "Uncle Tom," and has been opposed by other Negro community leaders, and hence had his difficulties keeping his job just the same. No one can successfully obey two masters.

The difficulty of the Negro principal as a leader in his community has come from the fact that school authorities generally clip the wings of such a leader, or fail to renew his contract for another year. They clip his wings by not giving him the privilege of recommending his teachers in which case he has on his staff many teachers who do not act responsible to him, and cooperation is reduced to a minimum. School authorities clip his wings by providing very inadequate supplies, and by neglect of the Negro school in general, they they accuse him of being incompetent. The principal most liked by the school authorities may be the most disliked by the people in the community.

Moreover, Negro teachers may be encouraged in their lack of cooperation with the principal. Some teachers love to run to the superintendent, or board members with matters that should first come to the principal. Wherever they get a hearing, they are likely to scoff at the authority of the principal.

In these instances the old general saying that "I went to the head man" is the implication that the principal's word means next to nothing. The respect due him is gone. The channels of organization are ignored. The principal then has responsibility without authority, and that spells trouble. What such teachers do not know is that the school authorities generally play both ends against the middle and keep the Negro school substandard. Such teachers make the saying true that it takes a white man to rule Negroes.

Where there is confusion in the school, there is sure to be confusion in the community. Whether the principal thinks so or not, he is a man of the public. In the final analysis he is an employee of the people. Too many principals act as if the schools belong to them. The good principal is one who does his duties, and still keeps the community cooperating with him. Where he allows confusion among students and teachers to continue in his school, he is sure to be blamed for all that happens. If he cannot suspend a student or ask the board to discharge an unsatisfactory teacher without creating a public stink, he should in fairness to all, resign.

The Decision of the Supreme Court adds to the duties of the Negro principal, if he keeps his job, a Herculean task. As a man of the public, he must be accepted by the whole community. Here-to-fore he dealt with only Negro patrons. Now he must deal with all patrons. Many community duties will take him into the homes where he must be accepted as an equal for conferences relative to the program of his school, concerning the welfare of his students, white as well as black.

He must create good will for himself and his school. In fact he must go against just about every grain of the race problem where every knot changes the direction of the splitting of the problem. Hats off to that principal, who keeps his job, and like Hercules strangles the serpents sent to his cradle to strangle him, but unlike Hercules, retains his sanity, and performs the twelve labors of integration with success.

Further analysis of the principal's duties under integration will follow.

EDUCATION 1954

DR. RUFUS CLEMENT
PRESIDENT, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Dr. Clement Asks About Negroes In School Meets

Daily World
Oct. 10, 1954
p. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The question of whether Southern Negro citizens will form a part of the representation of Southern States was raised Thursday in Washington by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education.

Dr. Clement asked U. S. Commissioner of Education Samuel Brownell if Negroes would be represented when the various states have conferences and when the White House Conference on Education is held next November.

Mr. Brownell said that the individual states would determine their representation in state meetings but that Negroes would get "proper representation" at the nation-wide conference.

Dr. Clement stated that he was "glad to hear the word going out from Washington" that Negroes are to be included. He added that by the time of the White House conference, there may be no public schools in Georgia.

He said: "If the word doesn't go out from Washington we may not be represented. Georgia's Negro population, one third of the state's, must be represented in the Georgia and White House meetings."

EDUCATION 1954

JAMES H.M. HENDERSON TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Alabama Student Says South Is Inconsistent

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — I would like to make a brief comment on a rather paradoxical situation existing at present in certain states of the South.

The great unrest and uneasiness caused by the U.S. Supreme Court decision regarding segregation in public schools has prompted several states to make plans for a private school system — a plan which Negroes themselves suggested in the post Civil War period.

It is rather amusing to see how these "sovereign" states rebel furiously at the "Great Father" telling them how to go about the education of their masses on a democratically equal basis. They then turn right around and before the sound waves have dissipated, practically beg, demand, implore, and cry to the "Great Father" in Washington for aid and funds to relieve their material and economic sufferings which nature and God have wrought on them — drought, flood, conservation, agricultural surpluses and crop and livestock reliefs, tornado and hurricane relief.

JAMES H. M. HENDERSON.

EDUCATION 1954

PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN
ATTY. ROBERT KRAMER, DUKE UNIVERSITY

Duke University Law Professor Warns Dixie States On "Private School Plan"

Says Many Legal Problems Will Face Evaders Of Ruling

Atlanta Birmingham, Ala.

DURHAM, N. C. — (INS) — A Duke University law professor warns that southern states threatening to get out of the public school business to maintain segregation may be inviting the federal government to step in.

Robert Kramer of the Duke Law School suggested, in a speech at Durham, that various legal problems may confront South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia if they decide to switch to private school systems. Those are the three states which have laid the groundwork for such a move if necessary to combat the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

9a 11-19-54

Kramer said the states are basing their private school proposals on the 14th amendment which they interpret to meant at discrimination of color and race is illegal only when practiced by public authorities. Kramer commented, "this looks like a game of bluff and counter-bluff."

He said that the plans advanced make it appear that the states are trying "not to abolish the public school system, but to make a few changes in it so that it can be called private."

The court, he went on, is likely to rule that illegal on the argument that the "private schools system" is receiving state money as well as from the fact that education is a public function and the state is supporting it.

Kramer said: "In order to carry out the program, the state would have to smash to smithereens every aspect of public education in the state and even then might avoid an unfavorable court action."

He said that to truly achieve a private school system, the state would have to get out of the business of education completely, repealing compulsory attendance laws, laws regarding teacher certification and others.

The law professor, stressing that he is neither for nor against the court's segregation ruling, analyzed several other suggested ways of keeping school segregation.

EDUCATION 1954

SHERIFF WILLIS McCALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WHITE PEOPLE

at Milford, Delaware

Groveland Sheriff Fans Racial Strife

The Herald P. 1
Sept. 10-3-57 Miami Fla

By RICHARD RUNDELL
Herald Staff Writer

A central Florida sheriff who once made national headlines by shooting two handcuffed Negro prisoners has been fanning the flames of racial strife in the Milford, Del., school system, The Herald learned Saturday.

Turn to next Page, Col. 3

Sheriff Willis McCall of Eustis, the top law enforcement officer in Lake county, flew to Delaware and was guest speaker last Thursday night before a pro-segregation rally in Lincoln, a suburb of Milford.

Police Chief Samuel Powel of Milford told The Herald that the theme of McCall's speech was "obviously against Negroes." He said McCall addressed "about 800 people."

Sheriff McCall, insisting that the rally drew "more than 3,000 people," said he told the group fighting integration of the races in Delaware's public schools, "to keep up the good work."

"I was very gratified to see that kind of a turnout above the Mason-Dixon line," the sheriff said. "Those people are going about it in an orderly fashion, but they're not going to put up with any of this foolishness."

He said a "group of Delaware citizens" paid his plane fare to the rally, which was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of White People—an organization of which the sheriff concedes he is a member.

Leonard Pepper, executive assistant to Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns, said late Saturday that "the governor's office has no expression to make at this time."

Sheriff McCall's position as president of the Florida Sheriffs Association makes him a powerful political figure in the state.

Sheriff McCall's last fling at the headlines came in November, 1951, when he killed one Negro prisoner and seriously wounded another.

Herald

The victims were two of the defendants in the famous Groveland rape case of 1949. They had been sentenced to death, and were awaiting execution in the state prison at Raiford when their conviction was reversed by the United States Supreme court.

Sun. 10-3-57

The prisoners, Walter Lee Irvin and Samuel Shepherd, were being returned to Eustis by Sheriff McCall for a hearing on a change of venue.

Irvin said the sheriff stopped the car at night at a desolate spot, shot Shepherd to death and wounded him. Sheriff McCall contended that he stopped to change a tire, and that the Negroes assaulted him in an escape attempt.

County and federal grand juries investigated the shootings, but no charges were ever filed against McCall.

Attempts to integrate the races in Milford's schools have met with opposition from organized pro-segregation groups recently.

White students boycotted six schools when colored students showed up for classes. Numerous rallies were held by the pro-segregationists, and it was one of these that was addressed by McCall.

Attendance at Milford schools jumped back to normal several days ago when a new school board there reversed the integration order and returned schools to a segregated basis.

"I told them that the battle wasn't won, though," Sheriff McCall said. "Just one skirmish."

He praised the policy of "passive resistance" adopted by the Delaware pro-segregation forces.

"If the White people will do what the niggers and minority groups have been doing, they can raise Cain," Sheriff McCall said. "That's a lot better than the violent way. I sure don't believe in violence."

EDUCATION 1954

MR. WILLIAM H. OLIVER
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

TRIP* EUROPE, ASIA

Oliver Says Europe, Asia Watching Desegregation

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 4
Sat. 10-9-54

WASHINGTON — William H. Oliver of Detroit who recently returned from a six-weeks trip to Asia and Europe, reported that anti-American feeling which had been steadily rising in Asia has subsided in recent weeks to a new low.

This is largely due, he said, to the effective work of the Voice of America in beaming the Supreme Court decision in the school cases to 54 countries in 34 languages.

The impact of this has had tremendous effect, Oliver said, but the big question now in the minds of the Asians is "Can you make it work?"

Oliver, who is co-director of the fair practices and anti-discrimination department, UAW-CIO, was a delegate to the Second Triennial Conference of the World Assembly of Youth, held at Singapore last August.

He also made an extensive tour throughout Asia, Italy France, and Germany.

The assembly is made up of 54 independent countries which have established national youth committees.

It was organized in London, England in 1948 when youth groups from the free countries around the world severed their relations with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Communist dominated world youth organization which had prior to that time, coordinated the activities of youth organizations throughout the world.

The objectives of the organization are: 1. To increase interracial respect and to foster international understanding and cooperation.

2. To facilitate the collection of information about the needs and problems of youth.

3. To promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries.

Oliver said that no question of the Negro problem arose until he reached Calcutta, India where the question was bluntly put to him on how the United States intended to carry out the court's order and were they really sincere in their intentions.

He said that every move on the integration of schools is being closely watched and reported on abroad.

For example, the strike in Milford, Del., by white parents in protest against integration has been played up in the headlines of the European press.

The Communists, he said, are eager to seize upon such incidents as evidence of insincerity and American "imperialistic hypocrisy."

During his trip, Oliver met with trade union leaders in each of the countries and lectured on American labor.

He praised the broad program of the International Confederation of Trade Unions and said it was the chief salvation and hope for the almost hopeless plight of the masses of people in these countries.

He cited the growing consciousness and active participation of workers in trade unionism.

In Singapore, Mme. Pandit, former president of the UN General Assembly, delivered the keynote address, he reported.

She issued a challenge to the youth to work for world peace and urged the delegates if they really believed in democracy to work for it and preach it in their homes, their communities, and ever facet of their lives, Oliver stated.

He quoted the noted Indian woman statesman as saying that she was not sure that the United Nations had done the kind of job "we would like to have seen accomplished."

Oliver concluded his report by saying if we fail in the implementation of the high court decision, it will have disastrous effects upon our relations with other nations in the Free World.

EDUCATION 1954

DR. NATHAN M. PUSEY, PRESIDENT
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Pusey Urges U.S. Reshape Schools

Christian Science Monitor

By Mary Kelly

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If the United States is to solve its stringent problem of teacher supply, it may be necessary to change the concept of what a schoolteacher should know and be. Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, brought this out in a talk given here Oct. 20.

As pictured by the distinguished Boston educator, the person who presides over the classroom would be, first of all, a liberally educated man or woman. Mastery of the techniques of pedagogy would not play as important a part in qualifications as at present. Laws would have to be changed to admit talented individuals now ineligible, and their on-the-job training would have to be planned with a new vision.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Public Education Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. Pusey said:

In-Service Training

"If it is the aim of legislation governing the certification of teachers not so much to keep people out of the profession as to get superior individuals into it, it is perhaps time for an effort to be made in many states to remove restrictions which now prevent full use of graduates of liberal arts colleges in the classrooms of the public schools, elementary and secondary alike.

"It may very well be, however, that such changes will have also to be accompanied by new and more imaginative efforts to provide better in-service training.

"Second, perhaps the time has also come to try to effect changes to make it easier for experienced teachers to devote their efforts at summer school to their own intellectual interests rather than to further study of teaching methods. This is only to say that teachers should be encouraged, in my judgment, in all their experience to grow as persons rather than to become educational technicians."

Despite a certain antipathy in some quarters toward "bookishness" today, the importance of intellectual development in both teacher and student should not be overlooked, he stressed.

"The teacher's job is not to engender familiarity with the commonplaces of life, but to quicken awareness of its finer reaches and possibilities, to acquaint us with the excellent and the extraordinary that lies everywhere around us.

"But to do this, the teacher must himself be sensitive to these things, which means chiefly, it seems to me, it is essential to have as teachers people who will go on caring about and reading books of quality all their lives."

Medal Presented

The teaching of information, skills, and even citizenship is not enough, he continued. The intellect must play an increased role in giving "precision and control to thinking," and nothing is more likely to produce the desired result than the habitual reading of significant literature.

More than 90 per cent of the nation's young people are enrolled in the public schools, he declared earlier in his talk. He had particular praise for citizen groups such as the PEA and the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools which foster improvement of public education.

A feature of the evening was presentation by United States Commissioner of Education Samuel L. Brownell of the PEA medal to Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc., and chairman of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools.

"Roy Larsen's leadership in stimulating citizen interest in our schools is a contribution to the general welfare which enriches the whole nation," said Mr. Brownell. "His devoted efforts are in the finest tradition of public service."

John Mason Brown, author and lecturer, said that education had reached a high point in the sciences, "but when it comes to taking in the humanities, I think we have failed."

About 700 persons attending the dinner were apparently willing—in the words of Dr. Pusey's recommendation to lay citizens—to "pause in the on-rush of daily life to look at education." Education, he reminded them, is the most promising force in the world today.

ADULT EDUCATION REPORTED GAINING

Comco P31

Back-to-School Movement Has Enrolled 3,000,000, National Group Is Told

New York Times P 14

GREATER TOTAL POSSIBLE

Wed. 11-10-54

Commission Says It Might Be Trebled if All States Gave Support to Program

14a

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—The back-to-school movement for adults, which has gained considerable momentum during the year, has attracted more than 3,000,000 persons into today's public school classrooms they thought were left behind in their youth.

This nation-wide surge for more enlightenment by the mature elements of the population was highlighted here today in a report by the National Commission on Adult Education Finance. It was announced by Philip Klein, commission chairman, to delegates of the National Conference on Adult Education.

An overall estimate of participation in adult education, prepared for the Encyclopedia Americana by Malcolm S. Knowles, administrative coordinator of the Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., is near 50,000,000 but this includes correspondence schools, educational radio and television, business and industry and the armed forces program.

The commission, which was appointed by the association and financed by the Fund for Adult Education, reported after a year's study that present indications pointed to a future adult enrollment of 10,000,000 if all school districts followed the lead of those now pioneering.

States Supporting Program

Amplifying this point, Mr. Klein said that if all the forty-eight states provided support for adult education such as that now provided by ten states the present enrollment would be 5,000,000.

State support for general adult education in those states amounts to 313,691,000. They are New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Florida, California, Louisiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Washington.

Three times as many persons are enrolled in adult education in these states as in the ones with no state aid, Mr. Klein added.

Main sources for financing aside from direct state aid, the report said, included Veterans Administration benefits, state and Federal aid for vocational education, school district funds and fees for tuition.

It was also brought out that the cost of adult education for each individual year was only $26.60 as contrasted with $235 for the cost of childhood education. During 1952-53, adults participated in 174,000,000 hours of education at a cost of $79,000,000.

The need for the establishment of adult education councils in the smaller communities was stressed. It was disclosed that while nearly all metropolitan school districts conduct adult education programs less than one-third of the districts with populations from 900 to 9,000 are so equipped.

Public Participation Stressed

Prof. Peul L. Essert, executive officer of the Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, was elected president ate today's session to succeed Paul H. Sheats, associate director of university extension at the University of California.

As part of his platform, Professor Essert called for greater participation in the movement by citizens. He urged that every adult give at least one hour a week of voluntary service to his community and "one hour a week studying how and why he does it." He recommended a basic minimum program of adult educateion in every community.

Expressing a note of optimism, Mr. Sheats said he believed the association could develop a pattern of self-support within the next two years although the need for grants still would be necessary for special projects. The meambership has jumped from 4,500 at the beginning of the year to 6,000, with current prospects of increasing at the rate of 1,000 a month, Mr. Sheats said.

The association, he declared, has been sending out exploratory groups to various areas of the country to determine needs and the possibility of establishing councils. A plan also has been worked out for recruiting experienced educators in each state to serve as consultants to local communities.

Representative Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, called upon the educators and community leaders to dispel the idea that politics was "a necessary evil and office holders feeders at the public trough." The public should be taught that political parties are an essential part of democratic government and that citizens should participate fully in political affairs, he asserted.

The association received a citation from the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television for its role in providing educational television to the public.

14a 1954

ILLINOIS

ADULT EDUCATION HELD NEGLECTED

Times

National Conference Leaders Urge Greater Emphasis in Government Circles

New York, N.Y.

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Adult education leaders meeting here indicated today that they were being snubbed or at least not receiving due recognition at high Government levels. P. 36

At the final session of the National Conference on Adult Education, delegates took steps to remedy that situation, at the same time reiterating their position that adult education was just as important as any other degree of learning and should be treated accordingly.

The conference, which opened Sunday, is sponsored by the Adult Education Association of the U. S. A. Jour. 11-11-54

The first step was a resolution asking that President Eisenhower's White House Conference on Education, scheduled for November, 1955, and the intervening state conferences relating to it, put appropriate emphasis on adult education. The delegates asked that a study be made of the needs of adult education and its adequate financing at both state and Federal levels.

Federal Aid an Issue

The White House conference is being called to determine the most practical approach to the various problems facing national education and to reflect attitudes for or against Federal aid to education.

To assure a proper hearing at the conference the association voted to ask its ow ndelegates from each state to make known their community problems and clear them through the national organization in time for presentation at the 1955 meeting.

It was indicated that the association felt that adult education was not appropriately represented in the pattern of the Washington conference.

Paul H. Sheats, retiring president, said that according to scattered reports he had received from state delegates many of them had not been invited to the proposed state conferences scheduled to start within two months.

Plea to Office of Education

It was said that the United States Office of Education had not given an adequate amount of consideration to adult education and had not restored an Adult Education Section that was dropped two years ago.

The conference adopted a resolution asking for the immediate restoration of this division.

The association also decided that as a part of its overall program it would concern itself with major national issues so that these could be interpreted intelligently at community levels.

The problem of widespread illiteracy also was considered. It was recommended that the association establish a national commission for fundamental education and literacy to study the field.

Recognizing that desegregation in the public schools is a national problem, the association voted to establish regional conferences to provide consultative services for those requesting assistance.

It also asked the Council of National Organizations, a subdivision of the association, to convene meetings of educational specialists to discuss the problems arising from desegregation. The council is affiliated with 130 national organizations and acts as liaison between these groups and the parent body.

A budget report showed that the association expected to spend $584,750 during the year. This compares with $359,312 spent during the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Association membership is now more than 6,000. New members are coming in at the rate of 1,000 a month during the current membership drive.

Ia 1954

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES OFFER MUCH

Des Moines Register
p. 6
Thurs. 10-7-54

Adult Education in the Des Moines Public schools begins another session this month offering courses in just about anything a person- desires. Classes are held during the evenings, thus offering those who are employed during the day the opportunity to arrange schedules which fit easily into their daily program.

Many people pursue courses which fit them better to live at home; many who left school without finishing a course or feel the need of preparing for or furthering their knowledge of the work in which they are engaged find Adult Education courses a source of great help.

In these days of specialties it is highly necessary that young people receive a good basic education in order to move into particular fields. And then too many youngsters find himself with an opportunity to go ahead only to discover that he is not prepared to do so.

Adult Education classes attempt to meet these needs, have been popular with the people and successful. People never need quit learning and these classes are helpful in pointing this up.

Douglass Adult Institute

The Adult Institute will open its fall term at the "new" Douglass High school located at 900 North Eastern Avenue, September 21, 1954. Students may enroll at any time during the evening between 6:00 and 9:00 p. m. in the main office. Regular classes meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Regular academic courses will be offered for high school graduation. These courses are especially designed for adults who were not able to complete high school during their youth.

The Adult Institute is offered to any person eighteen years of age or older, who is not attending any high school during the day, and who wishes to further his educational training. Many benefits may be derived from this type of training, such as high school graduation, job advancement, trade improvement, increased earning power, satisfy college entrance requirements.

Courses not listed in the present schedule may be offered if there is a minimum of twelve students to register.

Persons wishing further information about Adult Education contact Neil Pierce or Mrs. Geneva Johnson at FOrest 5-9413 extension 10.

Courses Offered

Academic courses (for High School Credit): Algebra, Biology, English, Public Speaking, General Science, History, Social Science.

Trade Classes: Auto Mechanics, Upholstery.

Commerce: Shorthand, Typewriting.

Self-Improvement — Hobby: Dress Making, Photography Driver Education, Tailoring.

How Much Does It Cost?

$7.00 for each High School Credit.
$3.50 for a one-hour class (24 hrs of instruction).
$7.00 for a two-hour class (48 hrs of instruction).
$8.50 for Driver Education (6 weeks course).

"IMPROVE YOURSELF BY ATTENDING NIGHT SCHOOL."

Parents awarded adult education certificates

KING WILLIAM, Va. — The adult education program of the Hamilton - Holmes high school closed its first five weeks recently with appropriate commencement activities.

William Cooper, registrar of Hampton institute, addressed the fifty-three parents receiving certificates.

He told them that "to live the full live we must not hoard that we know or can do but share it with others. By so doing the community will become a better place in which to live."

Mr. Cooper urged the parents to continue their study. "The higher you climb the broader will be your horizon," he said.

Live Fuller Life

The adult educational program is designed to develop the potentials of adults in the area in which they are interested so that they may realize a fuller and richer life.

A choral group, under the direction of Mrs. Grace M. Womack, provided music for the occastion. Invocation was rendered by the Rev. A. B. James, dean of students, Virginia Union university. "The Christmas Story," a reading, was given by Miss Viola Moore.

Parents awarded certificates of achievement in home mechanics were: Miss Sarah Harris, Messrs. Fredrick D. Hall, Augustus A. Edwards, Alascus Claiborne, and Thomas Waddell.

Certificates of achievement in parent education went to: Mesdames Dinah Gresham, Zemoria Washington, Grace M. Womack, Ada Holmes, Julia Waddell, Addie Jackson and Effie Holmes.

Mesdames Jeanette Moore, Muriel E. Wyatt, Lizzie H. Washington, Rachel Ann Harvey, Irene Brown.

Messrs. John T. Wyatt, Edwood Jones, Elmer Claiborne, and Charles Williams.

Interior Decoration

Certificates of achievement in interior decoration were awarded to: Mesdames Ethel Mays, Amanda Hall, Dorothy Moore, Martha Burroughs, Emma Robinson, Mary Jane White and Rosa Holmes.

Mesdames Ethel Robinson, Elnora Robinson, Loui Hill, Henrietta Champion, Zelma Jones, Lenora Harris, Eliza Jackson and Myrete Jackson.

Eunica Neale

Mesdames Eunica Neale, Nettie Gwathmey, Daisy Brown, Thelma Mack, Blanche Edwards, Louanna Gaines, Clara Broaddus, Susie Clory, Mary Mickens, Louise Robinson and Elizabeth Harris.

Misses Dorothy Hamm, Viola Moore, Carrie Moore and Viola Stith; and Junius White.

The courses were conducted by the Rev. A. B. James, instructor in family relations, Virginia Union, Mr. Harold L. Mays, vocational agricultural instructor, Hamilton-Holmes high school and Mrs. Elizabeth McAlister, graduate in home making, Virginia State college.

Directors of the courses were Mrs. Edna H. White, elementary supervisor, and S. D. Womack, principal of Hamilton-Holmes high school.

Name 4 Virginians to education group

RICHMOND

Four Virginians have been named to the Adult Education Assn. committee on fundamental education.

They are: Dr. G. W. C. Brown, supervisor, evening college of Norfolk State college; Hampton Institute; Mrs. Margaret Dabney, instructor, adult field worker, extension department, University of Virginia.

Dr. Ambrose Calvier, assistant to the commissioner of education, US Office of Education, is chairman of the commission.

General Tasks Outlined

A letter from Dr. Paul Sheats, AEA president, in Chicago said the Executive Committee and according to policies established by the Executive Committee.

Committee Members

The committee, which will hold its first meeting in Atlantic City on Feb. 16, has as its immediate task the consideration of plans to establish a national commission on literacy and fundamental education.

Other nationally known educators appointed included:

Miss Marguerite Tolbert, Dr. J. Maurice Hohlfeld, Dr. F. J. Rex, Dr. Effie Bethurst, H. A. Hodges, Hugh J. Betts, Grandy E. Moates, Miss Susan Simrall, Miss Angela Cass, J. H. Daves, Dr. Kara Jackson, C. O. Banta, William Cooper, Drs. Howard McClusky, Homer Kempfer, Seth Spaudling and J. Carson Pritchard.

Virginia State To Enlarge Its Adult Study Program

Virginia State College will enlarge its adult study program beginning in October of this school year, it was announced recently by Dr. Samuel A. Madden, Director of the Division of Field Services Impetus for enlarging the college adult education offerings for the citizens of Petersburg and nearby communities was given by the interest and enrollment in the evening courses offerings during 1953-54, when more than a hundred Petersburg citizens enrolled in the two non-credit adult classes offered by the college. These non-credit courses will be conducted in either four or six sessions of one and one-half hours each. All sessions are free and open to persons wishing to attend, Dr. Madden indicated.

VARIED COURSES

The 1954-55 program will get underway on October 5, and will offer five different and varied courses. The courses offered by members of the regular college faculty are How To Conduct A Meeting by Mrs. M. G. Dabney, Supervisor of Adult Education; Everyday Courtesy, by Mrs. I. M. Scott, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; and How To Grow and Arrange Flowers, by Dr. W. L. Watson. The course, The Citizen and His Income Tax, forms for which will be provided by the Government Income Tax School, will be instructed in part by the college staff with lectures by Federal Income Tax Officials. The Church Group Leadership course will be conducted by Mrs. Robert P. Daniel who is certified by the International Council of Religious Education.

SPRING OF 1955

The course, How To Conduct a Meeting, will be offered during October and will be repeated in the Spring of 1955 to accomodate all persons desiring to take it, since enrollment in each session of this class is limited to 30 persons. Attendance in the other classes is not limited. The adult education courses are primarily for the self-improvement of the student rather than for certificates or credit.

Detailed information concerning the adult study program will be furnished upon request by the Division of Field Services.

14b 1954

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (FLORIDA)

Faculty Members At Science Meet

TALLAHASSEE—Nine Florida A and M University faculty members and 20 students attended the 19th annual meeting of the Florida Acodemy of Sciences which met in joint session with the Florida Junior Academy of Science at Florida State University here last weekend. Papers were presented by two of the faculty members.

Dr. L. W. Elliott, head of the department of chemistry presented a paper entitled, "Formation of Aldehydes from Unique Amides," before persons attending the physical sciences section at the Friday morning session. "The Effects of Various Lethal Agents on the Rate of Water Loss in Certain Florida Termites" was the title of a paper presented by Dr. Margaret S. Collins, head of the biology department, Friday afternoon before the biological sciences section.

Staff members attending included—biology—E. E. Ware, Mrs. Norma Holloway Smith, Ernest Franklin and Carlton Pryor—chemistry and physics, J. C. Tinner, Walter Ellis, Miss Julia Martin, and sociology, Dr. C. U. Smith, and Robert Smith.

14b 1954

ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO COLLEGES

ALABAMA STATE College was host at the regular meeting of the Alabama Association of Negro Colleges in its one-day session on Tuesday. The topic for discussion was "Some Major Challenges and Opportunities of Administrative Leadership in Negro Colleges of Alabama." The topic was explored through a panel consisting of representatives of the administrative staffs of the colleges of the state, with C. G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, as chairman.

Felicitations on behalf of the host institution were extended by Dr. John Garrick Hardy, dean of freshmen, and some summary observations on the discussion were given by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, host president .

The business session, beginning at 9 a.m., was preceded by a coffee hour with Miss Edith Gibson, dean of women, as hostess. Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the division of Negro education, State Department of Education, is chairman. Dr. W. E. Anderson, dean of instruction at Alabama State College, is the secretary; and Dean O. B. Edwards, dean of the Oakwood Junior College at Huntsville, is the treasurer. Other institutions having affiliation with the organization include Talladega College, Stillman College, Selma University, Birmingham Baptist College, Miles College, Alabama A&M College, and Lomax-Hannon Junior College.

College Business Officers Elect

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — W. C. Erwin, business manager, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., was elected president of the American Association of College Business Officers at the organization's fifteenth annual meeting Lincoln University (Mo.), 2-4.

Business officers name W. C. Ervin

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine College, was elected president of the American Association of College Business Officers at the recent 15th annual meeting of the group held at Lincoln University.

Other officers elected were: James B. Clark, treasurer, Howard University, vice-president; B. A. Little auditor, Southern University, secretary; William Jones, business manager, North Carolina College, treasurer; and Don A. Davis, business manager, Hampton Institute, placement officer.

The executive committee includes the newly elected officers and J. W. Bryant, business manager, Texas College; James Cephas, treasurer-business manager, Virginia State College; and George H. Valentine, business manager, Wilberforce University.

COLLEGE BUSINESS MEN — Shown above are members of the American Association of College Business Officers who attended a week-meeting in Atlanta. Left to right, seated are: William Jones, North Carolina College; Harold Logan, Tuskegee Institute; B. A. Little, Southern University; J. B. Cephus, Virginia State College, and W. C. Erwin Paine College. Back row includes: G. C. Buckette, Atlanta University; S. V Jeter, Clark College; C. A. Christophe, Arkansas State College; J. W. Bryant, Texas College; and C. E. Prothro, Tuskegee Institute. They represent the Executive Committee. — (Perry's Photo)

14b 1954

Youth Meet At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The annual conference of the American Youth Industrial Education Association met at Tuskegee Institute, April 29-30.

States represented at the conference were North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee.

President Otis Williams presided.

14b 1954

ASSOCIATION OF HOME ECONOMICS

HOME ECONOMICS HEAD—Miss Adelaide Respass of West Street School, New Bern, N. C., seated second from left, newly elected president of the N. C. Association of Home Economics, is shown studying the program at the tenth annual meet at North Carolina College in Durham, N. C., last week. Others among the seventy-five state home economics teachers pictured here are, seated, left to right: Mrs. Louise McNeil Jenkins, Barden High School, Wilson; Miss Respass, Mrs. Mae Browning, Jordan-Sellars High School, Burlington. Standing: Mrs. Lucy James, itinerant teacher trainer of the NCC Home Economics Department; Miss Molly K. Bradford, Barber-Scotia College, Concord; Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt, itinerant teacher trainer at NCC at NCC and state adviser to the New Homemakers of America; Mrs. Ada Powell, Ayden, and Mrs. Harvaleigh White, Shaw University, Raleigh.

Dr. Richardson Elected Vice President Of Association of Methodist Seminaries

CINCINNATI, Ohio. — (ANP) — At the meeting of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools last week Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological seminary, was elected vice president of the association.

The association includes some of the leading theological seminaries in the nation; such as Boston University School of Theology, Garrett Biblical institute, Duke University Divinity school, Candler School of Theology of Emory university, Drew University Theological seminary, and Perkins School of Theology of Southern Methodist university, Dallas, Texas.

President Richardson is an outstanding administrator of theological education in America. Under his leadership, Gammon Theological seminary has had the largest enrollment in its history, its physical plant has been expanded and improved, and its academic program has been greatly enriched. The seminary has recently added a new dormitory for married students, one of the most modern buildings of its kind in the country.

President Richardson's vigorous efforts to achieve a better trained ministry bespeaks a new day for the Negro church.

gets Ohio post

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — **Dr. Charles H. Wesley,** president, Central State College, was elected president of the Association of Ohio College Presidents and Deans this week.

For three years the Central State head has been a member of the Ohio College Association executive committee, and chairman of the resolutions committee for four years.

14b

Delegates— Delegates from nineteen states and the District of Columbia attended the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers, held at Union University, Richmond, Va., last week. Extreme right front row shows Dean R. F. Russell, Arkansas A. M. and N. College, retiring president; Dr. E. S. Richards, Texas Southern University, president-elect, and T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, founder.

Newly Elected— Officers elected at the three-day meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers at Richmond, Va., are pictured as they discussed plans for the coming year. Left to right are Dr. Raleigh Wilson, first vice president; R. F. Russell, Arkansas A. M. and N., treasurer; Dr. E. S. Richards, Texas Southern University, president; Mrs. E. Garrett Gaines, Anniston, Ala., executive board; Merl Epps, Tennessee State A. and I., executive board; Dr. Mozell Hill, Atlanta University, executive board, and Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, second vice president.—Rivera Photo.

Flay Prejudice At Annual Meet

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RICHMOND, Va.—Racial prejudice and discrimination took a scientific beating here last week as teachers from thirty-five colleges and high schools attending the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Social Scientists at Union University called the twin evils, "democracy's public enemy number one."

Dr. John Hope Franklin, celebrated historian and a member of the faculty of Howard University, hurled the challenge to Negro social scientists to get ready for the new day.

Speaking on the subject, "The Negro Social Scientist and the New American Revolution," Dr. Franklin pointed to the economic, political, legal, religious, and international pressures which he claimed are making for the new and improved status of minorities in American life.

AT THE association banquet, retiring president, R. F. Russell, dean of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, spoke on the subject, "Understanding Prejudice and Discrimination -- the Foes of Democracy."

Russell said, "Our responsibility is unique and we are challenged to be constantly developing and improving our students. We must know the richness of democracy and the American-way of life and the role of education in preserving and extending them."

Officers elected for the coming year are Dr. Eugene S. Richards, Texas Southern University, president; Dr. Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State University, first vice president; Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, second vice president; Dr. J. Errol Miller, Lincoln University (Mo.), secretary, and Dean R. F. Russell, Arkansas A. M. and N. College, treasurer. Horace C. Savage, Tennessee State University, was re-elected assistant secretary-treasurer.

* * *

ELECTED TO the executive board were Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Atlanta University; Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds, Langston University; Dr. Merl Epps, Tennessee State; R. F. Russell, Arkansas A. M. and N. College, and Tinseley L. Spraggins, Union University.

Charles Davis, a student at Albany State College in Georgia, was elected president of Sigma Rho Sigma, honorary social scientist society.

Pioneer members pointed out that even more significant than the increased membership, which has more than doubled to include nineteen states and the District of Columbia, is the improved caliber of papers being read at the sessions.

* * *

A PAPER written by Earl E. Thorpe of Alabama A. and M. College and read in absentia, oddly enough, caused perhaps the most spirited discussion of the three-day meet and revealed the deep-seated "bread-and-butter" fears among so many of the teachers present.

Thorpe's paper, "Communism and the Teaching of History and Government," revealed fears that brought public admission from some of the teachers that the bread-and-butter aspect of teaching was more important to them than academic freedom.

The public school section, which was presided over by Mrs. E. Garrett Gaines, Cobb Avenue High School, Anniston, Ala., agreed on the importance of teaching controversial issues in social studies. Langston University was chosen as the convention site for 1955.

SESSIONS SET APRIL 29-MAY 1:

Social science teachers slate Richmond meeting

RICHMOND

The 19th annual meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers will be held at Virginia Union university, April 29-May 1. R. F. Russell, president, announced last week.

Mr. Russell, director of the division of arts and sciences and professor of history at Arkansas A.M. and N. college, says the theme for the meeting is "Understanding Prejudices and Discrimination, Racial, Religious, Economic, Social and Political."

Four sectional meetings have been scheduled, the first one slated for Thursay, April 29, at 1:30 p.m.

Listed among the outstanding personalities who will appear on the various programs are:

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University; R. Clyde Minor, Lincoln University (Mo.); L. L. Haynes, A. M. and N. college; Thomas A. Clark, A. and T. college; Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State university; Joseph T. Taylor, Dillard university;

W. Sherman Savage

W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln university (Mo.); Maxwell Brooks, Wilberforce university; E. S. Richards, Texas Southern university; W. Tycer Nelson, Maryland State college; Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State college;

M. P. Carmichael, Kentucky State college; Helen Edmonds, North Carolina college; Oliver Cox, Lincoln University (Mo.); Earl Thorpe, Alabama A. and M College; Robert Anglin, West Virginia State; William M. Boyd, Atlanta University;

Mrs. Troas Lewis Latimer, Albany State College; William Robinson, Central State College;

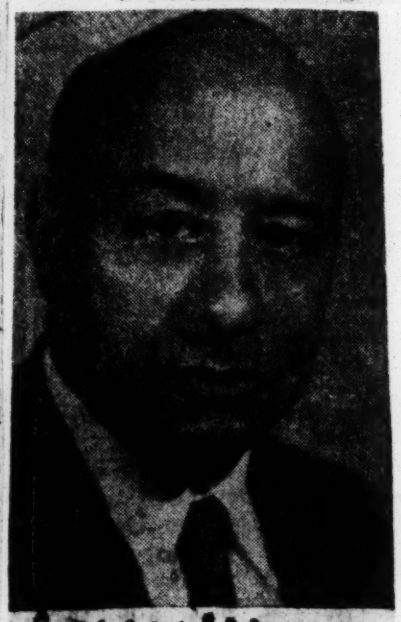
Robert L. Gill, Morgan State College; J. H. Taylor, North Carolina college; Mozell C. Hill, Edmonds, Langston university and J. Reuben Sheeler, Texas Southern.

Logan Main Speaker

Dr. Logan will deliver the principal address at the public meeting Thursday, April 29, at 8 p.m. Dr. John M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union, will welcome the delegates. President Russell will preside.

At the annual banquet Friday night, Henry J. McGuinn of Virginia Union university will preside and President Russell will deliver his annual message.

Saturday, May 1, the public school section will have as its leader Mrs. E. Carrett Gaines, Cobb Avenue high school, Anniston, Ala. Mrs. Jessie Lawrence, Booker T. Washington High school, Montgomery, Ala., will discuss "How to Teach Controversial Issues in the Social Studies."



EYES PARLEY—Dr. Merl R. Eppse of Tennessee State U., secretary - treasurer of Minority Social Science Teachers Association, will attend the nineteenth annual meeting of the body at Virginia Union University, Richmond, April 29-30, May 1. Administrative bias will be the key topic for delegates.

14b 1954

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Secondary school heads hold meeting in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Considering the theme "Critical Problems in the Education in the Southern Region," the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools opened its 21th annual convention at Central High School here, Nov. 29, Dec. 2.

Paul L. Guthrie is president of the association. Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University and recently appointed member of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts addressed the opening session Monday and greetings were brought by outstanding local educators and city officials.

Dr. J. C. Dixon, executive director, Southern Education Foundation, spoke Tuesday morning on "Some Basic Issues in Public Education in the Southern Region." In the afternoon, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president, Bluefield State College, addressed the group on "The Needs of Higher Education."

SPEAKERS IN A a symposium based upon the theme will include:

Dr. Horace M. Bond, president Lincoln University (Pa.); Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, dean, school of education, Atlanta University; Dr. Nabrit; Dr. H. I. Willett, Superintendent of public schools, Richmond, Va. and Dr. Wright.

Dr. Thomas Henderson, dean of Virginia Union University, Richmond, was peaker Wednesday morning and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, Central State College, was banquet orator in the evening.

In addition to Mr. Guthrie, key officers of the Association are Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, vice president, and Dr. L. S. Cozart, secretary-treasurer, Barber - Scotia College, Concord, N.C. Mrs. Anita Robinson, Louisville, headed the committee on arrangements.

Colleges And Secondary Schools Heads Are Meeting In Louisville

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Considering the theme, "Critical Problems in the Education of Negroes in the Southern Region," the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is holding its twenty-first annual convention at Central High School in Louisville, this week, according to Paul L. Guthrie, president of the Association.

Dr. James M. Nabrit, former Houston, Texas lawyer and secretary of Howard University who was recently appointed member of the President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, addressed the opening session Monday. At the same meeting, greetings were brought by outstanding educators and officials of Louisville.

The following morning, Dr. J. C. Dixon, executive director, Southern Education Foundation, spoke on "Some Basic Issues in Public Education in the Southern Region." In the afternoon, Stephen J. Wright, president, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., addressed the group on the topic, "The Needs of Higher Education."

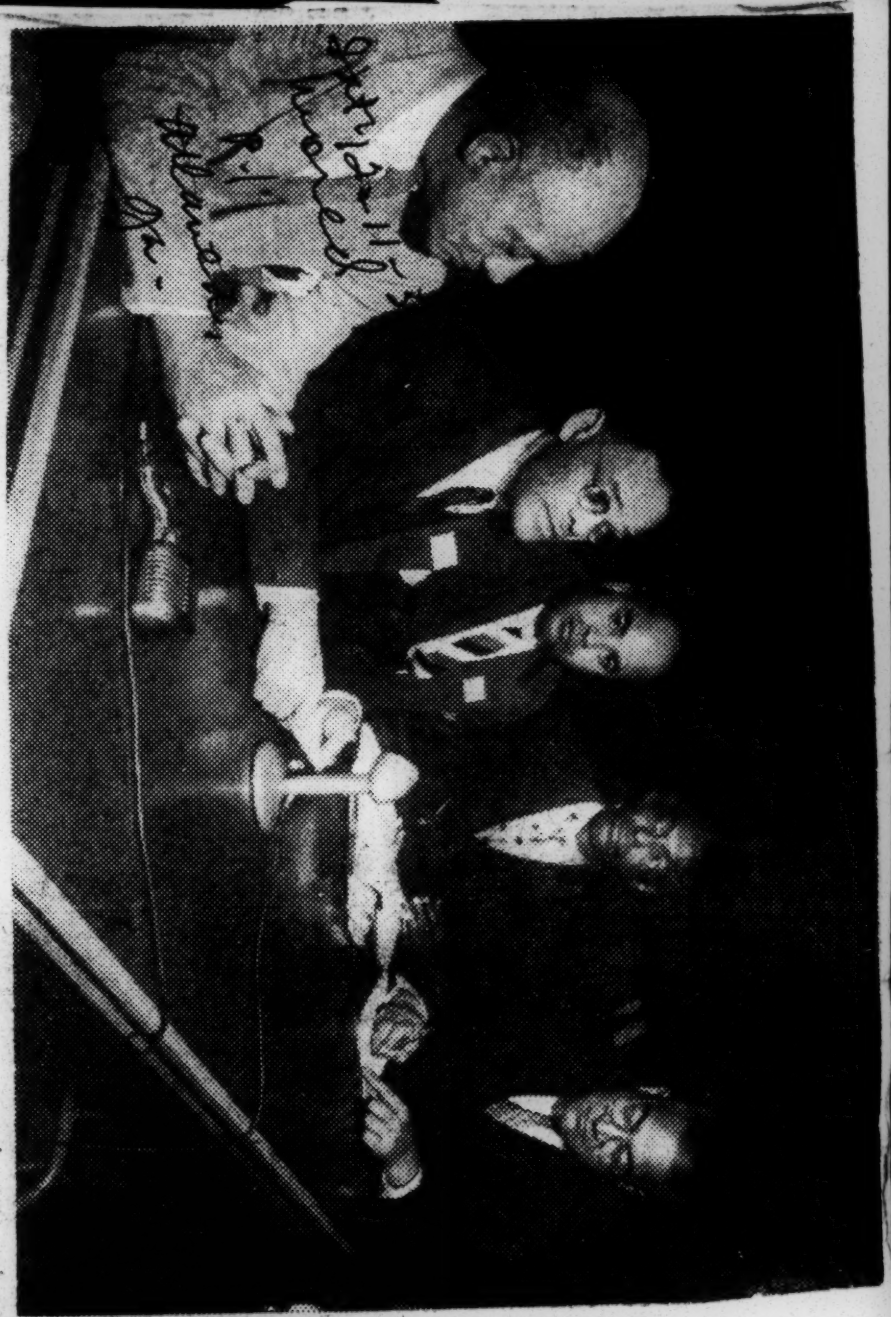
There is being held a symposium based upon the theme of the conference. Participants include Dr. Horace M. Bond, president, Lincoln University, Pa.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta Univtrsity; Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, dean, School of Education, Atlanta University; Dr. Nabrit; Dr. H. I. Willett, superintendent of Public Schools, Richmond, Virginia; and Dr. Wright.

Dr. Thomas Henderson, dean of the College, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia, delivered an address Wednesday morning, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio spoke at the banquet, Wednesday evening. On Thursday, during the closing session of the conference, several reports on education were presented by members of the Association.

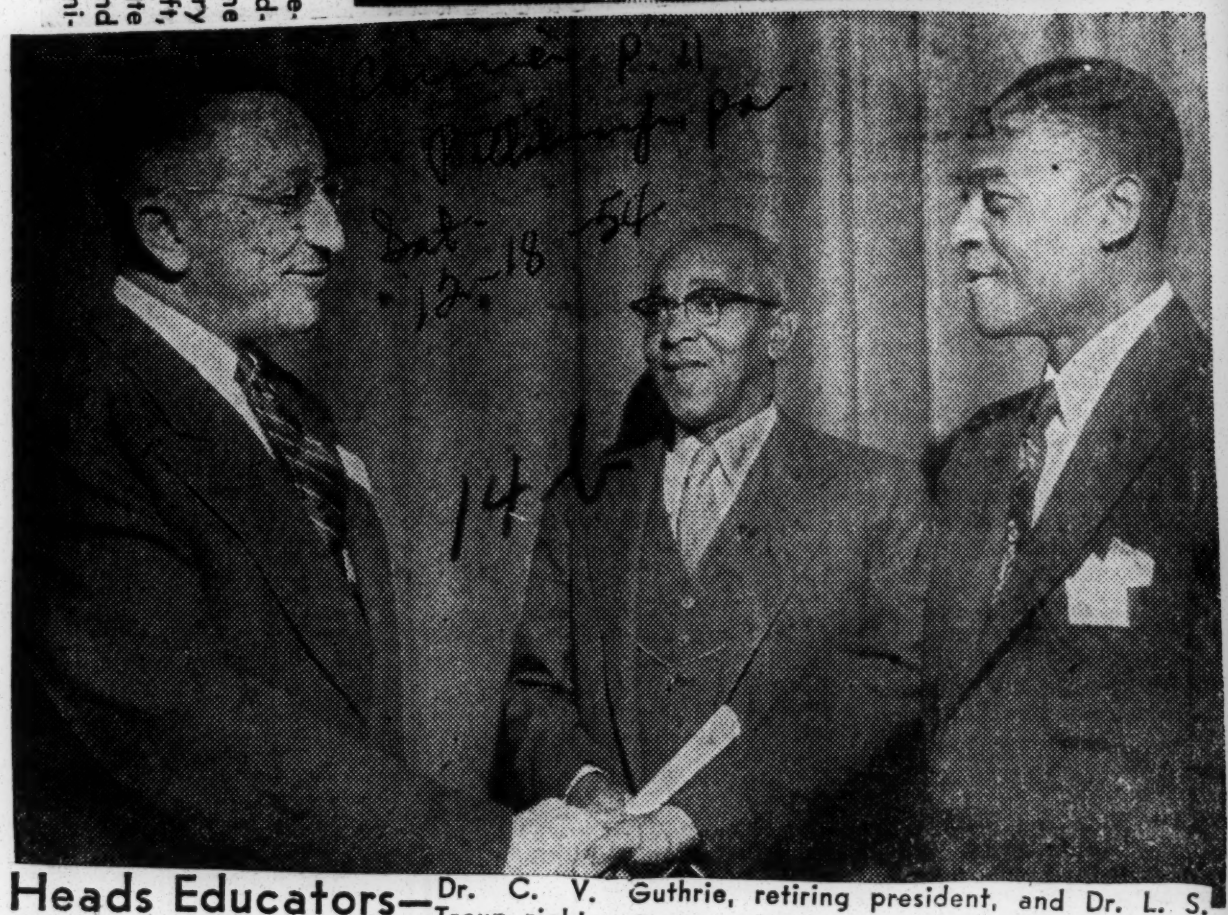
In addition to Mr. Guthrie, key officers of the Association are Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, vice-president, and Dr. L. S. Cozart, secretary- treasurer, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C. Mrs. Anita Robinson of Louisville is chairman of the host committee on arrangements.

All meetings are being held in the Central High School Auditorium in Louisville.

DR. C. V TROUP (right) president of Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., was elected head of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the close of the organization's 21st annual convention last week in Louisville. Congratulations are being offered by Paul Guthrie (left) retiring president, and Dr. L. S. Cozart (center) secretary-treasurer of the association for 21 years. Dr. Cozart is president of Barber-Scotia college, N. C., while Guthrie is principal of Dunbar High school, Lexington, Ky.



ATLANTANS HAVE LEADERSHIP ROLES IN LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, and Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, dean of the School of Education in the university, second and third from left, carried participating roles in last week's meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which met in its 21st annual session in Louisville. The above picture was taken during symposium on "Critical Problems in the Education of Negroes in the Southern Region," which was presided over by Dr. Clement. Others appearing in the panel were Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University, Washington, extreme left, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., fourth from left, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania.



Heads Educators—Dr. C. V. Troup, right, president of Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, was elected head of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the close of the organization's twenty-first annual convention recently in Louisville. Seen commending the new electee are, left, Paul L. Guthrie, retiring president, and Dr. L. S. Cozart, center, who has been secretary-treasurer of the association for twenty-one years. Dr. Cozart is president of Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., while Mr. Guthrie is principal of the Dunbar High School, Lexington, Ky.

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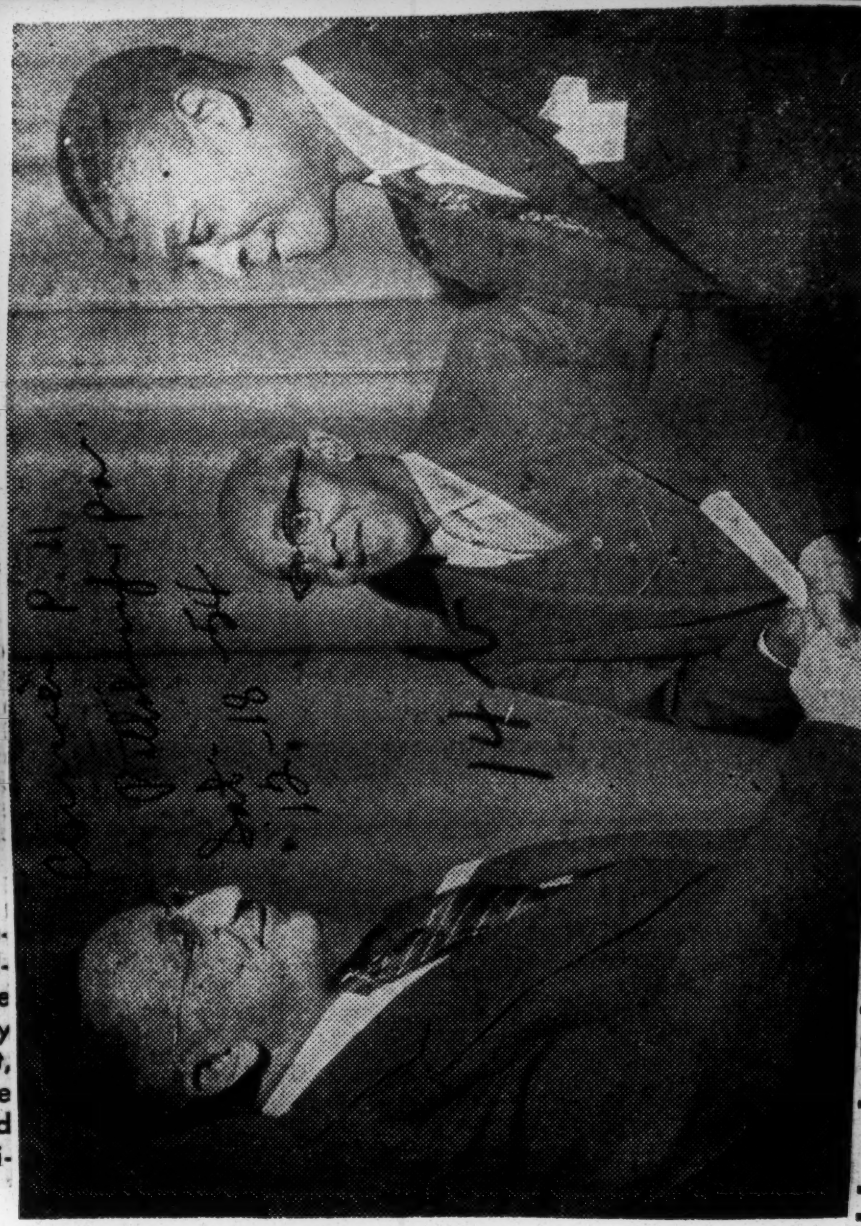

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COMMITTEE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Ike Names Ga. Negro To Confab On Education

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—President Eisenhower Thursday slapped directly at Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia by appointing Lorimer D. Milton of Atlanta to the Committee for the White House Conference on Education. Mr. Milton is president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta and a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

The question of the participation of colored persons in the White House Conference on Education was raised when Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents in October.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and other college presidents reminded Mr. Brownell that Talmadge in 1951 had refused to name any colored persons as delegates from Georgia to a White House conference on youth and President Truman had to intervene to have colored persons from Georgia attend the conference.

Dr. Brownell assured the land-grant college president that colored educators and laymen would participate in the White House Conference on Education, to be held in 1955, and apparently the first move toward that end was made with the appointment of Mr. Milton as one of the thirty-three persons who comprise the full committee.

The conference will "consider and report to the President on significant and pressing problems in the field of education."

In letters to the governors of all states and territories, President Eisenhower has stressed that "the primary responsibility for meeting these problems lie with the states and local communities" and that "The Federal Government should strengthen and not interfere with state administration of education.

Each state will hold its own conference on education prior to the White House conference to discuss its own problems, make appropriate recommendations, and name delegates to the White House conference.

Congress appropiated $700,000 to assist the states in holding these conferences. The share allotted to Georgia is $14,456.

Language Group Meets At Atlanta University Today

The Fourteenth Annual Conference of the College Language Association will get under way at Atlanta University this morning and will continue through tomorrow afternoon. Dean Sage Hall will be the scene of most of the activities and all of the meetings.

Registration is from 8:00 to 10:00 a. m., today in the lobby of the Dean Sage Auditorium. The Executive Committee meets in the Faculty Lounge of Dean Sage Hall from 9:00 to 10:30 a. m., and coffee will be served the delegates in the Morehouse Chemistry Building Lounge from 9:00 to 10:30 a. m.

The general session will be held from 10:30 to 12:00 in the Dean Sage Auditorium, with C. L. A. President John W. Parker as principal speaker. The first luncheon session will be held at the Atlanta University dining hall from 12:30 to 2:00 p. m., with Professor Gertrude H. Williams of the Howard University English Department as speaker.

RESEARCH SESSIONS

The sessions on research and scholarly papers will be held in Dean Sage Hall from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. In the English Section papers will be read by: Helen F. Flowers, Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis; Ulysses Lee, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania); W. T. Farrison, North Carolina College at Durham, and Hazel B. Williams, Tennessee A and I. State University. Papers will be read in the Foreign Language Section by:: Mercer Cook, Howard University; Herman A. Bostick, Grambling College; Oliver E. Jackson, Arkansas A N and M College, and Wilhelm Braun, Morehouse College.

The banquet will be held at Clark College from 7:00 to 8:15 p. m. on Friday, with Blyden Jackson of Fisk University as banquet speaker.

PUBLIC MEETING

At 8:30, the public session will be held in the Dean Sage Auditorium with Dr. Lou LaBrant, president of the National Council of Teachers of English, for many years professor of English at New York University and presently professor of English education at Atlanta University, as speaker.

After the public session, there will be a reception for delegates given by Atlanta University in the Exhibition Room of the Trevor Arnett Library.

Saturday morning from 8:30 to 10:15, there will be a continuation of the sessions on research and scholarly papers. In the English Section papers will be read by Cecil T. Lewis of the Tennessee A and I State University; J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah State College; Malcolm A. Davis, Fort Valley State College; and James A. Butler, Alabama A and M College. Papers will be read in the Foreign Language Section by Wynona M. Lipman, Morehouse College; Sandye McIntyre II. Morgan State College; John H. Morrow, Talladega College and Gerado Ebanks, Morris Brown College.

The business session will be held in the Dean Sage Auditorium from 10:30 to 12:00. At 12:30 p. m., the second luncheon session (and final session) will begin in the Atlanta University dining hall. The speaker on this occasion will be Dr. Nancy Woolridge of Hampton Institute.

Plans for the C. L. A. Fourteenth Annual Conference have been completed by the Host Committee, of which Dr. Edward A Jones, Morehouse College, a former president of the College Language Association (1950-52) is chairman.

CLA OFFICERS

The officers of CLA during 1952-1954 were John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina, president; Crawford B. Lindsay, Tennessee A and I. State University, vice president; Carrie B. Robinson, Winston-Salem (North Carolina) Teachers College, secretary; John F. Mathews, Maryland State College, treasurer; Bessie Dickerson, Grambling College, assistant treasurer; Charles H. Curl, Morehouse College, editor, College Language Association Bulletin; Anne L. Campbell, Prairie View College (Texas), parliamentarian; Edwin D. Sheen, Prairie View College, Director of Publicity.

PRINCIPALS, JEANES GROUP CLOSE CONFAB

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The two-day annual conference of Principals and Jeanes supervisors closes at Alabama State College today.

Theme of the meeting is "The Role of Guidance in a Good School Program.

The conference is under the cooperative direction of the Division of Special Services of the State Department of Alabama and Albama State College. Principals and supervisors from every section of the state are in attendance.

Presiding at the opening general session Thursday was Henry C. Segar, of Enterprise. Greetings were extended by J. T. Brooks, assistant to the president of the host institution and by Mrs. Thelma Smiley Morris, president of the Montgomery County Teachers Association. The response was by Walker J. Carroll, of Daphne. The keynote speaker was Dr. A. R. Meadows, State Superintendent-Elect. He was introduced by Dr. J. C. Blair, director of Special Services, State Department of Education. A symposium on "Recent Investigations and Emphases in Guidance" had as participants William Smith, Alabama State College; C. B. Fancher, Lincoln School, Marion; E. D. Sledge, Chilton County Training School and MacDonald Hughes, Druid High School, Tuscaloosa.

Mrs. Catherine Neal Johnson, Montgomery, president of the Jeanes Supervisors Association, presided at the second general session Thursday. Presentations at this session were made by Dr. W. E. Anderson and Dr. R. D. Crockett, of Alabmaa State College and by Dr. C. W. Orr, Alabama A and M College.

Bryant Foster, Eufaula, president of the Alabama Association of School Principals, will preside today at the third general session at which time the featured speaker will be Dr. R. E. Tidwell, special assistant to the president of Stillman College, who will be introduced by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College. Other contributions will be made by L. L. Still and Albert East both of the State Department of Education.

The conference is being by Dr. Robert C. Hatch and Dr. Blair, of the Division of Special Services.

14b 1954

Leading College Heads Say Decision 'Our Way Of Life'

World Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 11-5-54 p. 1

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — (ANP) — Southern white leaders who had hoped that leading Negro educators might lend some measure of comfort to plans to defy the Supreme court, received a rude jolt here last week when the most representative group of Negro educators assembled since the decision, called for complete compliance with the high court ruling.

The group, which included presidents of leading Negro colleges and universities, said in a joint statement that the decision dramatically distinguishes "our way of life in a democracy from that in totalitarian countries."

"Time will prove," the statement said, "that our fears have no foundation in fact, just as has been proved by the implementation of previous court decisions. Segregation breeds fear; and when the barriers of segregation are at last removed, we will wonder why we feared at all."

Pointing out that change without bloodshed and revolution was possible because of a Constitution which guarantees equality and justice to all, the educators said "that to evade or discredit it is to destroy our government."

"It is our hope," they said, "that all of the colleges and universities of the South, Negro and white, will immediately implement the spirit of the court's decision by accepting, irrespective of race, all qualified students who seek admission."

The leaders said they were convinced that there is a "fundamental sense of fair play in the South," and noted that integration in public schools involving both students and teachers is already working well in some southern schools.

Stating that it was unfortunate that preoccupation with the educational implicaton of the decision had obscured the question of the quality of education for all children, the educators said that "in two-thirds of the United States, co-education of the races has been going on for many decades with no untoward effect."

Again the group stated that "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the court's decision. To do this would be tantamount to sharing in a plan to destroy the very fabric of our constitutional government."

Realizing the difficulties that will be incurred in some places where integration will be attempted, the leaders said there "should be the cooperative effort in every community to plan on the local level the implementation of the decision. The planning should be done in good faith and with an honest desire to implement the decision rather than scheming to circumvent it."

The educators said they were not making the statement or pleading for Negroes alone, but that they were concerned "about the best education that can be made available to every child in the South."

The group went on record favoring federal aid to education "in order that the per capita expenditure in the South may be brought up to a high national average. We want the white child to have the best and we want the Negro child to have the best." This is not possible they said, in segregated schools.

CONFERENCE OF 62 EDUCATORS LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Harry Richarlson, Gammon Theological Seminary; J. S. Scott, Wiley College; J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville State Teachers; William R. Strassner, Sham University; Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine; and S. D. Williams, Elizabeth City Teachers College.

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OTHER EDUCATORS attending were:

Miss L. S. Alexander, executive secretary, Mississippi Teachers Association; Booker T. Bradshaw, school board member, Richmond Va.; Miss E. M. Douglas, trustee board member, AM and N College; L. C. Downing, Richmond School Board;

Samuel E. Duncan, supervisor, high schools, North Carolina; George C. Grant, Morgan State College; W. L. Greene, executive secretary, North Carolina Teachers Associaton; Cornell A. Johnson, field consultant, South Carolina Educational Finance Commission;

George Longe, executive secretary, Louisiana Education Association; L. G. Moore, dean, Langston University; Joseph C Parks, executive secretary, Maryland Educational Association; Gilbert L. Porter, executive secretary, Florida Teachers Association;

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WALTER RIDLEY, Virginia State College; Mrs. Anita W. Robinson executive secretary, Kentucky Teachers Association; Daniel T. Rolfe, Meharry Medical College; Frank W. Smith, executive secretary, Arkansas Teachers Association; Walter E. Solomon, executive secretary, Palmetto State Teachers Association;

Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Negro Education, Howard University; Wardell D. Thompson, consultant, Prairie View State College; Leslie J. White, executive secretary, Colored State Teachers Association, Austin, Tex.

Serving as consultants to the conference were Aaron Brown and Dr. F. D. Patterson, executive director, both of Phelps-Stokes Fund, NYC; and from the United Negro College Fund, also of NYC, Hollis F. Price and W. J. Trent Jr., executive director

Among educators at Hot Springs parley

Pittsburgh American p. 3
Sat. 11-6-54

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (ANP)— The 62 educators who assembled here to issue a joint statement on the Supreme Court decision have been described as one of the "most representative" by a press observer.

Baltimore Md.

Among college presidents in attendance were:

Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State; J. A. Bacoats, Benedict; N. R. Berger, Mississippi Teachers Association; Cleo W. Blackburn, Jarvis Christian; Rufus E Clement, Atlanta University and member, Atlanta Board of Education, Atlanta;

James A. Colston, Knoxville College; L. S. Cozart, Barber - Scotia; Milton K. Curry Jr., Bishop; J. W. Coggs, Arkansas Baptist; Lawrence A. Davis, AM and N College; Albert W. Dent Dillard University;

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J. F. DRAKE, A and M College; Luther Foster, Tuskegee Institute; D. R. Glass, Texas College; Walter W. Gibson, LeMoyne College (acting); Arthur D. Gray, Talladega; P. L. Guthrie, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; M. L. Harris, Philander Smith College;

A. L. Jornson, Prentice Institute; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University; David D. Jones, Bennett College; R. W. E. Jones, Grambling College; William H. Jones, Houston-Tillotson College;

C. A. Kirkendell, Lane College; John H. Lewis, Morris Brows; Hardy Liston Johnson C. Smith; Albert E. Manley, Spelman; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; J. R. Otis, Alcorn; Royal W Puryear, Florida N and I; Jacob Reddix, Jackson College;

The Nation's Top Negro Educators Issue Important Release

World Birmingham, Ala.

In the trends of the time affecting so gravely our educational policy now under discussion, sixty Negro educators from fourteen states and the District of Columbia expressed their collective point of view with respect to the Supreme Court's decision of May 17th, 1954, declaring segregation in the public schools, unconstitutional.

The two-day meeting, called by fifteen Negro educators and sponsored by the Phelps Stokes Fund, was held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26-27 Sat. 11-5-54

The statement of the educators began — "We welcome the decision of the Supreme Court and look upon it as another significant milestone in the Nation's quest for a democratic way of life and in the Negro's long struggle to become a first-class citizen. . . . . This is a part of an evolutionary process which has been going on in the South and the Nation for some time."

p. 8

The educators criticized sharply "The effort on the part of some leaders and school officials to intimidate Negro teachers and other citizens under threat of loss of job if they express approval of the Court's decision and if segregation is not maintained is shortsighted, vindictive, and contrary to the fundamental sense of fair play of the American people." And speaking of Negroes themselves: "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the Court's decision."

This release, coming as it does from a careful study of college presidents and executive specialists, carries with it the weight of those who are acquainted with the school problem. It has been theirs to study it throughout the years and they are to be commended for their findings and the stand they have taken.

It has been our position all along that school people were the best authorities on school problems. The only times that educational systems have suffered were those occasions upon which politicians seized upon them to foster their political ambitions.

This release means much for those educational projects in the Deep South, where occasional entries have been made by the politicians in search of footballs and expedient "whipping boys."

Okla. PTA Congress Convenes Apr. 6-7

GUTHRIE—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Oklahoma Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be held at the Faver high school Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6 and 7. The theme for the congress will be "New Responsibilities in a Changing Society."

The first session of the congress will begin at 9 a.m. Tuesday with the state president, Mrs. Gladys Dobson presiding. The program will be as follows: registration by the secretary, Mrs. Thelma Wilson; assembly singing conducted by Mrs. Carmelita Tipton, Guthrie; invocation, the Rev. J. Branch, pastor of the A.M.E. Church; greetings on part of local units, Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of education; presentation of consultants, speakers and guests and music by the Faver high school.

A panel discussion—"New Responsibilities in a Changing Society," will be held from 10:30 a.m. until 12:30. Participants of the panel are: "Home," Mrs. Bertha the Rev. C. W. Hurrington, pastor of St. Immanuel Baptist church; "Leadership," Mrs. Gloria Ainsworth, Ardmore; "School," Mrs. A. L. Morgan, Tulsa; "Community," Mrs. V. M. Davis, Wewoka; "Health Education," Mrs. Rosa P. House, Guthrie. Students from Langston university will also appear on this panel.

The afternoon session will begin at 2 o'clock with the vice president, B. D. Holbert, presiding. Highlighting the afternoon session will be an address and movie by Mrs. Ira D. Hall, state chairman of mental health; tree planting ceremony, Ira D. Hall, honoree and dedicatory address, R. S. Waugh, Perry. A.L. Tipton, Guthrie, will preside at the 3 o'clock session. At 6 o'clock the presidents' banquet will be held.

Beginning at 8 o'clock will be the evening session with the state president, Mrs. Gladys Dobson presiding. Invocation will be by Rev. R.B. Bradford, pastor of First Baptist church. L. R. Kirkpatrick, Muskogee, will deliver the address on "New Responsibilities in a Changing Society." Greetings from city officials will be followed by a response from Mrs. Maggie Noble. Rev. Eddie Ward, pastor of Macedonia Baptist church will give the benediction.

Mrs. Molilla Hornbeck, Ardmore, will preside at the Wednesday meeting. The program follows:

Mrs. Gladys Dobson

assembly singing from 9 til 9:10; Committee chairman reports; school instruction; congress picture, Mrs. H. Hibler, director; and dinner at 12:30. The evening program consists of business session, final reports, acknowledgements, awards, presentations. The Rev. J. Branch will give the benediction.

The program for the State PTA welcome program follows: music by the Faver high school, Mrs. C. Tipton, director; welcome greetings, Ministerial Alliance, Rev. J.I. Branch, president; Congress PTA , Mrs. Spencer Session; Chamber of Commerce, T. H. Black; welcome from th eschools, C. E. Crook, superintendent of schools. Mrs. Cermonia Hibler will serve as mistress of ceremony for the evening. The banquet will be held at 6 o'clock.

State officers for the Congress are: president, Mrs. Gladys V. Dobson; vice presid B. D. Holbert; secretary, Mrs. Thelma Wilson; assistant secretary, Mrs. R.T. Gracey; treasurer, Mrs. Beulah M. Ellsberry; publicity director, Mrs. M. E. Burrow; Western district, Mrs. Gencie Osborne; Southern District, Mrs. Martha Peters; Northeast district, Mrs. Rosa Davis; West Central district, Mrs. R. T. Gracey; East district, president, Miss Corine Dean; East Central district, Mrs. Maggie Noble.

Parents, Teachers End Conclave in Oklahoma

LANGSTON, Okla.—The annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers ended its twenty-eighth annual session here recently at Langston University.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia were represented at the confab. Sessions were highlighted by addresses from key people from across the nation.

Opening with an address of welcome by Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University, other speakers included the Hon. Johnston Murray, Governor of Oklahoma; Mrs. Willie Murray, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Ruth Gaston Mueller, Assistant Republican National Committeewoman, and Mrs. Charles L. Williams, national president of the organization.

Theme of the conclave was "New Responsibilities for a Changing Society." One of the sessions featured a youth panel, "The Challenge of Our Times."

The convention was climaxed with a tour of Oklahoma City sponsored by the Oklahoma City P-TA Council which included a visit to the Governor's mansion.

The 1955 convention will meet in Texas.

New Duties Is Theme Of Conference

Leaders Planning Pilgrimage To Grave Of Founder

Pioneers and leaders in the Parent-Teacher Associations of Virginia will meet in Portsmouth Nov. 10 for the three-day session marking the 27th annual conference of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. The meeting will be held at the I. C. Norcom High School.

The theme of the conference is "New Responsibilities in Parent-Children - Teacher Relations." The theme will be discussed from the viewpoint of added responsibilities relative to the Supreme Court decision of May 17 declaring segregated public schools unconstitutional. Other phases of the responsibility of parents and teachers in the PTA program in Virginia will also receive attention.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE this year will be the "Founders Memorial Edition." A highlight of the session will be the program in honor of the founders of the organization. Most prominent among them were the late Mrs. Clara L. K. Bailey, of Portsmouth, and the late Dr. John M. Gandy, a former president of Virginia State College.

A pre-conference board of managers meeting will be held at the Norcom high school on Nov. 10 at 7 p. m.

* * *

THE FIRST general session on Thursday, Nov. 11 at 10 a. m. will feature greetings from Fred Duke, Mayor of the City of Portsmouth, A. J. Mapp, Superintendent of city schools, and Carolyn W. Jackson, president, Portsmouth Council of PTA's.

The conference theme will be formally presented by way of a panel moderated by Dr. John J. Brooks, director of The New Lincoln School, New York City. Other members of the panel will be Ralph Gholson, principal, George Peabody elementary school, Portsmouth; Mrs. Naomi Wright Grannum, supervisor, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Irma B. Thompson, Newport News schools; and Dr. C. Waldo Scott, member, Newport News School Board.

* * *

DR. DEBORAH Cannon Partridge, profesor of education, Queens College Flushing, N. Y,. will deliver the keynote address to open the Thursday afternoon session. Dr. Partridge, a well known figure in education and a prolific contributor to publications in the fields of school-community relations, and curriculum development, will speak to the assemblage at 2:30 p. m.

Also a feature of the Thursday afternoon session will be a symposium, on "Some Mental Adjustments Involved in Desegregation in Our Schools," moderated by Dr. Hugo Owens, of Portsmouth, and engaging in the deliberations with him will be Dr. Eva C. Mitchell, division of teacher education, Hampton Institute; Dr. Wendell J. Pile, psychiatrist, Newport News and Warwick Mental Hygiene Clinic; Dr. S. R. Proctor, dean, School of Religion, Virginia Union University; Mrs. Roger Boyle, University of Virginia. Presiding, Alfred K. Talbot, Jr., vice president, will preside at this session.

* * *

CLIMAXING the festivities of the second general session will be held Thursday at 8 p. m. Mrs. Caroyn W. Jackson of the Portsmouth PTA Council will preside. Music will be furnished by the I. C. Norcom band and choral group. The program will include a dramatic skit by the Truxton nelementary school and the local

* * *

President's March.

* * *

THE PRE Clinic will be held on Friday from 8 to 9:25 a. m. under the leadership of Mrs. Margaret G. Dabney of the division of field services

The third general session

at Virginia State College. Assisting Mrs. Dabney as consultants wil be Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, and Dr. John J. Brooks, director of The Lincoln School New York City.

The fourth general session with Executive Secretary S. M. Burrell Dr. Samuel A. Madden, director of field services, Virginia State College will direct the showing of a film on juvenile delinquency and will lead the discussion following the showing at 11:15 a. m.

* * *

GEORGE P. Lawrence, lawyer and legal advisor to the Virginia Congress and President of the Roanoke PTA Council, will conduct an open forum discussion on the subject, "Methods of Local Units in Dealing with Desegregation and the Courts" beginning at 12:15 p. m.

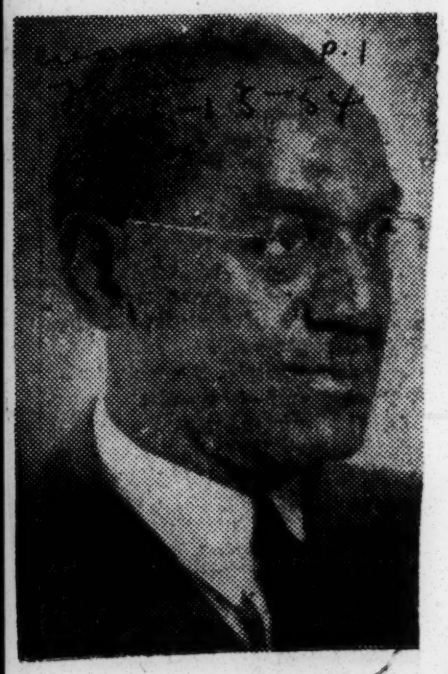
State Congress President Thelma S. Pegram will preside at the final "after-lunch" session beginning at 2:20 p. m. and highlighted by conference evaluation, final reports and awards to local units.

DR. JOHN J. BROOKS
Moderator

College Language Association To Meet At Atlanta University

The College Language Association will hold its 1954 annual conference at Atlanta University on Friday and Saturday, April 30 - May 1, with Atlanta University serving as host institution. The CLA is made up of teachers of English and modern languages in the colleges and universities engaging in Negro education in this country, and some of the most outstanding experts in the field of language teaching and research will participate in the conference, which promises to be one of the best in the Association's history.

Those who will appear on the program as speakers are the following: John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., president of CLA; Gertrude H. Williams, Howard University, speaker at the first luncheon; Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton Institute,



JOHN W. PARKER

speaker at the second luncheon; Blyden Jackson, Fisk University, speaker at the banquet; and Lou La Brant, Atlanta University (formerly of New York University), speaker at the public session.

Scholarly papers will be read by the following in the English Section: Nick Aaron Ford, Morgan College; Helen F. Flowers, Stowe Teachers College; Ulysses Lee, Lincoln University; W. E. Farrison, North Carolina College at Durham; Hazel B. Williams, Tennessee A & I State; Cecil T. Lewis; J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah State College; Malcolm A. Davis, Fort Valley State; and James A. Butler, Alabama A & M College.

In the Foreign Language Section the following: Mercer Cook, Howard University; Herman F. Bostick, Grambling College; Oliver E. Jackson, Arkansas A M & N College; Wilhelm Braun, Morehouse College; Wynona Moore Lipman, Morehouse College; Sandye McIntyre II, Morgan State College; John Morrow, Talladega College; and Gerardo Ebanks, Morris Brown College.

Dr. Edward A. Jones, of Morehouse College, is chairman of the Host Committee for the 1954 annual conference of CLA, and working with him are members of the English and foreign language faculties of all the Atlanta colleges: Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College and Morris Brown College.

The officers of CLA are John W. Parker, president; Crawford B. Lindsay, Tennessee A & I State University, vice president and chairman of the Program Committee; Carrie B. Robinson, Maryland State, secretary; John T. Mathers, Maryland State, treasurer.

The CLA Host Committee, which is responsible for arrangements for

DR. CRAWFORD B. LINDSAY

the forth-coming conference, consists of the following persons from the Atlanta colleges:

(Atlanta University) Mrs. Lucy C. Grisby, Dr. Charles Wahl; (Clark College) Mrs. Emma R. Cunningham, Mrs. Sara H. Cureton; (Morehouse College) A. Russell Brooks, Edward A. Jones; (Morris Brown College) Mrs. Thelma Curl, Mrs. Julia Fountain Jackson; (Spelman College Dr. Coragreene Johnstone, Mrs. Billie Geter Thomas. Mrs. Cunhingham, of the Clark College English faculty, heads a subcommittee in charge of registration; Mrs. Thomas, of the French Department at Spelman College, heads a subcommittee in charge of entertainment; and Mrs. Grisby, of the Atlanta University Department of English, heads a subcommittee in charge of housing.

Language association slates 1954 meeting at Atlanta U.

ATLANTA—The College Language Association will hold its 1954 annual conference at Atlanta University Friday and Saturday, April 30-May 1. The CLA is made up of teachers of English and modern foreign languages.

Those who will appear on the program as speakers are the following: John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers college, Fayetteville, N. C., president of CLA; Miss Gertrude H. Williams, Howard university;

Miss Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton Institute; Blyden Jackson, Fisk University, and Lou La Brant, Atlanta university (formerly of New York university).

To Read Papers

Papers will be read by the following in the English section: Nick Aaron Ford, Morgan college; Miss Helen F. Flowers, Stowe Teachers college; Ulysses Lee, Lincoln University; W. E. Farrison, North Carolina college at Durham;

Miss Hazel B. Williams, Tennessee A. and I. State; Cecil T. Lewis, J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah State college; Malcolm A. Davis, Fort Valley State; and James A. Butler, Alabama A. and M. college.

In the foreign language section: Mercer Cook, Howard university; Herman F. Bostick, Grambling college; Oliver T. Jackson, Arkansas A.M. and N. college; Wilhelm Braun, Morehouse college;

Miss Wynona M. Lipman, Morehouse college; Sandye McIntyre 2nd, Morgan State college; John Morrow, Talladega college, and Gerardo Eubanks, Morris Brown college.

Language Association to meet on Atlanta campus

ATLANTA — The 14th annual conference of the College Language Association will open at Atlanta University, Friady, at 10 a.m. in Dean Sage Hall and continue through Saturday afternoon.

Registration hours will be from 8 to 10 a.m. in the Sage auditorium lobby. The executive committee will meet in the same hall beginning at 9 a.m., while coffee will be served to delegates in Morehouse chemistry building lounge from 9 to 10:30.

President Opening Speaker

Speaker at the opening general session will be CLA President John W. Parker and Dr. Gertrude H. Williams, of the Howard University English department will address the first luncheon session.

Speakers at research sessions will include:

Helen F. Flowers, Stowe Teachers College; Ulysses Lee, Lincoln (Pa.); W. E. Farrison, N. Carolina College; Hazel B. Williams, Tennessee State; Mercer Cook, Howard; Herman A. Bostick, Grambling; Oliver E. Jackson, Arkansas A. and M., and Wilhelm Braun, Morehouse.

Banquet Friday At 7

The banquet will be held at 7 p.m. Friday in Clark College, with Blyden Jackson of Fisk as the speaker.

Others slated to be heard are:

Dr. Lou LaBrant, Atlanta University; Cecil T. Lewis, Tennessee State; J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah State; Malcolm A. Davis, Fort Valley; James A. Butler, Alabama A. and M.; Wynona M. Lipman, Morehouse; Sandye McIntyre 2nd, Morgan State;

John H. Morrow, Talladega; Gerado Ebanks, Morris Brown; Dr. Nancy Woolridge, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Edward A. Jones, Morehouse, former association president, who headed the host committee on arrangements.

Current Officers

Officers during the closing term were:

President Parker, Fayetteville State; Crawford B. Lindsay, Tennessee State, vice-president; Carrie B. Robinson, Winston - Salem Teachers, secretary; John F. Matthews, Maryland State, treasurer; Bessie Dickerson, Grambling, assistant;

Charles H. Curl, Morehouse, editor of the association's bulletin; Anne L. Campbell, Prairie View, parliamentarian, and Edwin D. Sheen, also of Prairie View, director of publicity.

Language Association Meet Acclaimed Successful Here

The 24th annual conference of the College Language Association, which was held on the campus of Atlanta University last weekend, has been acclaimed one of the most successful in the history of the association, both in attendance (with approximately 140 of its more than 200 members present) and in the caliber and effectiveness of papers, addresses, and achievements of its various committees.

More than a score of scholars in the field of language and literature (English and foreign) participated in C. L. A.'s 1954 program by reading papers, speaking, or conducting discussions on teaching methods. The participants represented 26 colleges and universities in the states of Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia Florida Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and the District of Columbia.

The first luncheon speaker was Dr. Gertrude H. Williams of the English Department of Miner Teachers College, Washington, D C. The second luncheon speaker was Dr. Nancy Bullock Woolridge of the Department of English of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. The banquet speaker was Dr. Blyden Jackson of the Department of English of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. The following read scholarly papers in the English Language and Literature Section: Dr. Helen F. Flowers, Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Ulysses Lee, Lincoln University ,Mo.); Dr. W. Edward Farrison North Carolina College at Durham; Dr. Hazel Browne Williams, Tennessee State A. and I. University, Nashville; Dr. Cecil T. Lewis, Tennessee State A. &. I. Nniversity, Dr. Malcolm A. Davis, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College; Dr. J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah (Ga.) State College, and Dr. James A. Butler, Alabama A. & M. College, Huntsville, Ala.

In the Foreign Language and Literature Section (French, German and Spanish), paper were read by the following: Dr. Mercer Cook, Howard University; Prof. Herman F. Bostick, Grambling College, Grambling, La.; Dr. Oliver E. Jackson, Arkansas A&M College, Pine Bluff; Dr. Wilhelm Braun, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Wynona Moore Lipman, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Prof. Sandye McIntyre II, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. John H. Morrow, and Prof. Gerardo Ebanks of Morris College.

DR. LOU LA BRANT PUBLIC MEETING SPEAKER

The speaker at the public meeting of C. L. A.'s 1954 annual conference last Friday evening was the nationally-famous expert in English and the teaching of English, Dr. Lou La Brant, president of the National Council of Teachers of English and former professor at New York University. Dr. La Brant, who is now on the faculty of Atlanta University, spoke on the subject, "The Language World of Today's Youth."

C. L. A. President John W. Parker, of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., in his presential message, eulogized the late Benjamin G. Brawley, distinguished humanist and devoted teacher and prolific writer and productive scholar, one time professor of English and dean of Morehouse College who served for a number of years as professor of English at Shaw University and at Howard University.

DR. LINDSAY ELECTED PRESIDENT

At the business meeting Saturday morning the following officers were elected to serve C. L. A. for the next two years: Dr. Crawford B. Lindsay, Tennessee State A. & I. College, president; Professor Billie Geter Thomas, Spelman College, vice-president; Prof. Carrie Robinson, Winston-Salem State Teachers College, secretary; Prof. John F. Matheus, Maryland State College, treasurer; Dr. Charles Ray, North Carolina College at Durham, editor of the C. L. A. Bulletin and corresponding secretary; Prof. Oliver E. Jackson, Arkansas A&M College, parliamentrian; and Dr. John S Lash, Maryland State College, director of publicity.

TO MEET AT HAMPTON IN 1955

The College Language Association accepted the invitation to hold its 1955 annual conference at Hampton Institute the last weekend in April. (C. L. A. Founder, Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, who is on leave this year as a Fulbright lecturer in universities in Japan, heads the Communications Center at Hampton.)

C. L. A. LITERARY PRIZES AWARDED TO STUDENTS

The C. L. A. Committee on Creative Writing, under the able direction of Dr. Nick Aaron Ford of Morgan State College, succeeded in getting the Johnson Publishing Company (publishers of EBONY, JET and other widely-read publications.) to provide funds for four prizes in creative writing, two in poetry and two in prose. Cash awards for the four prizes total $300.

This year the C. L. A.-EBONY award's first prize for poetry was awarded to Richard Johnson, Morehouse College (cash value of award, $100). The second prize for poetry went to Sarah O. Sepha, Coppin State Teachers College (cash value, $50.) The C. L. A.-EBONY award's first prize for prose (the short story) went to William L. Spencer Morgan State College (cash value of $100), while the second prize for prose went to Cecil Haselrig, Knoxville College (cash value, $50).

The host committee responsible for arrangements for the 1954 C. L. A. conference in Atlanta was headed by Dr. Edward A. Jones, Morehouse College, a former president of C. L. A. (1950-1952). Dr. Jones was assisted on the host committee by members of the English foreign language faculties of each of the colleges in the Atlanta University Center: Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, and Morris Brown College.

14b 1954

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE (LOUISIANA)

Elementary Principals Confab Ends

By Collie J. Nicholson

Grambling, La. (Special)—The annual Elementary Principals' conference of the Louisiana Education association was recently held at Grambling college with 168 delegates in attendance.

Theme of the confab was: "The Elementary Principal at Work."

Delegates from all sections of the state participating in the two general sessions, heard a keynote address by Dr. John A. Hunter, registrar and professor of education, Louisiana State university, and divided into small study groups for work.

Subject of Dr. Hunter's address was "The Principal and His Program."

Mrs. Fannie C. Williams, principal, Jones Elementary school, New Orleans, delivered the closing address at the evening session.

Platform guest appearing on the program included J. K. Haynes, president, Louisiana Education association; J. B. Robertson, director, division of elementary and secondary education, State Department of Education; Roscoe H. White, superintendent, Caddo parish schools; and W. S. Finister, Jr., principal, J. B. Lafargue elementary school, Alexandria.

Albert McHenry, principal, Lincoln elementary school, Ruston; L. L. Kilgore, supervisor of Negro schools, State Department of Education; Jonathan Vaughn, principal, Milne-Municipal Boys Home, New Orleans.

Elijah B. Williams, chairman, department of elementary principals, LEA; Mrs. Inez Cenales, principal, Butler elementary school, Bossier City; Dean E. L. Cole, Dr. Kara V. Jackson and Registrar W. L. Garner of Grambling college.

Selected principals, state department of education personnel and faculty members from Grambling college and Southern university served as resource persons for the conference.

Conference participants discussed these topics in afternoon study groups:

"Improving Human Relations," "Discipline—New Concepts and Methods," "Improving Instruction.' 'Effective Organization for the Elementary School," and "Effective Leadership in the Elementary School."

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE (LOUISIANA)

14b 1954

EDUCATORS HEAR DR. T. R. HOWARD

State High School Group Concludes Session

p. 23

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

BATON ROUGE, La., April 15—Dr. T. R. M. Howard, founder of Friendship hospital and president of the Mississippi Regional Leadership Council, Mound Bayou, Miss., was a dynamic speaker at the annual banquet held during the Louisiana High school principals' conference on the Southern university campus.

Choosing the subject, "The Role of the Negro High School Principal in a Changing Order in America," Dr. Howard said to the educators: "You are to help get our people prepared as rapidly as possible for our appointment with destiny. Your first job, of course, is in school where you have been given the great responsibility of administrator. The Negro High school principals, not only of Louisiana, but of the entire South are facing their greatest challenge today and you must decide whether you are going to face the problem as courageous men or whether you will shrink away from it as a coward."

Dr. Howard A. Strong, advocate for competent leadership among Negro organizations in Mississippi, pioneered in the field of surgery in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou.

At the closing session of the two-day meeting Thursday educators heard Dr. George H. Deer, professor of education, Louisiana State university, and Honorable Shelby M. Jackson, state superintendent of education.

Dr. Deer who spoke on the subject, "The Principal's Role in Curriculum Development," told the principals that they must develop a program of experience which will help our boys and girls grow as persons.

Superintendent Jackson in his address gave words of praise to the principals for the fine job they are now doing and complimented them for having assembled themselves for further improvements. He said further, "We must stress character, it is the people with character that count.

The keynote speaker and general consultant, Dr. Henry H. Kronenberg, University of Arkansas, gave a closing statement which was followed by an evaluation of the conference by Dr. Joseph Taylor, Dillard university, and the conference projection by L. L. Kilgore, state department of education.

Chicago Woman Sets Precedent, Heads PTA Council

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Mrs. Josephine Graham was installed last week as president of the High School Council District 7 of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers. She is the first person of her race to win the coveted position.

14b 1954

INDUSTRIAL ARTS CLUB CONFERENCE

ATTEND INDUSTRIAL ARTS CLUB CONFERENCE — Leaders and delegates who attended the first conference of representatives of Industrial Clubs held Saturday at Virginia State College are pictured above. The meeting was sponsored under auspices of the Virginia State College School of Industries, of which G. W. David is director. Dr. W. T. Reed, itinerant teacher trainer, was conference coordinator.

Seen in the group pictured above are, club members: Leonard Boone, Petersburg; Alvin Brown, Unionville; Homer Brown, Amissville; Miss Margaret Crews, Petersburg; Reginald Davis, Roanoke; Karl Dones, Martinsville; Floyd Feagans, Charlottesville; Juanita Fields, Petersburg; Charles Clover, Hopewell; Clifford Hamilton, Martinsville; Roy Harris, Martinsville; Prince Harvell, Emporia; Joshua Jefferson, Emporia; A. M. Jackson, Petersburg; Miss Barbara Jones, Petersburg; Samuel Jones, Emporia; James Kasey, Salem; Joseph Love, Petersburg; Winfred Lindsey, Williamsburg; William Lowery, Martinsville; Willie Martin, Martinsville; Willie M. Mason, Petersburg; John Patterson, Newport News; Johnny Payne, Newport News; Earl Penn, Petersburg; John Pilney, Petersburg; Alfred Simmons, Emporia; Charles Smith, Martinsville; Phillip Smith, Newport News; Joseph Stallor, Roanoke; James Sweeney, Roanoke; William Taylor, Culpeper; Herbert Turner, Petersburg; Leon Tynes, Newport News; Willie Walker, Roanoke; John Watkins, Roanoke; Charles Wesson, Petersburg; William Willis, Arlington; Benjamin Garrett, Portsmouth; Melvin Jarvis, Portsmouth; Lennie Perry, Portsmouth; Henry Ross, Portsmouth; Thomas Ted, Portsmouth.

Faculty members: Smith Anderson, Dinwiddie Training School; Sylvester Blue, Peabody; James Bowman, Bruton Heights; A. W. Bracey, Parker-Gray; J. T. Brown, Huntington; William Cooper, Virginia State College; George W. Davis, Virginia State College; H. E. Fauntleroy, Virginia State College; Alvin France, Carver; B. P. French, Hoffman-Boston; R. H. Gant, Halifax; J. H. George, Huntington; H. D. Goode, Halifax; Frank T. Greene, Virginia State College; Mrs. Rebecca Hamlin, Peabody; R. J. Hayes, Chester; Lester V. Hill, Maggie L. Walker; E. J. Jackson, Virginia State College; W. H. Johns, Jackson P. Burley; J. D. Johnson, B. T. Washington (Staunton); R. R. Jones, George P. Phenix; B. C. Martin, Carver;

Jesse Martin, Carver; A. M. McClerry, Carver; P. L. Miller, James S. Russell McKinnon, Nottoway Training School W. C. Penn, Carver; R. F. Parker, Roanoke; C. B. Powell, Virginia State College; Elmore Rainey, Peabody; D. H. Randolph, G. W. Carver; W. T. Reed, Virginia State Colman-Boston; J. R. Scott, M. H. Thomas; Russell Scott, Jackson P. Burley; J. D. Serrell; Addison; W. J. Short, Manassas Training School; S. C. Smith, A. and T. College; J. Taylor, A. and T. College; McKinley R. Tucker, Christiansburg Institute; W. B. Tynes, Peabody; D. J. Vick, I. C. Norcom; G. H. Walker, Lawrenceville; W. C. Washington, B. W. Wyatt; W. H. White, Norfolk County; H. L. Williams, Albert Harris; J. Williams, Peabody; Finley R. Wood, Virginia State College; A. E. Wright, I. C. Norcom.

Industrial Club Leaders Hold Confab At Va. State

Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va. — Student representatives and advisors from 21 high schools in Virginia attended a one-day conference of Industrial Club Leaders held Saturday at Virginia State College.

P. 24

The organization and operation of local clubs as a phase of extra-curricular activities were studied at the meeting. Attention also was given to the advantages of inter-school activities in vocational and industrial arts subjects.

Norfolk

FOLLOWING welcomes to the campus and to the School of Industries by Dean J. H. Johnston and Director George W. Davis, brief discussions were presented by some of the industrial teachers from various high schools. Question periods were held in which teachers and students participated.

Va.

Sat. 1-24-54

A temporary council, consisting of one representative from each high school represented, was formed for the purpose of further study and planning of an organization through which interest and learning may be stimulated.

The officers chosen by the council were President, Henry Ross, Norfolk County Training School, Portsmouth; Vice President, Leon Tyns Huntington high school, Newport News; Secretary, Willie Martin, Albert-Harris high school, Martinsville; Assistant secretary, Willie Walker, Addison high school, Roanoke; Secretary-Treasurer, Winfred Lindsey, Bruton Heights high school, Williamsburg; and Sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Scott, Halifax County Training School, Halifax.

Among consultants and discussion leaders at the conference were, Dr. W. T. Reed, Virginia State College; Lester V. Hill, Richmond; Sylvester Blue, Petersburg; B. F. French, Arlington; J. D. Serrell, Roanoke; S. C. Smith, A. and T. College, Greensboro; Dalton Randolph, Culpeper; R. G. Parker, Williamsburg; and H. E. Fauntleroy, Virginia State College.

14b 1954

JEANES TEACHERS (ALABAMA)

Jeanes Supervisors Workshop At Alabama State College

Sponsored and directed by the Division of Special Services of the Alabama State Department of Education, a special workshop for the Jeanes Teachers opened at Alabama State College, July 18.

The workshop provides for concentrated emphasis in each of three areas of work: The Jeanes Supervisor's Relations with Others; Supervisors—Their Plans, Techniques, and Activities and Incidental Problems.

Among the topics listed for the general interest sessions are the following: The Supervisor's Relations With Others; The Teacher and Mental Health; The Curriculum and The Jeanes Teacher; Principles and Techniques of Supervision; Duties and Activities of Supervisors; A Self-Study Program for Local Schools; The Sumter County Story of Its Self-Study Program; The Changing Role of Jeanes Work and The Leadership Role of the Jeanes Supervisor.

Listed as resource contributors are J T Brooks, Assistant to the President of the Alabama State College; Dr. John M. McKee head of the Division of Mental Health of the Alabama State Department of Health; A. R. Stickney, Principal of the Calhoun Rural Laboratory School of Alabama State College; John H. Ward, Associate Professor of Education; Dean T. J. Mayberry, Jr., of Alabama State College; Asa B. Nichols, Hale County Jeanes Supervisor; Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton Teacher in Montgomery City Schools; E. W. Mellown, Superintendent of Education, Sumter County; Mrs Mary E. Preyer, Chilton County Jeanes Teacher; Miss Ruby C Todd, Lamar County Jeanes Teacher.

Dr [illegible] Dixon, Executive Officer of the Southern Education Foundation; Miss Emma K Gray, Limestone County Jeanes Supervisor; Mrs. Leila T. McSpadden, Autauga County Jeanes Teacher; Dr. Charles W. Orr, Director of Instruction, Alabama State A and M College; and Leon Kennedy, Principal of Wenonah High School of Jefferson County. Consultants include Dr J. C. Blair, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Mrs. Carrie C Robinson—all of the State Department of Education; J T. Brooks, Miss Eula C. Gilbert, Dean T. J. Mayberry and John H Ward—all of the Alabama State College head ed by Dr. H Councill Trenholm, president.

Biology teachers elect Dr. Frazier

Apr-American

BALTIMORE

Maryland's Biology Teachers Association, meeting last week at the University of Maryland unanimously elected Dr. Thomas Frazier of Morgan State college president for the next year.

Dr. Frazier is head of the science education department at Morgan

Baltimore Md.

The association also accepted the invitation to hold its 1955 session at Morgan in connection with the dedication of the new million-dollar science building at Morgan.

Sat. 5-8-54

The nominating committee included Howard B. Owens, Greenbelt, Md. high school; Mrs. Alexina G. Scidman, superintendent of science of Baltimore junior high schools; and Herbert M. Frisby, head of the science department at Douglass High school. The association has 1,000 members.

Dr. D. T. Rolfe And Miss Virginia Few Are Among Speakers At National Alumni Meeting

Daytona Beach, Fla.—(Special)—The National Alumni Association, representing 38 Colleges and Universities, will meet at Bethune-Cookman College, this city, April 23, 24. It is expected that at least 75 delegates from all parts of the country will attend this meeting.

The general theme of the conference will be: "The Alumni Office in Action." Highlights of the two-day session will start on Friday, April 23, at 2:30 p.m. with the College Presidents' Session, having Dr. Geo. W. Gore, Jr., of Florida A. & M. University; Dr. R. W. Puryear, Florida N. & I. College and Dr. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman College discussing "What We Expect From Our Alumni." At 4:00 p.m., a panel discussion on "Functions and Purpose of Alumni Office" will include the following speakers: Mrs. Annie L. Frazier, Mississippi Industrial College; Mr. A. D. Fobbs, Alcorn College; Mr. Otto McClarrin, Howard University; Miss Lillian Mazique, A. M. & N. College and Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Meharry College.

At 8:00 p.m., on the same evening there will be held the Annual Banquet followed by an informal dance. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Richard V. Moore and the Annual Address of the National Alumni Association will be given by Mr. G. W. Conoly, President.

On Saturday, April 24, at 10:30 a.m., there will be another discussion of "Descriptions of Alumni Offices." The panel will include: Mr. Charles J. Smith, Florida A. & M. University; Mrs. Virginia Few, Fisk University; Mr. Jack Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers' College; Mrs. Christine Dillard, Virginia State College; Rev. G. E. Cheek, Shaw University; Mr. C. L. Mosley, Prairie View College; Mr. W. Beverly Carter, Lincoln University (Pa.); Mrs. Willease Simpson, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama and Miss Hettie L. Bradford, Wiley College.

The 1952-53 National Alumni Association participating members are: A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Alabama State Teachers' College, Montgomery; Albany State College; Alcorn, A. & M.; Allen University; Bethune-Cookman College; Benedict College; Claflin College; Clark College; Elizabeth City Teachers College; Fayetteville Teachers College; Fisk University; Florida A. & M. University; Florida N. & I. College; Howard University; Houston-Tillotson College; Johnson C. Smith University; Knoxville College; Lane College; Lincoln University (Pa.); Lincoln University (Mo.); Meharry Medical College; Mississippi Industrial College; Morgan State College; Morehouse College; Morris College; Morristown College; North Carolina Colleges; Prairie View A. & M. College; Rust College; Savannah State College; St. Augustine's College; Texas Southern University; Virginia State College; Western Baptist Seminary; Wiley College; and Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

14b 1954

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CHAPLAINS

Chaplains Convene At Howard U.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 150 chaplains and religious leaders representing educational institutions throughout the U. S. are expected to assemble at Howard university.

The occasion will make the seventh annual conference of the National Association of College and University Chaplains.

Dr. Daniel G. Hill, dean of Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel at Howard, will serve as host. The three-day meeting and sessions will be held at the Rankin chapel and on the university campus.

The principal speakers are Rev. Charles C. Noble, Dr. J. Edward Dirks, Dr. Arthur Adams, Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Dr. Carlos H. Baker.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars are: from left, Dean T. E. McKinney, founder of the organization; First Vice President R. A. Carter, Edwin M. Thorpe, assistant secretary: Secretary Frances M. Eagleson; Edward N. Wilson, president: Second Vice President C. D. Batchlor: John J. Hedgeman, secretary, and John P. Whitaker, who was presented a plaque during the annual banquet for his outstanding service of 37 years in education.

69 at Deans, Registrars conference in Pine Bluff

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Sixty-nine representatives from 19 states closed their annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars here at Arkansas A.M. and N. College, Friday, with a joint session with students, faculty and delegates in Caldwell Hall Auditorium.

Principal speaker for the final session was Dr. Stephen Wright, president of Bluefield College, W. Va.

Earlier in the week, the conference delegates had heard addresses by Arkansas' Governor Francis S. Cherry, and also the former governor of Arkansas, Sidney S. McMath.

Pine Bluff Mayor Visits

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of the A.M. and N. College welcomed the guests along with the mayor of the city of Pine Bluff, Offie Lite.

At the annual banquet, Thursday night, John J. Hedgemon, registrar at Southern University, served as toastmaster.

Highlight of the banquet was the presentation of a gold plaque to Registrar John P. Whitaker, Atlanta University, for his 37 years of outstanding service to education.

Dean T. E. McKinney, dean at Johnson C. Smith College and founder of the association, made the presentation.

Deans And Registrars Of 19 States Attend Parley

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Sixty-nine representatives from nineteen states closed their annual confernce of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars here at Arkansas AM and N College, Friday, with a joint session with students, faculty and delegates in Caldwell Hall Auditorium.

Principal speaker for the final session was Dr. Stephen Wright president of Bluefield College, West Virginia.

EARLIER IN the week, the conference delegates had heard addresses by Arkansas' Governor Francis S. Cherry, and also the former governor of Arkansas, Sidney S. McMath. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of the AM and N. College welcomed the guests along with Mayor Offie Lite of the city of Pine Bluff.

At the annual banquet, Thursday night, highlight of the session que to Registrar John P. Whitaker, Atlanta University, for his thirty-seven years of outstanding service to education. Dean T. E. McKinney, dean at Johnson C. Smith College and founder of the association, made the presentation.

THE COMMITTEE on Recommendations and Resolutions deplored the action of the regents of the state of Georgia which recently failed to reappoint Dr. Aaron Brown as President of Albany State College. It was felt by the committee that Dr. Brown's dismissal was due to political reprisal.

The committee also registered its objection to actions in other states which deprive teachers and administrators of academic freedom and the right to free speech and assembly.

Virginia State College First Colored Site For Conference on Audio-Visual Education

Petersburg, Va.—Company "D", Fifth Regiment, Honorary Society of Pershing Rifles, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., was the first all Negro Company to be invited to attend the National Drill Meet at the University of Illinois.

After travelling continously for 24 hours for a distance of 750 miles, the team was still able to perform with a high degree of proficiency. The proficiency of the Virginia State College Drill Team was exemplified by winning second place honors over twelve of the nation's top drill teams, being bested only by the drill team from the University of Purdue.

Aside from winning second place honors in exhibition drill, Cadet 1st Lt. Russell T. Rivers of Yale, Va., won fourth place honors in the individual drill competition, bringing the number of trophies won by the Virginia State College Drill Team to a total of two.

The team was aided to victory by Captain John M. Jenkins, Advisor to the team, and M-Sgt. Robert L. Cosby, Drill Master and a former member of the famed 7777 Honor Guard in Europe.

Captain Jenkins was invited to be the Drill Master for the individual drill competition.

Audio-visual conference slated at State College

PETERSBURG, Va.—Virginia State college will be host to the first national audio-visual conference ever conducted for the American institutions of higher learning for colored students.

The conference, May 5 to 8, is jointly sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges and Teaching Film Custodians.

Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Virginia State and president of the Land Grant College Association, will serve as general chairman of the conference.

The conference speakers will nclude: President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college; Dr. Rog- Albright, Teaching Film Cus- dians; Dr. Mark A. May, Yale iversity;

President R. E. Clement, Atnta University; Dr. Ambrose aliver, U.S. Office of Education; Dr. Willard Givens, emeritus executive secretary of the NEA, and Dr. S. A. Madden, Virginia State college.

The conference will be one of the dedicatory activities of the Luther Hilton Foster College Center, which will have an enlarged audio-visual facility for teacher training.

Judge Waring To Aid Rural Schools Comn.

NEW YORK — Thousands of school children in the rural areas of the south are receiving some first-class lessons in human relations from a labor-sponsored organization known as the National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc.

Set up for the purpose of providing school - age children who have been denied essentials that more fortunate children take for granted, such as clothes, shoes, pencils, books, toys, records and even baseball bats, the NCRS carries on its work with a big heart and a small budget.

On November 20, at the Hotel Commodore in New York, the NCRS will welcome its new national president, Judge J. Waties Waring, whose courageous decisions during the years he served in the South Carolina courts attracted world-wide attention for their wisdom and acute understanding of the human problems created by segregation and discrimination.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche will preside at the luncheon in one of his first public appearances since his recent appointment as Under-Secretary to the United Nations. A. Philip Randolph and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will also speak.

With Judge Waring as its new president, the National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc., whose headquarters are at 112 East 19th St. in New York City, hopes to win new supporters so that it will be better able to meet the increased demand for its services brought about by the historic Supreme Court ruling against segregation in the public schools. The NCRS aims to convert the Supreme Court decision from an eloquent legal victory into a solid fact in the daily lives of thousands of colored and white children in the rural areas of the south.

Dignitaries Tribute Waring As Rural School Group Head

NEW YORK—Retired Federal Judge J. Waites Waring, recently named president of the National Committee for Rural Schools, was honored at a luncheon Saturday at the Hotel Commodore at which he delivered an address on the wider significance of the Supreme Court ruling in years to come.

Waring and Friend— Judge J. Waites Waring was guest of honor at a luncheon sponsored by the National Committee for Rural Schools, Hotel Commodore, Saturday (Nov. 20), is greeted in his New York home, 952 Fifth Avenue, by two of the youngest members of the committee. They are, left, Roger Sessions, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sessions, 219-68 Seventy-fifth Avenue, Bayside, L. I., and Yvonne Smallhorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerard Smallhorne, 226 West 138th Street, New York City. They called on the noted jurist for an unsegregated inspection of toys the NCRS ships to schools in depressed areas for Christmas parties.

Judge Waring's legal reasoning several years ago in a minority decision to outlaw school segregation in South Carolina was upheld in the recent high court ruling.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, principal director, UN Department of Trusteeship, delivered the tribute and read the citation to Judge Waring. Other speakers were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Roma Gans, professor of education, Columbia University, and A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Benjamin F. McLaurin, general chairman, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was chairman.

The National Committee for Rural Schools is dedicated to the promotion of adequate unsegregated school facilities extending from kindergarten through high school to which all children may have access.

14b 1954

Alabama Education Unit Holds Annual Session For 40th Time

The Alabama Branch of National Congress of Parents and of approximately 1,900,000 representing the sixty seven counties in the state of Alabama, held it's 40th annual session at the Cobb Avenue High School, in Anniston.

Miss Tessie M. Oliver, who has served this organization as chairman of the home service department,treasurer, chairman of the political action committee and for several years was elected president of this organization for a period of two years.

Besides from being elected president of this organization and the many duties attached to this office, she is James Supervisor of Bullock County, Union Springs. She is also engaged in many social, religious political, civic and proffessional activities. She is the president of the Golden Rule Federated Club of Union Springs, member of the Ten Times One is Ten Club, one of the oldest Federated clubs in the State of Alabama, vice president of the Alabama association for curriculum development, board member of the farm and city enterprise, a newly established corporation, member of the woman's politicay council of Montgomery, member of Alpha Kappa Sorority, district organizer for the Alabama federation of women's clubs, member of Order of Eastern Stars and a member of the historic AME Zion Church of Montgomery.

MISS TESSIE M. OLIVER

She holds the B.S. and M. Ed. degrees from Alabama State College. Montgomery.

Other officers elected for this administration are: Mrs. A. M Norris, vice president Montgomery; Mrs Carolyn Watts, recording secretary, Tuscaloosa; Mrs Gorene Turner, corresponding secretary, Annistion; Mrs Ruby C. Todd, treasurer, Vernon; Mrs Alice Martin, parliamentarian Montgomery; Mrs Carrie Russel historian, Birmingham and Mrs. Mitchell, Chaplain, Elmore County.

14b 1954

Prominent educator at rural conference

Afro-American p. 11

Mrs. Helen Adele Whiting of Atlanta was among the hundreds of educators who attended the recent national conference on rural education in Washington.

Widely known as an author as well as an educator, Mrs. Whiting is a native of Washington and the daughter of the late Dr. William Bishop Johnson. Doctor Johnson was for 35 years pastor of Second Baptist Church in D.C.

Baltimore Md.

LAST WEEK'S conference included workshop sessions at the Mayflower and Statler hotels as well as general sessions in Constitution Hall.

The problems discussed included the shortage of teachers, Federal aid to education, and other issues directly related to rural life.

Dist. 10-23-54

Mrs. Whiting, who has been active in the field of education for 48 years, achieved prominence as a writer through her numerous books for children on art, music and folklore demonstrating the race's contributions to American civilization.

She has also writte a number of educational pieces and many pamphlets on the improvement of rural life in the South.

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A GRADUATE of Howard University, which honored her with its Alumni Award in 1946, Mrs. Whiting also studied at New York University, Columbia University and the University of Iowa.

She holds the B.S. and M.A. degrees from Columbia, where she also received diplomas in elementary and rural education and in supervision.

Mrs. Whiting has held teaching posts at Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute and Elizabeth City Teachers College. She was also supervisor of schools in Charlotte, N.C.

FOR A NUMBER of years Mrs. Whiting has also been coordinator of student teaching in the Atlanta area. She participated in and wrote up the study which resulted in revision of the elementary and high school curriculum for the entire state of Georgia.

Now serving several institutions as a special consulstant, Mrs. Whiting will spend the coming year as consultant at Allen University, while maintaining her home in Atlanta where she resides with her husband, a retired school teacher.

While in Washington, Mrs. Whiting was the house guest of Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller of 1824 Belmont Rd., NW., assistant to the director of the women's division of the National Republican Committee.

National Parent-Teacher Congress lauds Supreme Court school ruling

LANGSTON, Okla. — The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers at its 28th annual convention held recently at Langston University, passed a resolution commending the U.S. Supreme Court for its decision barring segregation in schools.

MRS. CHARLES L. WILLIAMS, Miami, Fla., teacher who heads the organization, said, "We will await with interest the final decree to be handed down."

The group pledged itself to take advantage of the "readiness period," the time prior to an expected deadline on ending separate schools, by helping to make the transition harmonious in all communities.

MRS. WILLIAMS added, "Each state branch will work out its own plan of action. The congress will be prepared to offer counsel and advice to the states when needed."

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THE CONVENTION theme "New Responsibilities in a Changing Society," was carried throughout the program in addresses, panels, workshops and a socio-drama. Much time and attention was devoted to the areas of parent education and intergroup relations.

DR. D. CANNON PARTRIDGE, associate professor, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., is national intergroup relations chairman.

GOV. JOHNSTON MURRAY emphasized discussing matters together, having a spirit of ambition and a desire to do those things which we should do. He urged that we impress upon our children's minds the fact that freedom exists, that it is not what one's name is that counts but what one is doing.

THE GOVERNOR stated in regard to the Supreme Court decision: "Oklahoma stands ready to abide by the law."

THE 1955 convention will be held in Texas.

REGISTERED DELEGATES attending the convention were:

ALABAMA—Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Miss Tessie Oliver, Mrs. Thelma Morris, Jerome Morris, Mrs. M. W. Burroughs, Miss Lillie Dixon and Dr. D. Partridge. **ARKANSAS**—Mrs. Dovie Anderson, Mrs Mary O. Ray, Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Mrs. E. M. Roberts, and Mrs. Lovey Miller.

DELAWARE — Marcellus Blackburn, Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, John Taliafero, Ned Brown and J. Stanley James. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—William I. Lee, Robert F. Brooks, the Rev. J. D Pair, Mrs. Marguerite Seldon, Mrs. M. E. Carpenter and Richard Carpenter.

FLORIDA — Mrs. D. B. Sanders, Mrs. Daisy Murrell, Mrs. Mary L. Washington and Mrs. Mayme E. Williams.

GEORGIA—C. V. Duval Mrs. Ethel Kight, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. Clara G. Gay, J. S. Morgan and Mrs. Bertha Everhardt. **KANSAS**—J. F. Barnes, Mrs. M. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Geeder Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Watson, Mrs. Milton Moore and Miss Barbara Caldwell.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. O. K. Glass, Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Mrs. Beulah Milan, Mrs. Anna Swann, William Wood, and Mrs. Emma Johnson

MARYLAND Mrs. A. Bransford, Mr. and Mrs. Doswell Brooks and Mrs. Mable C. Johnson. **MISSISSIPPI** — Mrs. Z. E. Moman, Mrs. Theresa Garrett and Mrs. E. G. Alemore.

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MISSOURI—Mrs. Maureen Wilson, Walter Rusan, Mrs John Thomas Mrs. Bert A. Mayberry and Mrs. C. E. Sims. **NORTH CAROLINA**—Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The Rev. Z. Townsend, Peter Poinsette. **TEXAS**—J. W. Thomas, Mrs. Lois Allen, Mrs. L. M Downey, Mrs. D. C. Rayford, Mrs. H. P. Jones and Mrs. Marie Pickens.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. S. M. Draper, Mrs. G. M. Bumpus, Mrs. A. B. Collier, Mrs L. C. Reddick, Mrs. Ola Hutching and Mrs. Vera S. Avant. **VIRGINIA**—Mrs Thelma Pegram, Mrs. S. M. Burrell and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carter **WEST VIRGINIA**—Mrs. A. L. Younger and L. A. Toney.

OKLAHOMA—Mrs. R. I. Gracey, Mrs. Gladys Dobson, Mrs. Maggie Noble, Mrs. Virgie Evans, Mrs. Calvin Glover, Mrs. Helen B. Smith, Mrs M. R. Crosley, Mrs. Almeta Gaines, Mrs. Theresa Wright, Mrs. Cora Dixon A. C. Arterbery, Mrs. C. M. Griffin, Mrs. Essie Beck;

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MRS. ANNIE L. WILLIAMS, Mrs. Ruth Dennis, Mrs. G. E. Jones, Mrs. B. M. Elsberry, Mrs. M. D. Johnson, Mrs. Rosa Davis, Mrs. Azalia Starks, Mrs. L. Gandy, Mrs. Edna Jones, Mrs. Marie Tisdale, W. A. Dobson, Mrs. Bernice Summer Mrs. Manilla Hornbeak, Mrs. H. F. V. Wilson, Mrs O. U. Ragsdale;

MRS. J. W. WILEY, Mrs. Viola W. Ford, Mrs. A. C. Prince, Mrs. H. E. Henley, Mrs. Jessie A. Douglas, P. D. Holbert, H. W. Ragsdale, Mrs Novella Sadberry, Mrs. M. E. Burrien Mrs. J. Redmond, Mrs. B. Vance, Leroy Kirk, Miss Louise Stephens;

IRA HALL, Mrs. Bertha Warren, Mrs. B. M. Oliver Mrs. Gladys Jamision, E. E. McQuander, Dr. G. L. Harrison, Mrs. T. P. Scott, Mrs. Sadie M. Gibbs, Mrs Louvenia Brown, Mrs. Zulene Watson Mrs. Johnie Jackson;

MRS. RACHEL DAILEY, Mrs. Clara Jackson, Mrs. Rosa J. Parker, Mrs. Ruby Patterson, Mrs. Earline Marlow, Mrs. Willie F. Roberts, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Mrs. Estinia Baslam, Mrs Annie L. Parker, Mrs. Laura Tubbs, Mrs. Zelma Case and Victoria Hawkins.

Teachers hear Dr. LaBrant

Afro-American
Sat. 11-27-54
p. 18
Baltimore, Md.

INSTITUTE, W.Va.—Dr. Lou LaBrant, president of the National Council for Teachers of English, told teachers attending a one-day conference at West Virginia State College that "children who never hear English which is not grammatically perfect may grow up to be linguistic snobs."

She explained how children in years past arrived in school with little linguistic experience outside their own homes and, consequently, were unfamiliar with the dialect spoken by their immediate families.

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NOW, SHE POINTED out, they come to school with a knowledge of a wide variety of dialects through the media of radio and television, which is good and worth while in that it enriches the child's linguistic experience.

Among others appearing on the program were President William J. L. Wallace, Dr. Harrison Ferrell Dr. Lorena E. Kemp and Mrs. Ruth S. Norman.

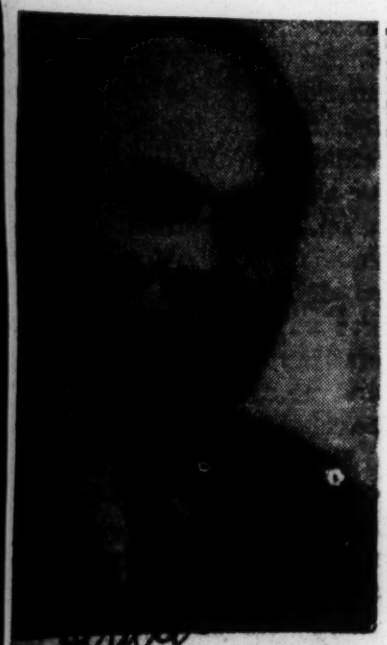
14b 1954

NEW COLLEGE CONFERENCE HEAD—Dean James A. Boyer of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh (second from right), is shown here congratulating his successor as president of the North Carolina Negro College Conference, and President Hardy Liston of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte (second from left), following the 29th annual session at North Carolina College, Durham. Looking on are Dean Rudolph Jones, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, assistant secretary (left), and Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw University, Raleigh (right), treasurer. Officers not shown are Dean A. L. Turner of the NCC Law School, vice president; and Dr. George Davis of the department of education at Elizabeth City State Teahers College, secretary. The 1955 conference will be held at Shaw University, Raleigh.

Name Liston Head Of NCC Conference

DURHAM, N. C. — President Hardy L. Liston of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, was elected president of the North Carolina Negro College Conference here last week.

He succeeds Dean James Boyer of St. Augustine's college, Raleigh. Other officers named for the 1955 session were Dr. A. L. Turner, dean of the N. C. College Law school, vice president; Dr. George E. Davis, Elizabeth City State Teachers college, Elizabeth City, secretary; Dean Rudolph Jones, Fayetteville State Teachers college, assistant secretary; and Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw university, Raleigh, treasurer.



REV. DANIEL W. WYNN

Wynn Speaks At P.-T. A. Program

Seven local public schools presented a joint program commemorating the founding of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Institute High School on last Sunday.

The Rev. Daniel W. Wynn chaplain of Tuskegee Institute spoke on the present issue in education, and early changes anticipated. Pointing out that transition inevitably brings problems Mr. Wynn gave pracitcal ways of overcoming some of the obstacles. Children will be helped, he said as parents and teachers cease being minority and become citizens of the world.

The Tuskegee Institute High School chapel orchestra, under the direction of G. W. Whitehead was featured on the program. Mrs. I. K. Campfield, prominent civic leader, conducted the traditional candle lighting ceremony. She called for renewed dedication of effort in all activities advancing child welfare.

Mrs. Winifred Davis presided and introduced the P.-T. A. presidents of the sponsoring schools. The participating units were Brownville No. 1, Chambliss Children's House, Harris-Barrett Lewis Adams, New Rising Star Tuskegee Institute High, and Washington Public.

K. B. Young, high school principal, made remarks before the program was concluded with refreshments and silver offering.

Tuskegee Benefit Makes $500 Goal

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 14—Due to the close cooperation of parents, teachers and community people, the P-TA of the Chambliss Children's House, Tuskegee Institute, realized well over $500 from their chicken and chitterlings dinner at the school.

Calls for dinners to be taken home kept two teams of workers busy during the entire afternoon.

Wendell Gaillard was overall chairman of the chicken and chitterlings dinner committee. Mrs. L. B. Hastings was chairman of the food and service committee.

Mrs. Hastings commended William E. Brunson, Joseph R. Battle, and W. D. Stafford and their staff of workers for preparation of food and service.

Mrs. Vera Foster, president of that school's P-TA, was on hand during the entire afternoon and served as a waitress, together with Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal; Mrs. John Yeatman, Mrs. Annie Margaret Gunn, Mrs. Juette Neal, vice president, Mrs. Clara E. Williams, Mrs. Ann Boss, Mrs. Ruth Curtis.

Also, Mrs. Ann Odom, Mrs. Laura Buck, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Marge Williams, Mrs. Ardelle Cooper, Mrs. Bessie Dawson, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. W. Copridge, Mrs. Mamie Ford, Mrs. Addie Taylor.

Mrs. Vera Dockery and Mrs. Harriette Booth assisted Gaillard with the tickets and other financial business.

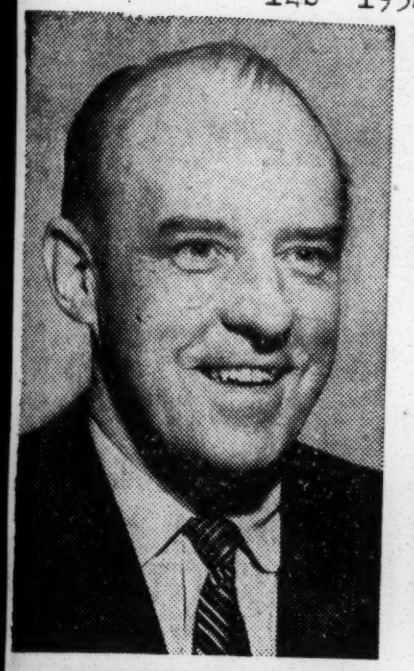
Tessie M. Oliver Heads N. C. P.-T. In Alabama

ANNISTON, Ala.—The Alabama Branch of National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with a membership of approximately 2,000,000 representing the sixty-seven counties in the State of Alabama, held its fortieth annual session in Anniston.

Miss Tessie M. Oliver, who has so capably served this organization as chairman of the home service department, treasurer, chairman of the political action committee and historian for several years, was elected president of this organization for a period of two years.

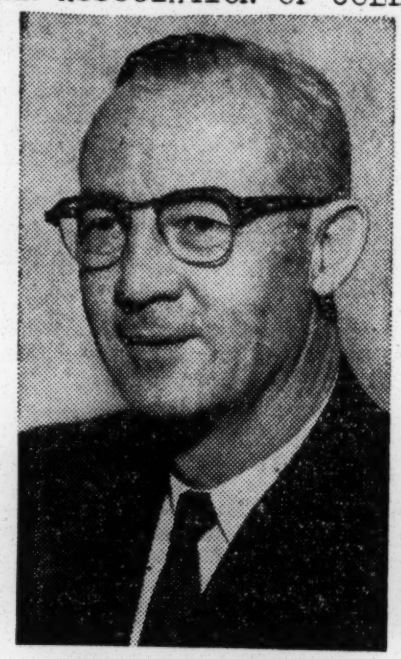
Other officers elected for this administration are: Mrs. A. M. Norris, vice president, Montgomery; Mrs. Carolyn Watts, recording secretary, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. Corene Turner, corresponding secretary, Anniston; Mrs. Ruby C. Todd, treasurer, Vernon; Mrs. Alice Martin, parliamentarian, Montgomery; Mrs. Carrie Russel, historian, Birmingham, and Mrs. Mitchell, chaplain, Elmore County.

14b 1954 SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS



SPENCER F. McCALLIE, JR.
Heads secondary group

DR. C. V. TROUP
Georgian elected



JAMES L. BUFORD
Vanderbilt man named

Courier-Journal Photos
L. O. TODD
Chosen by research unit

Courier-Journal

Four Groups of Educators Elect Leaders

Four groups of educators yesterday elected leaders at meetings here.

Spencer J. McCallie, Jr., Chattanooga, was elected chairman of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

His father, the late S. J. McCallie, also held that post at one time and later was association president. McCallie, Jr., is headmaster of the McCallie School, a private school for boys founded by his father and uncle.

McCallie is the first secondary private-school man to head the commission in about 20 years.

S. A. Brasfield, Jackson, Miss., was chosen vice-chairman, and Dr. Raymond G. Wilson, Atlanta, was re-elected secretary.

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a group of Negro educators meeting at Central High School, chose Dr. C. V. Troup as its new president. He is president of Fort Valley, Ga., State College.

Others elected by the Negro group: first vice-president, Dr. C. W. Seay, Lynchburg, Va.; second vice-president, Dr. Hardy Liston, Charlotte, N. C., and secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. S. Cozart, Concord, N. C. Dr. Cozart was chosen for his 22d term. Dr. J. E. Codwell, Houston, was re-elected chairman of the association's Commission on Secondary Schools.

The Southern Association's Commission on Research and Service elected L. O. Todd, superintendent of schools at Meridian, Miss., as chairman. Herbert Wey, University of Miami, was named secretary.

James L. Buford, director of admissions and registrar at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, was elected president of the Southern Association of College and University Registrars.

John Hunter, Louisiana State University, is the new vice-president. Miss Jeannette Boone, Sweet Briar College, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The Secondary School Commission of the Southern Association voted an honorary life membership to Dr. Frank Jenkins, Atlanta. He is retiring after 19 years as executive secretary of the commission.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 12-2-54

Dr. Carmichael Elected By Dixie School Group

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, yesterday was named president-elect of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He will take office at the 1955 convention in Miami Beach November 28 through December 1.

W. S. Milburn was installed as president of the association yesterday at the final session of the four-day convention at the Brown Hotel. Milburn, principal of Louisville Male and Girls High, was elected last year.

He is the first principal of a public high school to head the association in its 59 years.

Dr. Leo Chamberlain, vice-president of the University of Kentucky, and Dr. N. C. Turpen, superintendent of Fayette County schools, Lexington, were named to the executive committee.

President-elect Carmichael is a first cousin of Louisville's school superintendent, Omer Carmichael. Oliver Carmichael is a former chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and is an ex-president of the Carnegie Foundation for The Advancement of Teaching.

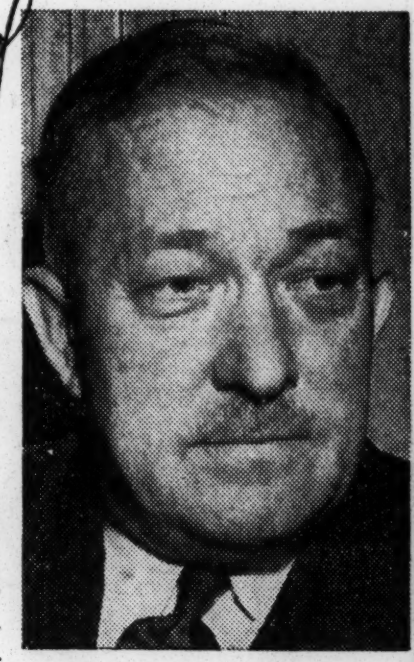
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 12-2-54

Students On Hand

A sort of "cheering section" from Male and Girls High was on hand yesterday to see Milburn become president of the association.

The group included Bob Metry, 16, of 1215 Wolfe, editor-in-chief, and Alfred Towell, 17, of 114 E. Jefferson, associate editor of The Brook 'n' Breck, school paper; Mrs. Mary Hodge Cox, faculty adviser of the paper, and Armand Ostroff, 18, of 219 E. Oak, Male and Girls High graduate.

The event was properly recorded by the two editors and Ostroff took a picture of Milburn being installed. Ostroff is a photographer for the University of Louisville student newspaper. He is a freshman at the U. of L.



DR. O. C. CARMICHAEL

Educators Urged Not To 'Duck' Segregation

'Silent' Resolution Is Passed Here After Protest

By JEAN HOWERTON

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was cautioned yesterday against dodging the segregation issue.

The advice came from the Rev. Andrew G. Smith, a Catholic priest who is president of non-segregated Spring Hill College in Mobile.

He asked for a resolution on segregation, but none was proposed.

Priest Protests

At the end of a report by the chairman of the resolutions committee, which did not mention segregation, Father Smith hopped to his feet and said:

"We should not turn away from one of the problems that is very acute in 1954. I would like to know the attitude of this organization toward seeing what we can do to give equal education to all our citizens.

"We're dodging . . . if we do not face the problem before us."

Father Smith, who said he was not trying to cause "strife," then asked the resolutions chairman, F. Edward Lund, to propose such a resolution.

Lund, president of Alabama College at Montevallo, said the resolutions committee felt that the association had faced the problem in its studies of the segregation question and in a talk heard by the association yesterday morning.

"We felt there was nothing we could do by taking action," Lund said.

Resolutions Approved

As soon as Lund sat down, the association president, Dr. Carlyle Chamberlain, Raleigh, called for a vote on the routine resolutions proposed. They were approved, and Chamberlain moved on to other business.

Father Smith raised his hand once as if to protest, then just smiled and kept quiet. There was mumbling in the audience.

After the meeting he told a reporter his school has about 1,000 students and, "It's not segregated, either."

He said Negroes were first admitted to night classes off campus two years ago, and to classes on campus this year. He estimated that about 20 or 25 Negroes are enrolled.

The morning talk to which Lund referred was made by J. Curtis Dixon, Atlanta, vice-president and executive director of the Southern Education Foundation.

He described the May 17 Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools as "nothing more or less than one more milestone in the long road the Negro has traveled since he was brought to this continent in chains."

Said Dixon: "Segregation has actually been on its way out for a long time and has been breaking down at the edges for more than a generation. . . . In two great wars . . . we, along with other free peoples, have preached the right of men everywhere to be free and equal.

"We have encouraged long oppressed peoples to rise, and that which is happening in our own country is nothing more or less than the formula we prepared and presented to people in other sections of the world."

Courier-Journal Photo

YOUNG NEWSMEN from Louisville Male and Girls High School interview their principal, W. S. Milburn, before his installation as president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Bob Metry, left, 1215 Wolfe, is editor, and Alfred Towell, right, 114 E. Jefferson, is associate editor of The Brook 'n' Breck, the school's paper.

Revolution Unlikely

Dixon said that contrary to many opinions, he does not think the decision will produce revolution. It will simply accelerate processes which have been at work, he said.

"We must realize that the old concept of master-servant in the relationship of Negro and white in the South is now gone and will never return again," Dixon said.

He said the court's decision "is the beginning of a tremendous job for all of us—the job of integration—a job which requires patience, tact, and understanding."

Financial and practical problems such as what to do with two sets of schools and two sets of teachers must be faced, Dixon said.

'No Permanent Delay'

"It would seem logical for us to recognize . . . that there can be no permanent forestalling of integration," Dixon said.

He added he believes that various plans proposed for circumventing the decision would not be legal. These include proposals to transfer all education to a private-school basis, and to gerrymander school districts so as to make them all white or all Negro.

Dixon urged a "positive, cooperative study to bridge the gap (in attitudes) between people. The decisions will be made by Negroes and whites sitting around a table in Podunk and working this thing out," he said.

Another speaker at the final meeting of the association was Arthur L. Benson, director of teacher examinations at the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.

He predicted that training of teachers would probably be extended over a longer period in college.

2 Schools Are Dropped

At its annual business session, the association approved dropping two Kentucky high schools from its accreditation list. They are the Owen County High School, Owenton, which does not pay its teachers the $2,000 minimum salary recommended by the association, and Butler High School, Princeton, which has been consolidated with another school.

Kentucky schools given accreditation were London High, Bourbon County Vocational High in Paris, and Bell County High in Pineville.

The association elected to membership Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.; Navarro Junior College, Corsicana, Tex., and Florida Christian Junior College, Tampa.

Other Colleges Elected

It also elected David Lipscomb College, Nashville; McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.; the University of Houston, Tex.; Lambuth College, Jackson, Tenn., and the University of Tt. Thomas, Houston, Tex.

Chaflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., was removed from probation and restored to full recognition. Miles College, Birmingham, was continued on probation.

The association's commission on colleges and universities expressed "grave concern" over the increase in regulatory measures being imposed by State governments in the South on institutions of higher learning. These include minimum student-teacher ratios and minimum class sizes which have already resulted in the "deterioration of educational standards."

M. C. Huntley, dean of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, was re-elected chairman of the college and university commission, and Dr. Leo Chamberlain, vice-president of the University of Kentucky, was re-elected secretary.

Body formed to aid desegregated areas

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (NNPA)— P. B. Young Sr., Norfolk editor and publisher, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, are two of 11 members of the governing board of the Southern Education Reporting Association, an impartial fact-finding service.

Establishment of the service to implement newspaper coverage of educational developments was announced Sunday by Virginius Dabney, editor of a Richmond (Va.) daily, who will serve as board chairman.

"The aim of the non - profit agency," Mr. Dabney said, "will be to provide public school administrators and other community leaders with objective information on community problems and developments which arise in the wake of the recent Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in the public schools."

'Entering Difficult Period'

"The South is entering a very difficult period," he added. "School administrators and trustees — state, county and local— in each of the 17 states affected will stand to benefit by the experience of school administrators in the other 16 states.

"It will be the aim of the Southern Education Reporting Service to assist in filling the need for such information and providing it on a strictly facual, non-partisan basis.

Other members of the board are:

T. R. Waring, Charleston, S.C., vice chairman; Frank Ahlgren, Memphis, Tenn.; Coleman Harwell, and Charles Moss, both of Nashville, Tenn.; Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt University;

H. I. Willett On Board

President Henry Hill of the George Peabody College for Teachers; Dr. Gordon Blackwell, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Henry I. Willett, superintendent of schools, Richmond, Va.

Executive director of the service will be C. A. McKnight, Charlotte, N.C., editor, who has taken a year's leave of absence to direct the project. Headquarters will open in Nashville about July 1.

A team of experienced southern newspaper reporters, working under Mr. McKnight's direction, will gather information for the service and send periodic reports to the headquarters. The reports will be supplemented by special factual studies and other available materials of interest.

OPINION

Non partisan?

With funds obtained from the Ford Foundation, a Southern Education Reporting Service has been set up to tell the "story of desegregation."

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, an able journalist, has been named chairman of an 11-member board, which has two colored members.

Says Mr. Dabney, his service "is not to hasten or slow the coming evolution, but to give to all the benefit of the experience of each.

"Information provided will be on a strictly factual, non partisan basis."

A "non partisan" news service can be used two ways.

1. To give widest publicity to ways and means of delaying and nullifying the Supreme Court's decision; or

2. To give widest publicity to the most successful methods of implementing the decision.

We have our suspicions as to how some subscribers will use this "non partisan" service.

At first glance it is difficult to believe that this country, where there are more and better newspapers than any place in the world, still needs a Southern educational reporting service.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is gleeful over the appointment of Mr. Dabney to head this "non partisan" job.

The Advertiser reminds us that Dabney "believes in segregation" and has condemned the Supreme Court's decision.

Whatever our views on the subject, let's concede the news service starts out with a chairman who is definitely partisan.

John Davis Elected Top Executive

BATON ROUGE, La. — John Davis, instructor of Speech and Advisor for Forensic Activities at Southern University, was elected Executive Secretary of the Southern Intercollegiate Forensic Conference at a special business meeting of the organization which was held last week at Florida A. & M. University Tallahassee.

The Southern University instructor stated that the Spring Tournament which will feature all forensic activities will be held in March at Texas Southern University at Houston.

Discussion and Debate topics for the tournament will be announced at a later date.

14b 1954

TEXAS INTERCOLLEGIATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Students approve end of segregated schools

DALLAS, Texas (ANP) —The Texas Intercollegiate Student Association, an organization of 36 Texas universities and colleges, adopted a resolution calling for complete elimination of segregation in institutions of higher learning in Texas, last week.

The resolution stated in part: "An integrated school system will provide a wholesome atmosphere for the exchange of ideas from the cultures of the various racial and ethical groups."

14b 1954

THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Topics Will Include Desegregation, Home Economics Matters

Journal & Guide
Oct. 10-16-34

WASHINGTON, — The conference of presidents of Negro land grant colleges will hold its 32nd annual session October 19-21, at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare here in the nation's capitol.

The topic for discussion will deal with home economics education, including employment for home economic majors, and criteria for evaluating home economic departments. Representatives from the home economics departments of land grant colleges will attend the conference. Issues relating to to Negro land grant colleges, desegregation with reference will be discussed, as well as ROTC affairs and special projects.

Norfolk Va.

AMONG HIGHLIGHTS of the conference will be an address by Dr. S. M. Brownell, U. S. commissioner of education, during the Oct. 20 afternoon session; and a dinner meeting sponsored by Dr. Mordecai W. Johson, president of Howard University, and his administrative staff, also on October 20.

P. 13

A special address will be delivered during the dinne rmeeting by Dr. Roger Albright, director of educational services motion picture Association of America. Other specialists from various governmental departments and colleges will work in co-operation with conference members and participate in the discussions.

KEY OFFICERS OF the conference are Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College at Petersburg, president; Dr. B. C. Turner, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, vice-president; Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Dr. F. G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, treasurer; and Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Georgia, assistant secretary. Each is president of his respective institution.

Legislation creating land grant colleges was first enacted in 1862 through the Morrill Act. This act provided public lands for colleges in order to promote agriculture and the mechanic arts. Successive acts have provided for the further development of co-operative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land grant colleges.

Journal & Guide

The conference embraces seventeen land grant colleges and seven associate institutions. Thy are located in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginis, Tennessee, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Norfolk Va.

School presidents elect new officers

Afro American P. 9
Baltimore Md.

14b

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—The thirty-second annual session of the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents came to an end, Thursday, with the election of officers.

B. C. Turner, president of South Carolina State was elected president of the group to succeed Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College.

G. W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M. College was elected vice president to succeed Dr. Turner.

Sat. 10-30-34

R. B. ATWOOD, president of Kentucky State College, C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, and Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University were re-elected secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, respectively.

New members of the executive committee are Dr. Daniel and L. A. Davis, president of Arkansas State. Dr. Daniel replaced J. F. Drake, president of Alabama State College, and Dr. Davis replaced Dr. Gore.

In addition to officers of the conference, who are ex-officio members of the executive committee, other members of the executive committee are G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University; Rufus E. Clement president of Atlanta University; S. D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Mo), and E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View (Tex.) A. and M. College.

The terms of Dr. Harrison, Dr. Clement and Dr. Scruggs do not expire until next year. Dr. Evans was re-elected for a two-year term.

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ONE OF the resolutions adopted by the conference pledged support to the principle of inviting institutions of higher education to share in the international programs designed to furnish "technical aid, knowledge and assistance" to underdeveloped countries.

In another resolution, the conference took "cognizance" of efforts to provide educational opportunities to all citizens and the "continuing concern" of the United States Supreme Court "to clarify the concept of the Constitution" to implement this principle.

Translated into common parlance, the latter resolution means simply that the presidents of colored land-grand colleges, the majority of which are located in states opposed to integration in public education, approved the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in education.

EDUCATORS MEET — Conference President Robert P. Daniel (left) meets with Samuel M. Brownell, U.S. Commissioner of Education, at 32nd annual session of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges in Washington.

Land Grant College heads skirt issue

Afro American P. 22
Baltimore, Md.

Await high court decree before mixing students

"There are no white students at A.M. and N. None has applied. The attitude of the state is to abide by the Supreme Court decision. Colored Land Grant Colleges can still continue to exist by rendering a specialized service to all students, without duplication of already existing facilities."

R. B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College at Frankfort, Ky.:

"I have one white student and one white faculty member.

"The Governor has already announced the state will abide by the Supreme Court decision and has appointed a Committee on Desegregation.

"The South is very low in schools. We need all institutions. The name and function may be changed. If you are not offering a very good program you may be eliminated. Nobody wants to exterminate themselves but we will do it if that's what is needed."

F. G. CLARK, president, Southern University, New Orleans, La.:

"Louisiana is resisting desegregation as far as it is legal. There are no white students or faculty members at Southern. It is against the law."

G. L. HARRISON, president, Oklahoma, Langston University at Langston:

"The Oklahoma Board of Regents has opened all schools in the state regardless of race. We don't have any forms for race at Langston so I don't know if we have any white students or not."

R. E. CLEMENT, president, Atlanta U., (Georgia):

"Nothing has been done in Georgia since the Supreme Court decision. We have always had white students and faculty members at Atlanta U. We don't have any white students now.

"Some colored schools will have to justify their existence after integration. There are about five I can name now that have no reason for existence but I won't."

R. O'HARA LANIER, president, Texas Southern University (Houston):

"I rather not make any statement on the situation in Texas. There has been some conflict. I would rather have statements come from state officials. Texas is going to abide by Supreme Court decision.

"I think all good schools will continue to exist after desegregation and we are striving to make Texas Southern a good school."

LUTHER H. FOSTER JR. president, Tuskegee Institute (Alabama):

"Alabama hasn't done anything about desegregation since the Supreme Court decision. We don't have any white students or faculty members at Tuskegee. There is no law against it but we pick our students and faculty on the basis of what we have to offer.

"Tuskegee is over 75 years. You don't get rid of a school that old with a $10,000,000 plant over night. It will continue to exist for a long time."

WASHINGTON

Ten college presidents out of those visiting D.C. for the 32nd annual Land Grant College conference, expressed a "wait and see" attitude when asked about integrating their student bodies, Tuesday.

Sat. 10-30-34

The college officials said they "would wait and see what the Supreme Court decree brings," before mixing their colleges.

President W. J. Wallace of West Virginia State College,

who for the first time this fall has 185 white students out of a total of 983, said: "Things are going along smoothly."

College presidents queried by the AFRO as to whether or not they have or anticipate having any white students replied as follows:

—o O o—

F. D. BLUFORD, A and T College:

"I have not enrolled any white students at the school. It is too early at this time to say whether or not I anticipate mixing the school."

B. C. Turner, South Carolina State College: "No, I have no white students enrolled."

He also stated it was too early, and he would await the Supreme Court decree.

—o O o—

J. F. DRAKE, Alabama A. and M. "I have not enrolled any white students."

Lawrence A. Davis, Agricultural Mechanical and Normal, of Arkansas:

"My teachers have had several inquiries from white students, and I hope in at least a year, following the Supreme Court decree, the school will be mixed."

C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College Georgia:

"I may as well speak frankly. Even in light of the Supreme Court ruling, I believe my state will be one of the last to submit."

He said he had received no applications from white students.

—o O o—

A. V. BOSWELL, vice president of Tennessee A. and I. State University: "I have not enrolled any white students yet. We are governed by the State Board of Education, and pressure was brought last year when two white students who wanted to enter the school, brought a test case before the Board which they lost."

W. K. Payne, Savannah State College, Savannah Ga.: "We have no white students enrolled."

—o O o—

G. L. HARRISON, Langston University, Langston, Okla: "No whites enrolled."

Felton Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge: "None."

Rufus Clement, Atlanta University: "None."

LAWRENCE A. DAVIS, president, Arkansas A.M. and N. College:

B. C. Turner Is Land Grant College Head

WASHINGTON, — (NNPA) — The 32nd annual session of the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents came to an end mid-day Thursday with the election of officers.

President B. C. Turner of South Carolina State was elected president of the group to succeed President Robert P. Daniel of Virginia State college, and President G. W. Gore of Florida A. and M. college was elected vice-president to succeed Dr. Turner.

President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley (Georgia) State college and President Felton G. Clark of Southern university were re-elected secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, respectively.

New members of the executive committee are Dr. Daniel and President L. A. Davis of Arkansas State. Dr. Daniel replaced President J. F. Drake of Alabama State college and Dr. Davis replaced Dr. Gore.

In addition to officers of the conference, who are ex-officio members of the executive committee, other members of the executive committee are President G. L. Harrison of Langston university, President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university, President S. D. Scruggs of Lincoln university (Missouri), and President E. B. Evans of Prairie View (Texas) A. and M. college. The terms of Dr. Harrison, Dr. Clement and Dr. Scruggs do not expire until next year. Dr. Evans was re-elected for a two-year term.

One of the resolutions adopted by the conference pledged support to the principle of inviting institutions of higher education to share in the international programs designed to furnish "technical aid, knowledge and assistance" to underdeveloped countries.

In another resolution the conference took "cognizance" of efforts to provide educational opportunities to all citizens and the "continuing concern" of the United States Supreme court "to clarify the concept of the Constitution" to implement this principle.

Translated into common parlance, the latter resolution means simply that the presidents of colored land-grant colleges, located in states the majority of which are opposed to integration in public education, approved the Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in education and the restoring of five school segregation cases to the docket for further argument on how and when the court shall put its decision into effect.

College heads consider Afro-American P.I. bid to join white group

BALTIMORE

Although no official word had reached B. T. Turner, president of the colored Association of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges, Thursday, that the white comparable association had invited APLGC's members to become members of the larger organization, Mr. Turner told the AFRO "we welcome the membership."

Mr. Turner pointed out that his executive committee would have to meet to consider the invitation. One of the things to be considered would be whether there would be just one conference or whether there would continue to be two, he said. He added that acceptance of the invitation "would probably result in some modification" of the present conference's program.

The invitation had been extended Wednesday by Dr. Frederick L. Hove, president of the white Association of Land Grant Colleges, which was holding its national convention in Wasington.

* * *

MR. TURNER revealed that in November, 1953, at Columbus, Ohio, a committee from the white association conferred with his executive committee and discussed the various factors that would be involved in the merging of the membership.

Pointing out that his conference is a conference of presidents of land grant colleges rather than a conference of the colleges themselves, he added:

* * *

"I THINK that the individual institutions which are represented in the conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges will be pleased to have membership in the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

"Some of the aspects of the relationship will have to be worked out," Mr. Turner continued, "but we feel that can be done quite amicably and there will be no difficulty about it."

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COLLEGE FORUM—Negroes

The 1953 United Negro College Forum will be held in three sessions this year and will be devoted to discussions of new horizons in health, education and human relations. The meetings will be held Oct. 27, Nov. 5 and Nov. 18 at the Cosmopolitan Club, 129 East Sixty-fifth Street. Emphasis will be placed on current opportunities and problems facing Negroes in various fields today. The forum sponsors are the New York City clubs of eleven leading Eastern women's colleges, the American Association of University Women (New York Branch) and the United Negro College Fund.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FORUM

President Names L. D. Milton To White House Education Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C. ——(SNS) —President Eisenhower Thursday inappointing Lorimer D. Milton of Atlanta to the Committee for the White House Conference on Education slapped directly at Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

The question of the participation of colored persons in the White House Conference on Education was raised when Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents in October.

Mr. Brownell was reminded by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and other college presidents that in 1951 Gov. Talmadge had refused to name any colored persons as delegates from Georgia to a White House Conference on Youth and President Truman had to intervene to have colored persons from Georgia attend the conference.

Dr. Brownell the nassured the land-grant college presidents that colored educators and laymen would participate in the White House Conference on Education to be held in 1955. The first move toward that end has been the appointment of Mr. Milton as one of the 33 persons who comprise the full committee.

The conference will "consider and report to the President on significant and pressing problems in the field of education." In letters to the governors of all states and territories, President Eisenhower has stressed that the primary responsibility for meeting these problems lie with the states and local communities" and that "the Federal Government should strengthen and not interfere with state administration of education."

Each state will hold its own conference on education prior to the White House conference to discuss its own problems, make appropriate recommendations, and name delegates to the White House conference.

Congress appropriated $700,000 to assist the states in holding these conferences. The share allotted to Georgia is $14,456.

14b 1954

Land Grant College Heads Invited To White House Confab

WASHINGTON. — (ANP — Samuel M. Brownell U. S. Commission of Education, assured the Land Grant college presidents last week that their group would have a greater participating role in the White House conference on education to be held in November, 1955.

The statement was made at the 32nd annual session of the conference of college presidents recently held at the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The education commissioner recognized the fact that such conferences, as the one called by the White House, have in the past been shy of inviting direct representation from the Negro Land Grant college group.

He stressed the necessity of having the Negro Land Grant institutions represented in 1955, because he was sure that the leadership of these colleges could contribute much information of importance for improving community understanding of desegregation.

Theme of the three-day conference was devoted to "Home Economics Education," and was attended for the first time by heads of departments of home economics in each of the member institutions.

Discussions stressed the importance of home economics in relation to the individual, the family, community and world. The group developed a program for determining the home economics employment potential, improving home economics departments within land grant schoo's, and making the public aware of the opportunities afforded the home economics graduate through teaching, business, research, administration and service abroad.

Six resolutions were adopted at the close of the conference one of which "resolved that the conference take cognizance of current efforts to provide educational opportunities to all citizens of our democracy and the continued concern of the Supreme court to clarify the concept of the Constitution as related to this issue."

The presidents also commended efforts of citizens of various communities toward the implementation of this principle.

In discussions of the progress and problems of desegregation, it was brought out that in five southern states, no action has been taken toward the integration of white and Negro students in public schools and colleges. On the other haind several states are abiding by the Supreme court decision, to the extent that both students and faculty members are being integrated.

Dr. B. C. Turner, South Carolina State college, was elected president of the conference, to succeed Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State college. Dr. G. W. Gore, Florida A. and M. State university, was elected vice-president.

Drs. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, secretary; C. V. Troup, Georgia, Fort Valley State college assistant secretary, and Dr. F. G. Clark, Louisana Southern university, treasurer were re-elected to their previous posts.

The executive committee includes Drs. F. D. Bluford, North Carolina A. and T. college, chairman; G. L. Harrison, Langston university; R. E. Clement, Atlanta university; S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln (Mo.) university; R. P. Daniel, Virginia State college; E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. and M. college; Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas A. M. and N. college and C. V. Troup Fort Valley State college.

Educators To Have Greater Role In White House Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 32nd annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, meeting in Washington last week, received a solemn promise from U. S. Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell that their group would have a greater participating role in the White House conference on education to be held in November, 1955.

It appears that in the past, such conferences, as called by the White House, have been shy of direct representation from the Negro land grant college group. Dr. Brownell stressed the fact that the institutions would be represented in 1955, while at the same time he told the leading educators from several states that their leadership might likely prove an important factor in improving community understanding of desegregation.

The commissioner was one of several authorities on education who addressed the land grant college presidents during their three-day conference, held at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The theme of the meeting was devoted to "Home Economics Education," and saw in attendance the heads of departments of home economics from each of the member institutions. Representatives from government, private industry and educational institutions contributed to the conference theme.

Discussions stressed the importance of home economics in relation to the individual, the family, community, and world. They developed a program for determining the home economics employment potential, improving home economics departments within the land grant schools, and making the public aware of the opportunities afforded the home economics graduate through teaching, business, research, administration, and service abroad

The conference ended with the adoption of six resolutions, one of which stated: "We resolve that the conference take cognizance of the current efforts to provide educational opportunities to all citizens of our democracy and the continued concern of the Supreme Court to clarify the concept of the Constitution as related to this issue. We further commend the efforts of the citizens of the various communities toward the implementation of this principle."

In discussions of the progress and problems of desegregation, it was brought out that in five southern states, no action has been taken toward the integration of white and Negro students in the public schools and colleges. On the other hand, several states are abiding by the Supreme Court decision to the extent that both students and faculty members in public schools and colleges are being integrated.

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Land-Grant College Heads Invited To White House Meet

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-3-54

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Daily World

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Mrs. Hobby Names Director For White House Conference

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

P-1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby announced this week the selection of Clint Pace to serve as Director of the White House Conference on Education to be held in Washington, D. C., next year.

Fri. 10-22-54

Nominated for the position by Neil H. McElroy, recently appointed as Chairman of the White House Conference by President Eisenhower, Mr. Pace was sworn in by Parke M. Banta, General Counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The oath was taken in the office of Samuel M. Brownell. Commissioner of Education. Those in attendance for the ceremony included Under Secretary Nelson A. Rockefeller, other officials of the Department and of the Office of Education, and representatives of national organizations in education.

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. Pace, formerly on the staff of the Dallas (Texas) "Morning News", has been serving as Director of the Southwest Regional Office for the National Citizens Commission for The Public Schools since 1951. With headquarters in Dallas, this region included the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The National Citizens Commission for The Public Schools encourages citizen interest and action at the local level for the solution of school problems and the improvement of education.

In his new position Mr. Pace will plan and carry out the program of the White House Conference on Education which President Eisenhower called for in his State of the Union Message. The President serves as honorary chairman of the White House Conference Committee.

STATE LEVEL

Commissioner Bronwell today said that much of the preliminary planning for the National White House Conference scheduled for 1955 will tie in with plans for forty-eight State Conferences on Education as authorized by the Congress to study at the State level the problems and progress of American education. Both Secretary Hobby and Commissioner Brownell expressed deep satisfaction in the fact that the new Director for the White House Conference on Education has had broad experience in the local community and State educational problems through his work with programs of the National Citizens Commission.

Mr. Pace has entered upon his new duties and will move his wife and three sons from Dallas to Washington, D. C., in the near future. In Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Pace have been active in local school and church work. Mrs. Pace is an official of the Parents-Teachers Association at the Lelia P. Cowart School, where two of the Pace children are enrolled. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pace attended the University of Texas. Mr. Pace is a native of Mangum, Oklahoma, and attended schools there and in Vernon, Texas.

WHITE HOUSE SETS TALKS ON SCHOOLS

1955 Conference to Stress Needs of Pupils on High and Grade Levels

P. 23 C

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—A four-day White House Conference on Education was scheduled today to open Nov. 28, 1955.

A program committee decided that the needs of grade and high schools presented the most pressing educational problem.

Neil H. McElroy, chairman of the President's Committee on the Conference, announced its scope after a meeting. He said details would be worked out with the help of an advisory committee of education leaders to be named. The advisers' group was authorized by the Presidential committee.

Mr. McElroy, who has been president of the Proctor & Gamble Company of Cincinnati since 1948, is 49 years old. He is a native of Berea, Ohio, and has been active in educational and civic affairs for several years.

While finding "immediate" problems in elementary and secondary schools, the McElroy committee said the need must be considered in relation to education from early childhood through adult life.

National Interest Stressed

The committee said that education, in its broad interpretation, included the "home, schools, church and many other institutions, public and private."

A policy statement voted today declared a belief "in the traditional concept of state and local control of education while recognizing the national interest in education." It said that the committee would assist "when invited" in planning conferences in the states and territories.

Headquarters have been set up in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with Clint Pace, a former Dallas, Tex., newspaper, as director. Mr. Pace has served as Southwest director of the National Citizens Committee for the Public Schools, of which Mr. McElroy is a member.

The last Congress voted $700,000 to be apportioned among the states, with $5,000 as the minimum, for state conferences in the coming year. The findings of these will be preserved to the National Conference.

Five Aims Outlined

The committee in charge of the nation-wide educational effort announced five purposes:

"1. Bringing about a more widespread knowledge and appreciation of and interest in education;

"2. Helping to create a continuing concern on the part of great numbers of citizens to face their responsibilities toward education;

"3. Serving to bring about an analysis of the current conditions of our education system;

"4. Providing examples of solutions to educational problems and inspiration for an accelerated effort in planning morre action programs in school improvement;

"5. Providing the basis of a report to the President concerning the significant and pressing problems in the field of education, and recommendations in so far as possible for their improvement."

The committee said it would have in mind the entire educational system.

PRESIDENT PICKS EDUCATION AIDE

Asks Neil McElroy to Head Conference on Schools—Names Fiscal Officers

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 27—Neil McElroy, president of Proctor & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, was asked by President Eisenhower today to assume the chairmanship of the White House conference on education.

The President wrote Mr. McElroy that he wanted the conference to "be organized and conducted in such a way as to be a significant influence on the improvement of education in this country." This view, he said, was shared by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Dr. Samuel Brownell, Commissioner of Education, who have been in touch with Mr. McElroy.

President Eisenhower called upon the states and territories last week to join in the conference. It will seek solutions to educational problems, including teacher and facility shortages, and ways of keeping in school youngsters who would add to the country's trained manpower.

The White House conference probably will not be held until early next year, after completion of state conferences, whose results will be correlated in the final conference, to be held in Washington. Federal allocation of $700,000 has been made by the President to help defray the costs of the state meetings.

Mr. McElroy, who is 49 years of age and a native of Berea, Ohio, is a member of the National Citizens Commission for Public Schools and of the National Fund for Medical Education. He also has been active in educational and civic affairs in Cincinnati. He has been president of Procter & Gamble since 1948.

Recess Appointments Made

Three recess appointments in connection with new legislationp that reorganized the Export-Import Bank were announced by Murray Snyder, assistant press secretary. The legislation, adopted by the last session of Congress, set up a five-member board of directors, with three Republicans and two Democrats. The appointments involved changes in titles.

Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, who had been managing director, was nominated as president. Lynn U. Stambaugh of North Dakota, deputy director, was named first vice president. They are Republicans. Hawthorne Arey of Nebraska, assistant director, was nominated as a director. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Snyder said the two remaining directorships would be filled soon.

Named to the Mississippi River Commission were Brig. Gen. William E. Potter and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Holle. These appointments are routine rotation of Army engineers on the commission.

General Potter of Omaha is Missouri River division chief of the Army Engineers, and General Holle of Atlanta is Southeastern division chief.

Talks Politics

The President talked politics this morning with two Republican candidates for Congressional seats in Colorado. Mrs. Ellen Harris, who seeks a seat now held by Representative Byron G. Rogers, Democrat, said the President "told me to get out and meet as many people as I can in getting my message across to them."

Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth of Trinidad, seeking a third term, also visited President Eisenhower.

Tomorrow, the President will see Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff. Secretary Stevens has been visiting western Army posts.

Another caller will be Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

School Meet Raises Dixie Negro Query

Special to The Constitution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The question whether some Southern states will have Negro representation in their state education conferences and at the November, 1955 White House conference on education was raised here by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell told Clement that state meetings would be left up to state authorities but expressed confidence Negroes would get proper representation at the White House conference.

Clement told Brownell he was glad "to hear the word going out from Washington that we are to be included." He added, "You know, by November, 1955, there may be no public schools in Georgia."

"If the word doesn't go out from Washington," Clement continued, "we may not be represented. Georgia's Negro population, one-third of the state's, must be represented in the Georgia and White House meetings."

Dr. Mays Is Named To Theological School Fund

Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, has accepted an invitation to serve as a Director of the American Association of Theological Schools Fund, Inc.

The invitation was extended Dr. Mays by Dean Edward H. Roberts, chairman of special committee of the American Association of Theological Schools.

As the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which has given considerable thought and study to the program of this organization, plans to contribute significantly to it, John D. Rockefeller III wrote to Dr. Mays personally urging him to accept this assignment to work with this program because, Mr. Rockefeller said, "We have high hopes that it will make a significant contribution to the quality of young men entering the Christian ministry."

The purpose of this proposed A. A. T. S. fellowship program is "to encourage young people who have exceptional qualities of intellect, character, and leadership to enter the protestant ministry. Fellowship will be awarded only to those who can meet entrance requirements for a fully accredited theological school and who can meet the criteria in the areas of intellect, character and leadership.

Business officers name W.C. Ervin

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine College, was elected president of the American Association of College Business Officers at the recent 15th annual meeting of the group held at Lincoln University.

Other officers elected were: James B. Clark, treasurer, Howard University, vice president; L. A. Little auditor, Southern University, secretary; William Jones, business manager, North Carolina College, treasurer; and Jordan A. Davis, business manager, Hampton Institute, placement officer.

The executive committee includes the newly elected officers and J. W. Bryant, business manager, Texas College; James Cephas, treasurer-business manager, Virginia State College; and George H. Valentine, business manager, Wilberforce University.

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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Behind The News

By Reid E. Jackson

How religion helps improve our society

IN CASE YOU might not know, one of the potent agencies for improving race relations in this country is sponsored by a religious group.

Dr. Jackson

Its official title is the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, with its headquarters at Fisk University in Nashville.

This department, in turn, is a part of the Division of Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church. From its very beginning, this organization has sought to better the condition of colored Americans.

A Voice Of Protest

Founded in 1846 by a group of religious leaders who objected to the exclusion of colored people from the churches of that day, it immediately became a strong voice of protest in abolitionist movements.

As a first step, it worked with the Freedmen's Bureau to establish schools for our people in the South. Among these were Howard, Fisk, Hampton, Talladega, Lemoyne and Tougaloo.

To deal directly with interracial problems, the Race Relations Department was created in 1942. The first director was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, now Fisk University president.

His successor was youthful and vigorous Dr. Herman H. Long, University of Michigan graduate. Under his guidance, the techniques of the department are taking fuller form.

"We do not engage in theoretical research," explains Director Long. Rather, our full-time three-member staff "studies actual public policy issues that probably will be decided by legislatures or courts.

"Our analyses show that these decisions usually are based on the social effects of the practice under discussion," Dr. Long says.

Sensing this, the Race Relations Department has constantly gathered data that describe the real impact of segregation practices upon the pattern of living for minority people.

Two major studies, already published by the department, are bound to have their influence in present efforts to bring about integration.

Restrictive Covenants

The first was a survey of racial restrictive housing covenants in Chicago and St. Louis. Here it was shown that restrictive covenants were actually withdrawing more housing from the market than that which was needed by minority groups.

To assemble this data, the department used the new technique of the "self-survey."

In this procedure hundreds of volunteer workers of differing racial, religious, social and economic backgrounds go out into the community to get the facts.

As Dr. Long puts it, "an unusually large number of citizens will be having a new experience of democratic working together on the solutions of common problems thereby helping to improve sound group relations."

Concrete evidence of the worthwhileness of this technique has been provided by self-surveys the department has already completed in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Kalamazoo, Mich., Burlington, Iowa, and Trenton, N.J.

Presently, the department is conducting a similar survey in Baltimore.

Sponsored jointly by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, the survey is penetrating into six areas.

These are education, employment, housing, interfaith, public accommodations and social welfare.

A Thousand Workers

Almost 1,000 Baltimore residents are entering the homes of minority families to ask them what difficulties they are having to work and live happily in their own communities.

Many of these survey workers are getting a liberal education free of charge. One such made this voluntary comment:

"People who say that colored residents 'want everything,' are 'never satisfied' and 'spend money recklessly,' should see inside the miserable little homes, sub-standard in every way, with no hot water to keep clean.

"More than this, only one or two rooms heated by separate stoves, large families crowded into tiny rooms, not enough money or clothes to go around, only one salary coming and an excessive rent to pay, and fear of being laid off with no reserve."

While it is good that the Congregational Church is willing to pay money to help improve human relations in our society, there is something that we can do ourselves.

Without waiting to be asked, we should have courage to survey our own personal situations objectively and then place the facts of our own problems in the hands of those who are better able to help us.

14c 1954

BETHUNE FOUNDATION

Mrs. Bethune To Receive $1000 For Foundation

NEW YORK —(ANP)— A gift of $1000 to carry on the work of the Bethune Foundation will high light the testimonial dinner honoring Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune on Friday, April 12, at th hotel Capitol.

Mrs. Pearl Cotton, president of the Bethune Circle No. 6 which on Friday, April 23, at the Hotel of the Bethune Circle No. 6which is sponsoring the banquet, in announcing the gift said:

the gift said:

The check will serve to aid in continuing the work in the education of our young people which has been led for the past 50 years by the woman whose name our group so proudly bears.

The testimonial, marking half a century of service of Bethune Cookman college, will draw support from the newly - formed Newark chapter of the Circle, of which Mrs. Daisy Moore is president. Young people will also have their part in the banquet, under the leadership of Barbara West of the Circle youth group.

Sharing honors with Mrs. Bethune on the dais will be Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Judge Thomas Dickens of New York's Municipal court; Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, first Negro woman principal of the New York City school, and Mrs. Ada Lee of Jacksonville, Fla., founder of the first Circle.

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The testimonial, marking half a century of service of Bethune-Cookman college, will draw support from the newly-formed Newark chapter of the circle of which Mrs. Daisy Moore is president. Young people will also have their part in the banquet, under the leadership of Barbara West of the circle youth group.

Reservations from organizations and individuals all along the Eastern seaboard have been reported by the dinner committee. Guests will be present from Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Connecticut and Westchester.

Sharing honors with Mrs. Bethune on the dais will be Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Judge Thomas Dickens of New Yorks Municipal court; Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, first Negro woman principal of the New York City school, and Mrs. Ada Lee of Jacksonville, Fla., founder of the first circle.

Reservations for the testimonial may be obtained by writing Mrs. Pearl Cotton, 62 W. 132nd St., New York City.

Mrs. Bethune to Get $1,000 for Foundation

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A gift of $1,000 to carry on the work of the Bethune Foundation will highlight the testimonial dinner honoring Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune on Friday, April 23, at the Hotel Capitol.

Mrs. Pearl Cotton, president of Bethune Circle No. 6 which is sponsoring the banquet, in announcing the gift said:

"The check will serve to aid in continuing the work in the education of our young people which has been led for the past 50 years by the woman whose name our

Canada Lee Foundation Celebrates on Radio

NEW YORK—With coast-to-coast and local broadcasts, the Canada Lee Foundation last week was involved in a full schedule of activities of national commemoration and rededication.

A coast-to-coast National gram presented Oscar Hammerstein 2nd on "Collector's Item," a program devoted to exploring the aspirations of the actor to the work of the Foundation.

New York's radio station WMCA presented a panel discussion on "The Negro in the Arts—Are Times Improving?" Barry Gray served as moderator of a panel which included a Broadway producer, Clarence Derwent, a theatre dramatist, Marc Connelly, and an actress, Muriel Rahn. Also in line with the Foundation's program, actor Frederick O'Neal was interviewed on the WNYC Norman Wayne program. Stations WOV and WLIB also planned special programs.

The National Achievement Awards presentation will be made this week at the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa. At this public affair the Canada Lee Foundation will make awards to "persons of the theatre for their outstanding contributions towards integration of minority peoples in the performing arts." The Seagram Vanguard Award will also be made to a new talent of the year.

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Carnegie Fund Has 17 Million In Assets

NEW YORK — The Carnegie Corporation was founded in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and of the British dominions and colonies." Its present assets are about $177,000,000. The income from $12,000,000 may be used in British dominions and colonies; the rest must be used in the United States.

14c 1954

COMMONWEALTH FUND

INSTITUTIONS GET HARKNESS WEALTH

Commonwealth Fund, Schools, Hospitals Will Share in $60,000,000 Bequests

Gifts to charities totalling $60,000,000 were disclosed yesterday in an accounting settling the estate of Mrs. Mary Stillman Harkness, widow of Edward S. Harkness, financier and philanthropist.

The accounting, filed in Surrogate's court, revealed that Mrs. Harkness left a gross estate of $20,564,145 at her death. She left $2,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes.

Mrs. Harkness was the life beneficiary of her husband's residuary estate of more than $55,000,000, which, under his will was to be shared by institutions named in his testament.

Half of it goes to the Commonwealth Fund, a fourth to Presbyterian Hospital, and a fourth to several other institutions.

Lawyers List Inventory

The inventory was filed by Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims, attorneys for the executors, Malcolm P. Aldrich and the New York Trust Company. It listed stocks appraised at $5,660,663 bonds, $10,724,777; cash, $1,081,167; real estate, $663,689, and miscellaneous property valued at $1,947,720.

The executor's report covered the period from Mrs. Harkness death to Sept. 28, 1954, and showed that the estate had earned $391,289 in that period. It had paid administration expenses of $10,678,956, including Federal estate taxes of $7,392,977, New York estate taxes of $2,011,519 and Connecticut succession taxes of $1,841. The total estate taxes were $9,406,338. The executors also listed legacies of $9,142,058 that were paid.

In her will Mrs. Harkness made bequests of $250,000 each to the Commonwealth Fund, Presbyterian Hospital, Babies Hospital and the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. She also bequeathed $50,000 to the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn.

Half Interest to Sister

To her sister, Miss Charlotte Rogers Stillman, 1,060 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Harkness left a half interest in her residuary estate and directed that at Miss Stillman's death the principal go to the Commonwealth Fund.

The other half of the residuary estate was bequeathed in trust for the benefit Elizabeth Kendall Newell, niece; Henry Calhoun Taylor, nephew; Jessie Stillman Taylor, grandniece, and Helen Armstrong Husted, the principal of those trusts passing to their issue.

The Commonwealth Fund, which was established in 1918 by Mr. Harkness's mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, to promote or maintain physical and mental health, had a principal of $50,000,000 at the death of Mr. Harkness in January, 1940. By the term of his will the fund now receives half of the principal of his residuary estate.

Mr. Harkness bequeathed a fourth of his residuary estate to the Presbyterian Hospital and directed that the remaining fourth be shared equally by the College of Physicians and Surgeans at Columbia University, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Yale University, New York Public Library, Harvard College, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charity Organization of the City of New York and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

14c 1954

DAVELLA MILLS FOUNDATION

$11,000,000 LEGACY PROVES A DILEMMA

Times

Trustees of Jersey Fund Find Giving Away Cash Can Be as Difficult as Earning It

A25c

DONOR SET '55 DEADLINE

N.Y.

Late David Mills Organized Foundation 20 Years Ago— First Valued at $1,600,000

Sun, 10-1-54

By CHARLES ZERNER

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept 30—Five non-salaried trustees of the Davella Mills Foundation have found that giving away an $11,000,000 fortune to worthy causes and persons can become as difficult as earning it.

With a climactic effort this winter, they expect to meet the March, 1955 deadline specified by the donor, David B. Mills, Canadian-born spark plug and auto accessory manufacturer, who died in February, 1944, at the age of 87.

In 1935, when Mr. Mills organized the foundation, he directed that the funds be distributed within twenty years for religious, charitable, scientific and educational purposes.

To Mr. Mills, who was the first president of the trustees, and his four colleagues, the task had seemed simple. The initial fund was 52,500 shares of General Motors stock, then valued at $1,600,000.

Suggested Policy Adopted

Since the income was substantial, the trustees adopted Mr. Mills' suggested policy that, until the latter years of the foundation's life, the principal be conserved.

Mr. Mills also had advised the other trustees that he believed they could meet their responsibilities with no more than four meetings a year. After two quarterly meetings that schedule was changed to monthly sessions, as appeals, applications and sometimes hysterical demands were received by the hundreds at the foundation's office here.

Investigating and processing the applications became a full-time job for Stanley H. Hutchinson, the foundation's executive director. Paul H. Hudson, a director of the Empire Trust Company of New York, one of the five original trustees, and now president, pitched into the job, along with the other trustees. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Keeler of New York, a former secretary to Mr. Mills, found the task too burdensome and resigned. Her place was filled by Judge Richard Hartshorn, now of the Federal District Court of New Jersey.

The problems of the trustees mounted as the income from General Motors increased. They shrank to insignificance, however, after Mr. Mills died. A childless widower whose wife, Ella C. Mills, had died in 1931, Mr. Mills had bequeathed the residuary estate to the foundation.

The trustees were somewhat appalled when they discovered the residuary consisted of 53,000 additional shares of General Motors stock with a 1944 value of $3,100,000. The original bloc of 52,000 shares had, of course, also appreciated to an approximate value of $3,000,000.

Confronted with Dilemma

Within a few months, the trustees were confronted with the dilemma popularized in the play "Brewster's Millions," to wit: giving away money can become a complex and trying problem. Special and emergency meetings were called to act on the ever-mounting applications for aid, and the policy of conserving principal was abandoned.

Of the more than 5,000 applications from man yparts of the world that have been processed in almost twenty years, 3,500 have received grants, the larger sums (up to $525,000) going to libraries and hospitals in the United States and Canada. The trustees will earmark the last of the gifts within the next month or two, preliminary to the preparation of the first accounting and report next summer.

Homes for the aged, Boy and Girl Scout units, Young Men's Christian Associations and the Red Cross were among the other recipients. More than $400,000 has been given also in individual annual grants to 500 students in over 200 colleges. Among the major gifts for libraries were those to McMaster University of Hamilton, Ont., $500,000; Rollins College in Florida, $525,000; New York University Law Center. $500,000, and $250,000 for a new library building here in Montclair. A grant of $500,000 estabished and paid for three years' operation of the International Film Library, organized to produce documentaries "for the better understanding of different nations, races and religions."

In addition to Mr. Hudson and Judge Hartshorn, the directors include Harold H. Helm, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York; Howard S. Dodd, vice president and counsel for the foundation, and Alfred A. Ritchie, treasurer, who is a retired accountant.

In retrospect, the trustees can reflect with some relief that Mr. Mills sold the Rajah Company of near-by Bloomfield, the foundation of his fortune, to a group of employes in the early Thirties.

ENLIGHTENED PHILANTHROPY
BY THE FIELD FOUNDATION.

Since its first philanthropic award 12 years ago, the Field Foundation has appropriated approximately $4½ million for exclusively charitable, scientific and educational purposes -- of which $715,866.85 was expended during its fiscal year ending Sept.30th, its just released report reveals.

Among the many fields to which the foundation contributes in the hope of helping mankind, is that of interracial and intercultural relations. In this eara the organization made made specific bequests to 17 agencies throughout the nation. Indicative of the scope of usefulness of the foundation's bequests in this vital field are its contributions to the National Urban League, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Howard University and Hampton Institute.

The deep insight of the foundation's administrators into the basic needs in the interracial milieu is illustrated by the objectives of some of the awards: to improve pediatric training of medical students (for the better treatment of infants and children), "to prepare southern leadership to take full advantage of any opportunities for fuller citizenship and better educational opportunities which may arise in the new year, "to improve the graduate training of young Harlem Hospital surgeons the preparation of a hand book for training police officers in racial tension problems, and for the conduct of a variety or race relations courses and programs.

Less well known and not as greatly endowed as some of the older and better publicized foundations, the Field Foundations, financed by the wealthy publisher, merchant, and industrialist, Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago wisely recognizes the need for helping to advance the ststus of America's largest minority and to aid in the solution of its most persistent and difficult domestic problem. The scope and range of its bequests show a welcome disposition not to avoid certain so-called "delicate" or "controversial" projects and activities. When great wealth demonstrates such social awareness and courage we have cause to be grateful for the free enterprise system which made possible philanthrophy of this character.

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p. 2. Section 2
Sat.1-9-54
Norfolk, Va.

Field Foundation Makes Provision

$7,500 Grant Paves Way For School Study Program

14c

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — A grant of $7,500 has been made to the Highlander Folk School by the Field Foundation for a program to provide for an orderly transition from a segregated to an integrated school system in the South," Myles Horton, director of Highlander, announced this week.

Part of the grant will be used for scholarships to Highlander's workshop on the Supreme Court desicion on segregation in the public schools, June 27 to July 4. These scholarships, covering room, board and tuition, are available to community leaders.

Among the discussion leaders will be Dr. Mozelle Hill, Atlanta University, and Irene Osborne, American Friends Service Committee, and others who worked with Harry S. Ashmore in preperation of the book, "The Negro and the School."

Special attention will be given to the study of communities where integration has taken place and to recent progress in human relations made in the South.

The workshop will end July 4 with an Independence Day celebration of the Supreme Court decision in public schools.

FORD FOUNDATION FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION
SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE

Johnson Only Negro Member

Agency Studying School Segregation 'Problems' in South

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(INS)—An agency designed to provide the facts about Southern school segregation problems went into operation last week.

The agency is the Southern Education Reporting Service, financed by the Ford Foundation Fund for Advancement of Education.

Its executive director, C. A. McKnight, on leave of absence from his post as editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News, said results of the study will be presented to editors, educators, legislators and local officials of the seventeen segregation states.

First results of the group's work are expetced about Sept. 1. Reports will be circulated to about 25,000 persons in tabloid newspaper format about once a month thereafter.

An executive committee to function between meetings of the full board of directors was named Sunday. It includes McKnight, Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal; Charles Moss, executive editor of the Nashville Banner; Coleman Harwell, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Harvie Branscomb, chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Henry Hill, president of Peabody College.

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, is chairman of the board of directors. He and McKnight will meet soon with Ford Foundation officials to decide on a budget. Mentioned at Sunday's meeting was a posible figure of $100,000.

DR. CHARLES JOHNSON
. . . he can tell them

Education for Dixie Laaaards

THE GROUP of Southern newspaper men and educators who last week in Nashville organized the Southern Education Reporting Service are to be commended for their plan to launch a special news reporting service to keep Southerners informed on the problems raised by the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation.

Operating in seventeen states, the service will seek to prevent distorted news or misinformation concerning the region's progress of transition to desegregated schools.

It is clearly obvious that, in view of ignorant opposition developing in various parts of Dixie to the Supreme Court's ruling, a great deal of education needs to be done if the implementation of the court's decision is to be speedy and peaceful.

We hope that the new service will leave no stone unturned to point out to the hundreds of Southern communities and counties that desegregation will not have the dire consequences that propagandists are predicting.

Millions of white children outside the South have attended school with colored children with no more difficulty than if they were white.

Indeed, one of the remarkable results has been the cordial relations, friendship and camaraderies that has developed between children of the two races wherever they have gone to school together.

In extremely few instances has this attendance at interracial schols led to more intimate association between the two societies, but what it HAS done is to teach tolerance, fairplay and justice between our diverse peoples and to give them a sense of oneness.

It will be all to the good for this Southern Education Reporting Service to let the communities of the South know how the problem is being solved in those places where school boards have desegregated the schools.

We can be sure that with such outstanding men as C. A. Knight, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and other educators and journalists of note, the Southern people will be well informed, the impact of the Supreme Court's decision softened, and desegregation facilitated.

Ford Education Grants Reach 26 Million Total

By Fred M. Hechinger

The Fund for the Advancement of Education has distributed grants totaling $25,952,810 since it was established by the Ford Foundation on April 3, 1951. Of this total, about 43 per cent went to privately supported educational institutions, 51 per cent to public schools, colleges and universities, and the rest to various independent organizations, the fund announced yesterday in its "Report for 1952-1954."

Clarence Faust, president of the fund, said that five priority areas had been given special consideration in these grants They were:

1. Teacher training to improve not only the supply but the quality of teachers.

2. Clarification of the role education is to play in American society.

Approach to Desegregation

3. Equalization of educational opportunities, especially in preparation of the desegregation development to be expedited by the Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

4. Finding new and adequate ways of financing education.

5. Improvement of the curriculum, especially by finding better ways of co-operation between high schools and colleges.

"One of the problems to tackle," Mr. Faust, said "is what to select. if you can't teach everything you would like to teach, so that pupils are given a chance to exercise sound and discriminating judgment."

Threat to Quality Seen

Stressing the prospect of increasing enrollments, the fund's report warns that "more alarming, however, is the prospect that, in our frantic efforts to accommodate greater numbers of students, the quality of education will be neglected. . . . Simply to staff our rapidly increasing number of classrooms, we may in desperation be driven to employ persons unqualified because of personality shortcomings, inadequate education, or sheer lack of intelligence, to teach the young."

The report points out that in 1900 only two of every ten youngsters of high school age were in school. Today it is eight of ten. In 1900 only two of every hundred went to college. Today it is twenty out of a hundred.

In his foreword to the report, Owen J. Roberts, chairman of the fund's board of directors, writes: "Many millions of dollars are spent each year in the United States in support of formal education. Of this total only a small fraction is available for the support of new and experimental programs. Yet the story of human advance is the story of the unconventional which has become the commonplace, the untried which has become the routine, of the nonconforming which has become the customary."

Bi-racial Research

Among important activities of the fund was an extensive research program on the biracial aspects of Southern education and publication of two volumes, "The Negro and the Schools" and "The Schools in Transition."

In a special fellowship program for high school and college teachers awards have been made to 757 persons on the high school level and to 984 college faculty members.

Another important fund experiment is the better use of the best available teachers by bringing a greater number of pupils in contact with them. The use of "classroom aids" in larger classes has been tried successfully in Bay City, Mich. Time-consuming routine tasks are taken over by the aids.

$5,000 GRANT—Miss Violet E. Myers, assistant to director of American Library association, discusses $5,000 Ford Foundation grant to James E. Shepard Memorial library with North Carolina college officials at Durham, N.C. College officials are, from left, William Jones, business manager; D. E. Moore, dean of the NCC library school; J. E. Parker, director or visual-aids department. and Dr. Benjamin F. Smith chief librarian, submitted the prize - winning project that will study various aspects of industrialization as it affects the field of job opportunities.

Ford Foundation Sets $25 Million For Education

NEW YORK—(INS)—Ford Foundation trustees voted an appropriation of 25 million dollars for the next eight to 12 years toward the Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Chairman Henry Ford II announced in New York that the purpose of the grant was to enable the Fund to continue its programs with schools, colleges and universities on which it has concentrated since its establishment in April, 1951. Ford said:

"In the judgment of the trustees of the Foundation and the Directors of the Fund, it will enable more effective long-rang planning and operations in the Fund's chosen areas."

The Automobile Executive enumerated the areas as the clarification of the functions of Education: improvement of curriculum: improvement in teaching: improvement of Educational Management, and reduction of inequalities in Educational Opportunities.

He said the grant reflected endorsement by the trustees of the Fund's program.

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He said the grant reflected endorsement by the trustees of the Fund's program.

VI Teacher On Tour Of America

In Chicago last week to see her brother and also to continue her tour of the United States was

REHENIA GABRIEL

Miss Rehenia A. Gabriel of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where she is a teacher in the Charleotte Amalie high school.

Miss Gabriel was awarded a Ford Foundation scholarship which will enable her to study in America for one year.

She won the trip by submitting the best individual's program the theme of which in her case, was Building Better Human Relations. She had more than a score of competitors.

VISITS CHICAGO SCHOOLS

While in Chicago as guest of her brother, Ramon C. Gabriel, 1857 Washington blvd., a free lance artist, she made a study of several secondary schools including Wells, New Trier, Hyde Park and Senn high schools.

During the second half of her journey in the West, Miss Gabriel will visit several Indian reservations and also the University of New Mexico.

Miss Gabriel is a product of the University of Puerto Rico, and holds a masters degree from New York university and a bachelors degree from the Northern Illinois Teachers college.

Talmadge's Paper Raps Ford Grant

Gov. Tamadge's political weekly, The Statesman, Friday charged that Southern income tax money is, in effect, being spent to foster a fight on Southern segregation.

An unsigned particle criticized a recent grant of approximately $25,000 by the Ford Foundation to the Southern Regional Council. It called the foundation "a charitable fiction."

The council was organized in 1944 to work for better race relations. Marion Wright of Linville Falls, N.C., is president; Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta is chairman of the executive committee, and Dr. George Mitchell of Atlanta is executive director. There are both white and Negro members.

The paper said the Ford Foundation is exempt from federal income taxes. Thus the money which Southerners pay in federal income taxes, in effect, goes to support an organization working "to destroy our way of life," the paper said.

Leonard Haas, Atlanta member of the council's executive committee, said the organization represents an effort by Southerners to build cooperation and mutual trust between the races. The foundation money was specifically marked for local organizations to work along these lines, he added.

Talmadge raps Ford Foundation's grant

ATLANTA (ANP)—Last week, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, hit at the recent grant of more than $200,000 by the Ford Foundation to the Southern Regional Council.

Through his political organ, the Statesman, Talmadge, declared that the money would be spent to foster a fight on segregation in the South.

The governor sught to arouse Georgia taxpayers by claiming the fact that since foundations are tax exempt it meant that the whites of the South were helping finance an organization seeking "to destroy our way of life."

Ford Fund To Finance South Reporting Service

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP) —A Southern Education Reporting service has been established by the Ford Foundation Fund for the advancement of education, it was announced this week by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dabney, well known as a liberal southern white editor, will be the chairman of the service which to set up headquarters in Nashville, July 1, to work as a kind of information gathering agency on developments in the South in connection with the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Among the members of the Reporting Service governing board are P. B. Young, Sr., editor-publisher Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University.

NON-PROFIT AGENCY

"The aim of the non-profit agency will be to provide public school administrators and other community leaders with objective information on community problems and developments which arise in the wake of the recent Supreme court decision against racial segregation in public schools.

"The South is entering a very difficult period. School administrators and trustees—state, county and local—in each of the 17 states affected, will stand to benefit by the experiences of school administrators in the other 16 states. It will be the aim of the Southern Education Reporting service to assist in filling the need for such information, and providing it on a strictly factual, non-partisan basis . . .

"This is what we hope to provide. Those of us who are associated with this undertaking feel that it will perform a very useful public service."

Ford Foundation Sets $25 Million For Education

NEW YORK—(INS)—Ford Foundation trustees voted an appropriation of 25 million dollars for the next eight to 10 years toward the Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Chairman Henry Ford II announced in New York that the purpose of the grant was to enable the Fund to continue its programs with schools, colleges and universities on which it has concentrated since its establishment in April, 1951.

Ford said:

"In the judgment of the trustees of the Foundation and the Directors of the Fund, it will enable more effective long-range planning and operations in the Fund's chosen areas."

The Automobile Executive enumerated the areas as the clarification of the functions of Education: improvement of curriculum: improvement in teaching: improvement of Educational Management, and reduction of inequalities in Educational Opportunities.

He said the grant reflected endorsement by the trustees of the Fund's program.

FORD FOUNDATION HITS PROBE HALT

Protests Lack of Chance to Reply at Hearings

By HARRY SNYDER

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Ford Foundation protested Saturday that it had been "maligned in public" at a House probe of tax-exempt foundations and not given a chance to make reply in the same kind of forum.

It said it was a "puzzling and unexpected act of injustice" for the investigators to shut down public hearings suddenly and to limit the defense of the Ford and other foundations to written statements or closed hearings.

H. Rowan Gaither Jr. included this criticism in a 42-page statement describing the activities of the multi-million-dollar organization of which he is president and trustee.

The statement was filed with a special House committee headed by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn.) according to rules announced when the group cut short its hearings early this month.

Gaither said:

"To leave this investigation in any sense incomplete would be a reflection on the Congress and a disservice to the public.

'Immense Cost'

"Moreover, it would leave the door ajar to repeated investigations with all of their immense cost in terms of time, money and an effort to the Congress and to the foundations . . ."

Gaither said the Ford Foundation and other philanthropic organizations have been "maligned in public by the witnesses called by this committee," and added:

"This testimony has ranged from sweeping innuendoes to detailed allegations of wrongdoing. We have grave doubts as to the validity of any of the material charges against American philanthropy and education, and insofar as they refer to the Ford Foundation, we state they are erroneous and baseless."

In its public hearings, the committee heard, over frequent and vigorous objections by Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio), considerable criticism of the foundations from members of its own staff.

Norman Dodd and Thomas McNiece, committee research workers, accused some foundations of using tax-free money to foster socialism and subvert the course of public education.

'Master Plan' Hit

Without naming either the staff workers or Aaron M. Sargent, a San Francisco lawyer-witness who criticized the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations in particular, Gaither said they advanced a theory about foundations which is "erroneous and could cause grave damage."

This theory, he said, is to the effect that foundation trustees generally are schemers with "a master plan for society" who have "engineered a giant conspiracy" of subversion.

Said Gaither: "This theory is the sheerest nonsense . . . an affront to the common sense of the American people, who have presumably been the objects of the conspiracy and whose major decisions it is said to have dictated."

"Although the overwhelming majority of the press has derided the conspiracy theory presented in these proceedings," Gaither said, "Important segments of the public may have gained the impression that it has been proved to the satisfaction of this committee."

'Special Consideration'

He said he and other trustees are concerned with this possibility, and added:

"Accordingly, we hope this committee will take positive steps to dispel any such impression, because it carries damaging implications not only for all private philanthropy, but for all science and education."

With regard to a suggestion by Dodd that the committee give "special consideration" to the Ford organization, Gaither said the research director's comments have been studied and "we are, frankly, at a loss to understand what they mean and what criticism is intended."

The foundation, he said, is dedicated to the solution of human problems but has "never had the slightest interest in discouraging any responsible criticism of the educational system and we are not involved in any attempt to indoctrinate adults, encourage national and international planning by the federal government, diminish the importance of Congress, or establish control over human behavior.

He added that the foundation has not established funds or supported any projects "directed toward national planning or politics."

Two General Themes

Gaither said he doesn't believe the committee's hearing record substantiates allegations contained in a speech by Reece at the time he asked the House to authorize the investigation.

"These allegations follow two general themes," he said, "that certain present or former employes of the foundation are of 'dubious' loyalty, and that certain grants have been made to individuals or organizations of questionable loyalty or for questionable purposes."

Gaither said the foundation personnel record "does not contain a single instance of anyone having been hired in any capacity by the Ford Foundation who had ever been a member of the Communist party or of any other subversive organization."

He also said all employes are carefully investigated "and in no instance to date has any incident arisen or any information been discovered leading us to doubt the loyalty of any employe."

"Without exception" he said, "we reject the insinuations made in the record of the hearings of this committee to date that certain Ford Foundation employes are disloyal or subversive. Based on our investigations we believe these insinuations are erroneous and without substance."

'Wrong Interpretations'

Gaither also said certain references to some individuals who have received help from the foundation have not been based on fact and in some cases wrong interpretations were placed on quotations taken out of context.

He said the foundation would not make a grant to a subversive individual or organization "as a matter of policy and patriotism as well as for reasons of scientific integrity."

The record, he said, shows that of the hundreds of grants made none has gone to any organization on the attorney general's list of subversive groups nor to any individual known to be subversive.

Gaither said the potential usefulness of foundations would be destroyed "if the nation were to abandon its heritage of freedom as well as for reasons of science and accept the conspiracy theory advanced in the record of these hearings."

He added:

"On behalf of the trustees of the Ford Foundation, I join in the rejection of this frightened and misguided conspiracy theory."

His fellow trustees, he said, include Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Co.; Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College; Benson Ford, vice-president of the Ford Motor Co.; Frank W. Abrams, retired Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey executive; James F. Brownlee, investment banker; John Cowles, Minneapolis and Des Moines publisher; Donald K. David, educator; Mark Ethridge, publisher; Louisville Courier-Journal; Benson Ford, vice-president of the Ford Motor Co.; Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College; John L. McCloy, New York bank executive

BIRACIAL GROUP IS GIVEN $240,000

James Roosevelt

Southern Regional Council Plans Educational Work

P. 24

ATLANTA, April 10 (AP) — The Southern Regional Council today announced a $240,000 grant from the Fund of the Republic, a Ford Foundation agency, to aid it in its efforts toward "equal opportunity for all the people of the South."

The money, the biracial organization's executive committee added, will be used in an educational program extending into 12 states and lasting 18 months.

It will result, the announcement, in strengthened organizations in Alabama, Arkansas, the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The state groups, it added, will be enabled to employ professional staffs of white persons and Negroes and maintain a full-time human relations service "directed by local leadership."

The announcement noted that the supreme court decision on public school segregation is pending and said the next 18 months can be a critical period calling "for all that is best and responsible in Southern life.

"It is our hope and belief," the committee said, "that the Southern Regional Council, through its expanded state services, will make an important contribution to this effort."

The council was founded in 1944 as successor to a similar organization, the commission on interracial co-operation. It claims for its achievement assistance in securing the right of Negroes to vote, employment of Negro policemen, impartial law enforcement, curbing racial tension, correction of school inequalities and dropping of racial barriers.

Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., is president of the council and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, is chairman of the executive committee.

14c 1954

Ford Foundation Helps To Promote African Studies

WASHINGTON — The African studies program at Howard University will be expanded during the next three years as the result of a [illegible] grant from the Ford Foundation, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the University, announced today.

According to Professor E. Franklin Frazier, Head of the Department of Sociology, the purpose of the grant is:

1. To povide increased opportunity for students of Howard University and African students at the University to study Africa and its problems in the modern world.

AFRICAN STUDENTS

2. To provide training and education for a small number of graduate students who will either continue their studies at other centers of African studies or be prepared to work in the African field where a basic knowledge and understanding of the economic, social and political problems of Africa are required.

These studies will be carried on under the direction of Dr. Frazier, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Head of the Department of History, Professor Anthony S. Reyner, Department of Geography, and Professor Mark Hanna Watkins, Department of Anthropology.

Professor Frazier served as Chief of the Division of Applied Social Sciences of UNESCO, Paris, 1951-53. As part of his studies, he visited research institutes in most of the areas of Africa south of the Sahara. Recently, he presented a paper at the 30th Institute of the Norman Wait Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago on the 'Impact of Colonialism on African Social Forms and Personality.' Professor Reyner is author of "African Manpower in World Politics." He was a Fulbright Fellow in France, where he made a study of the administration of French overseas territories, and has recently returned from a trip to West Africa. Prof. Reyner has traveled and carried on research in Africa and Latin America. Professor Watkins is author of "A Grammar of the Language of Chichewa" and is currently engaged in the preparation of a grammar of the language of another African tribue, the Sekwena.

The program of the courses will include the Human Geography of Africa, Peoples and cultures of Africa, History of Colonization in Africa, Administration of Overseas Territories, Economic Problems of Africa, the Impact of Western Civilization on Africa, and practical linguistic anaylsis of an African language, beginning with Yoruba.

Under the terms of the grant, there will be a number of graduate fellowships and undergraduate scholarships availables for exceptional students who will devote themselves to preparation for advanced studies in the African field. The program will be inaugurated with the first semester of the 1954-55 school year.

Ford Fund Hits End of Hearings

Criticizes House Inquiry Methods

The Ford Foundation yesterday issued a detailed statement, requested on July 2 by the House Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, stating that its entire resources are devoted to "charitable, scientific and educational activities" for the public welfare.

Commenting on the committee's avowed intention to determine whether any foundations are acting for subversive or other improper purposes, H. Rowan Gaither jr., president and trustee of the Ford Foundation, said:

"The Ford Foundation has not used any of its resources for un-American or subversive activities" nor "for political purposes, propaganda, or attempts to influence legislation."

Mr. Gaither said that "the Ford Foundation, along with others, has been maligned in public by the witnesses called by this committee in the opening weeks of the hearings. We have grave doubts of the validity of any of the material charges against American philanthropy and education, and in so far as they refer to the Ford Foundation, we state they are erroneous and baseless."

Mr. Gaither's statement was presented Friday in Washington to the committee's chairman, Rep. Carroll Reece, R., Tenn. It was released for publication by the Ford Foundation last night.

The committee canceled its public hearings on July 2 after repeated clashes over procedure between Chairman Reece and Reps. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, and Gracie Pfost, D., Idaho. Further testimony was to be given in secret or in sworn statements to the committee. The Carnegie Corporation of New York filed its statement July 12, stating its aims are wholly "pro-American" and criticizing the termination of hearings as "obviously unfair and prejudicial."

The Ford statement said that the foundation "had hoped to have the opportunity of replying to the charges in public," and regards "the decision of the committee to discontinue public hearings and to limit the foundations' defense to written statements or closed sessions as a puzzling and unexpected act of injustice."

"To leave this investigation in any sense incomplete," the statement continued, "would be a reflection on the Congress and a disservice to the public." An incomplete investigation, it said, would leave the way open for further costly investigations "and their unavoidable effect on the morale, initiative and freedom of scientific, educational and charitable organizations."

The statement reviewed the record of the hearings by the committee, with its allegations that foundation trustees were out of touch with their staffs, who presumably had their own master plan for society, and that there was a plot by these staff members and the nation's educational leaders to subvert the people and their institutions.

"This theory is the sheerest nonsense," the statement commented.

The statement said that of a total $5,600,000,000 in private giving by Americans each year, only 3 per cent comes from foundations.

The statement said that foundations are uniquely fitted to fight social and physical ills; they can finance projects even when they are unpopular with the public; they can co-ordinate attacks on problems with many causes, and they have the financial resources to carry long-sustained research to a conclusion.

Mr. Gaither's statement traced the history of the foundation and outlined its main areas of attention as: Promotion of international understanding and peace; strengthening of democratic processes and institutions; helping to make our free economy stronger and more stable; advancing of education on all levels, and the fostering of knowledge to increase human progress.

Projects Carefully Screened

He said that the trustees "take their responsibilities most seriously" in seeing that the foundation's funds are given only for scientific, educational and charitable purposes under a program of careful selection to the relatively few projects it can support. He said the foundation seeks to administer its gifts "in ways which give general strength to its grantees"—schools and other organizations—as well as ralizing the particular aims of the grants.

In setting forth the long and painstaking process by which the foundation makes grants, Mr. Gaither noted that these are made either directly to an institution, or through an independent outside agency, such as the Social Science Research Council, the Fund for the Republic, Inc., and the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

He noted that the foundation had granted a total of $119,000,000 from January, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1953, giving $87,500,000 to institutions inside the United States, $19,000,000 to American institutions operating abroad, and $12,500,000 directly to foreign institutions.

"Every cent of this money has been spent for one ultimate purpose," Mr. Gaither's statement said, "a stronger American society and a stronger free world."

He said the foundation has granted $30,850,580 to the Fund for the Advancement of Education between 1950 and the end of 1953, and that the fund, in turn, has disbursed $22,242,568 to schools, colleges and teachers in the United States. The foundation also granted $22,400,000 to the Fund for Adult Education, of which $9,000,000 went for the development of educational television.

In international activities, he said, the foundation aids three types of projects; foreign economic development, research and training in overseas problems, and educational activity on international affairs.

After summarizing the main aims and divisions of the foundation, Mr. Gaither said that even in its brief existence, it had enjoyed "an unusual opportunity to observe American philanthropy in action" and to study the work of other foundations.

"We attach great importance to the successful defense of private philanthropy in America because it is an important exercise of the right of private association and private action, and we have seen the collapse of free forms of society where such rights are curtailed," he said.

Mr. Gaither said that the Reece committee can render a "great service" in its report to Congress by denouncing irresponsible testimony insinuating that the foundations are subversive; by restating the "vital role of private philanthropy in America and in the free world"; by encouraging the growth of philanthropic institutions, and by testifying "to the adherence of the vast part of American philanthropy to the law, to public policy and to our national objectives."

Denies Hiring of Reds

In a supplement to the statement dealing with accusations that the foundation had hired or harbored subversives, Mr. Gaither said that after an exhaustive review of every case raised before the committee, the foundation's trustees did not find "a single instance of any one having been hired in any capacity by the Ford Foundation who had ever been a member of the Communist party or of any other subversive organization."

"In no instance to date has any incident arisen or any information been discovered leading us to doubt the loyalty of any employee," he said.

Regarding charges that the foundation had made "dubious" grants, the statement said that as a matter of policy and patriotism as well as for reasons of scientific integrity" the foundation would not make grants to subversive organizations or persons; that its record shows it had never made such grants; that its trustees and staff make no grants without thorough investigation, and that is entire program is "totaling pro-American and actively anti-subversive."

"Affront to Congress"

To allegations in the hearings that the entire $15,000,000 of the foundation's grant to the Republic was an "affront to Congress" because it planned to study Congressional investigating methods, Mr. Gaither replied that the fund had granted $50,000 for a study of these methods by a special committee of the American Bar Association.

He said that critics of the study had made no attempt to learn whether the study would be a fair one, and had falsely

"I am sure that when this committee reviews the facts it sought to determine the truth before he spoke."

$60½ Million Spent By Ford Foundation

Post's Times Herald Wash. D. C. 4-Sept

The Ford Foundation—the Nation's richest—last year spent $60,500,000 in a multitude of projects aimed at advancing human welfare, H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., Foundation president, announced yesterday.

Gaither, in his annual report, criticized fellow philanthropists for pussyfooting and reaffirmed his earlier opposition to such investigations of tax-exempt foundations as the one recently conducted by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn.).

"Today, timidity characterizes too much of our current corporate and individual giving . . . There is an unfortunate tendency for donors to select the safe and sure—safe in the sense that few will criticize the gift; sure in that the result of the gift may be predicted . . . Progress requires the breaking of new and uncertain ground," Gaither declared.

Source of Funds Cited

Then, in an unspecified slap at the Reece Committee's remarks that America's foundations were backing Communist-inspired projects, Gaither said "our preoccupation with the internal threat of Communist strategies and tactics" overlooks the fact that foundation funds come from the philanthropy of private enterprise.

"Criticism which is based on a willful misconception of the purposes of a foundation, or which is motivated by partisan or selfish consideration, does a distinct disservice to the public welfare," Gaither declared.

The Reece Committee first aired charges against America's philanthropic foundations, then closed the public hearings before the foundations could testify in reply.

In reviewing assets, the report indicates the Ford Foundation was worth more than 520 million dollars at the close of 1953. Of this amount, some 417 million dollars was in Ford Motor Class "A" stock and another 97 million dollars in Government securities. Income from dividends last year brought into the foundation more than $48,200,000.

73½ Pct. Are U. S. Grants

The foundation's grants of $60,500,000 last year represent a little more than half of the 119 million dollars it has disbursed since it began in January, 1951.

To date, the foundation has put 73.5 percent of its grants into institutions within the United States, 16 percent into American institutions operating abroad, and 10.5 percent into foreign institutions.

"The Foundation sought to support institutions and activities which might help strengthen the economic, social and political fabric of nations whose welfare is of significance to the Free World . . . In many of the opportunities for improving international and intercultural relations and for increasing world understanding, private philanthropic assistance is more appropriate and sometimes more effective than governmental action," Gaither reported.

Sampling of Grants

A random sampling of grants last year shows the Foundation spent: $500,000 for an agricultural college at the American University of Beirut, $1,213,000 for research on the USSR and the orientation in the United States of Iron Curtain refugees; $5,500,000 for a diagnostic clinic at the Henry Ford Hospital; $10,100,000 for the improvement of formal education in the United States; $280,000 to establish agricultural extension departments in five Indian universities; $425,000 for the Institute of International Education's student exchange program; $200,000 for an export magazine on American culture called "Perspectives, USA"; $410,000 for scientific research in Israel; $522,000 for a village aid program in Pakistan; $1,000,000 for the United Negro College Fund; $420,000 for undergraduate fellowships in the behavorial sciences; and $230,000 for an appraisal of technical assistance in Latin America.

14c 1954

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

Freedoms Foundation Plans Shrine at Capital

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—The Freedoms Foundation announced tonight it would construct through nation-wide contributions a "Freedom Shrine" here as a monument to American individual rights and aspirations.

Kenneth B. Wells, president of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, announced that General of the Army Omar N. Bradley had accepted the chairmanship of a national committee to raise $3,500,000 from the public for construction of the 100-foot high monument.

DIME CONTRIBUTIONS

President Eisenhower has contributed the first dime to the shrine's eraction, Wells said. Similar contributions of dimes will be collected in a nation-wide fund drive on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1955.

Several possible Washington sites for the shrine are under consideration in cooperation with interested official governmental planning and arts groups, Wells said.

Wells described the shrine as taking the general form of the "credo of the American way of life," with the basic rights of free Americans enumerated on its four sides. It will be topped by a perpetual "freedom flame" flanked by busts of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and Franklin.

BACKED BY JURISTS

Bradley announced that so far 165 chief and associate justices of State Supreme Courts had indorsed the project and agreed to serve on the national committee of origin for the freedom shrine.

14c 1954

FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

Ford Fund Elects McGill, Gifford

NEW YORK, April 16 (INS)—The Fund for the Advancement of Education announced today that Ralph McGill and Walter S. Gifford have been elected directors of the fund.

Both McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Gifford, who served as U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, were elected to three-year terms on the board of directors.

The fund, established by the Ford Foundation in 1951, is concerned with support of new programs in the field of formal education.

Three Howard Teachers Win Study Awards

Three Howard University teachers have been selected fellows of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. They will study teaching techniques of other schools during the 1954-55 term.

Dr. Vada Easter Adkins, 3511 Stanton road se., assistant professor of history of music, will study music curriculum at several schools including Sarah Lawrence College and the University of Chicago.

Dr. Virginia W. Callahan, 3801 Connecticut ave. nw., associate professor of classics, will study art and archaeology, Latin and Greek literature) at the American Academy in Rome and at the American School in Athens.

Dr. Harold C. Lewis, 5207 21st st. se., associate professor of history, will study the cultures of India and the Middle East at Columbia University of Pennsylvania.

Ford Fund Elects McGill, Gifford

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Both McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Gifford, who served as U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, were elected to three-year terms on the board of directors.

The fund, established by the Ford Foundation in 1951, is concerned with support of new programs in the field of formal education.

Prober Is Critic of Foundations

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP) — A House investigator said Tuesday he has found evidence that funds of some tax-exempt foundations have been "used to finance ideas and practices" at odds with the U.S. Constitution.

Norman Dodd suggested that a special House committee studying the tax-exempt foundations ask the organizations give "special consideration" to the Ford Foundation and the work it is doing. Dodd is research director for the House group.

The committee's second day of public hearings brought disclosure also among the organizations it is studying is the Facts Forum Foundation created by H. L. Hunt, wealthy Texas oil man and supporter of Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis). Facts Forum was not mentioned in Dodd's report.

Dodd suggested that the committee give special attention to Ford Foundation, one of the newest giant foundations, which, he said is unprecedented in size and 'is the first foundation to dedicate itself openly to 'problem solving' on a world scale."

Cite Report from Hiss

Dodd and Rene Wormser, committee counsel, cited a report from Hiss as president of the Carnegie endowment in 1947 in which Hiss urged wide educatinonal and other endowment activities in support of the United Nations, which he helped found as a state department official and secretary general of the San Francisco conference which drew up the U. N. charter.

Hiss was convicted and imprisoned later on charges of lying in connection with testimony he had assisted a Russian spy ring while a government official.

Stress Global Viewpoint

"We should check on whether it [the Foundation] is responsible for the present floundering foreign policy, since thehre seems to be a close connection between the secretary of state and Alger Hiss," Hays continued.

Dodd said the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations especially have spent funds for 'awakening the people of this country to an international viewpoint," as opposed to the doctrine laid down by George Washington against entangling alliances. He also said that foundations have financed "social scientists" or "social engineers" who attempt to use educational institutions as instruments for social changes.

"It seems incredible that the trustees of typically American fortune created foundations should have permitted them to be used to finance ideas and practices incompatible with the fundamental concepts of our Constitution," Dodd testified before the committee. "Yet there seems evidence that this may have occurred. . . .

Zeal for New Order

"In what appears from our studies to have been zeal for a radically new social order in the United States, many of these social science specialists apparently gave little thought to either the opinions or the warnings of those who were convinced that a wholesale acceptance of knowledge acquired almost entirely by empirical methods would result in a deterioration of moral standards and a disrespect for principles.

"Even past experience which indicated that such an approach to the problems of society could lead to tyranny, appears to have been disregarded.

"Both the general and specific studies pursued by the staff during the past six months lead me to the tentative conclusion that, within the social science division of education, the foundations have neglected 'the public interest' to a severe degree."

Dodd suggested that the committee consider the tendency of foundation trustees to abdicate responsibility, once funds have been set aside for specific purposes.

FOUNDATIONS HIT AS FOES OF AMERICAN WAY

Probers Cite Plea by Hiss for U. N.

BY JOHN FISHER
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 11 — Charges that wealthy tax exempt foundations have been used to finance propaganda and educational activities contrary to traditional American concepts were made today before a special house committee investigating foundations.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, formerly headed by Alger Hiss, spy-perjurer now serving a prison term, and the Rockefeller Foundation were mentioned particularly by Norman Dodd, research director for the

FIGHTS CHARGE FOUNDATIONS AID U. S. FOES

Carnegie Officials Reply to Probe

New York, July 11 [Special] —The Carnegie corporation spoke out today in defense of itself and other tax exempt foundations against charges by witnesses in a congressional investigation of such foundations that their tax free dollars are being used to promote socialism and globalism.

The corporation made public a 32 page statement by its president, Charles Dollard, describing and defending its activities and a 19 page memorandum commenting on specific attacks in congressional testimony against certain Carnegie-financed projects.

Assails Ending of Hearings

The statement and memorandum have been sent to the special house committee to investigate tax exempt foundations, of which Rep. Reece [R., Tenn.] is chairman, it was said. This committee, which held several public hearings early this year, voted July 2 to discontinue public hearings and to continue its studies by receiving written statements and by other means.

The corporation also made public a letter to the committee signed by John E. F. Wood of New York City, its counsel, in which Wood assailed the committee for terminating publi chearings without giving officials and representatives of foundations under attack an opportunity to testify.

Calls It "Pro-American"

"I do not remember another instance in which the judge and jury heard the plaintiff's case in extenso and with full publicity, only to desert the courtroom as soon as the defendants appeared," Wood asserted. "I doubt that any other congressional inquiry ever followed a procedure so alien to American standards of justice and so obviously unfair and prejudicial to a group of respected persons and institutions."

Dollard said in his statement that the Carnegie corporation, largest of six philanthropic trusts set up by the late Andrew Carnegie and now administering the income from assets of $178,861,599, regards its entire program as "pro-American."

"It is the whole purpose of the corporation trustees and officers to work in behalf of their county, to strengthen it, and to ensure its future," Dollard said.

"To strengthen education in America, to encourage the healthy growth of colleges and universities, and to promote that experimentation and innovation which is characteristically American and in the profoundest sense pro-American objectives. It is to just these objectives that the corporation is dedicated."

Dollard said the corporation has always examined carefully the individuals and organizations which apply for grants.

No Gift to a Subversive

"Since the first list of subversive organizations was published by the attorney general," he said, "the Carnegie corporation has never made any grants, gifts, loans, contributions, or expenditures, either directly or indirectly, to any organization so listed, or to any individual or organization that was known or believed to advocate the overthrow of the constitutional government of the United States by force or violence or other unlawful means."

Once a grant is made, however, Dollard said, the foundation does not tell the recipient what conclusions to reach in research, how or what to teach his students, or what to say in the book he may be writing. To do so would be exercising "thought control" over recipients of grants, he added.

Freedom "Right to Be Wrong"

This policy of non-interference means that the foundation cannot endorse all of the things done and said under its grants, he said, and that occasionally things will be done under such grants which are repugnant to the foundation itself. This, he asserted, is a price which must be paid for freedom.

"Freedom is, in one sense, the right to be wrong," he said. "If you leave a scholar, or a cab driver, free to find the right answer, you have also left him free to find the wrong answer. The history of our nation provides abundant evidence that men who are not free find very few answers of any kind."

Dollard conceded that in recent years the foundation has given large sums for research and teaching in the social sciences but denounced what he said was an attempt in the committee's public hearings to "attach a sinister significance to the social sciences."

He said foundation activity in the field of international affairs has been directed toward elimination of war.

Defends $300,000 Study

"The Carnegie corporation has given money to enable Americans to gain a more adequate knowledge of the world at large," he said. "It has given money to enable Americans to study the problems of war and peace. It has given money to develop experts on international affairs. The corporation does these things because it considers them essential to insure America's future as a nation. The gravest threats to America's future are on the international scene."

Dollard complained that excerpts from writings under foundation grants were presented out of context in the committee hearings. Referring to a six year study of the Negro problem by Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, which cost the foundation $300,000, Dollard said any person who reads all of Myrdal's report, "An

American Dilemma," will sense Myrdal's "deep affection for this country."

The Foundations' Case

Non-Profit Funds, With $7,500,000,000 Resources, Help Advance Education, Health, Social Welfare

This is the first of two articles describing the accomplishments and objectives over the years of the leading philanthropic foundations of this country. The second article will appear tomorrow.

By M. Jay Racusin

An Oxford University scientist and a colleague of his, making a systematic study some years ago of anti-bacterial substances, found themselves stalled at a critical point.

In their search for something that might be useful to mankind they had run out of money. They needed additional equipment and materials for one of their vital projects.

The scientist, a professor of pathology, unable to raise the funds in England, applied to the Rockefeller Foundation. He explained that he had recently engaged a German refugee biochemist to collaborate with him and needed $1,250 for the purchase of laboratory materials to enable him to go ahead. The foundation gave him the grant. The year was 1938.

The outcome of their work was the purification and development of penicillin as one of the most beneficent and powerful germ killers of modern times.

The scientist and his colleague were Dr. Howard Walter Florey and Dr. Ernest Boris Chain. They shared the Nobel Prize with Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered the mold from which penicillin is extracted.

Practical Achievement

This points up the contributions and practical achievements of the nation's great foundations even with such comparatively trivial outlays as the $1,250 involved in the penicillin project.

The interest of state and Federal legislative committees in the operations of the country's philanthropic foundations has focused public attention on these organizations and prompts a closer look at their origins, purposes, practices, resources and accomplishments.

What is a foundation? It is a non-profit organization set up by an individual or group of individuals, usually endowed with substantial sums of money or valuable securities or properties, whose capital or income or both are to be used solely for charitable purposes.

Foundations are generally licensed by states as corporations and are occasionally chartered by the Federal government, and may be called by various names such as trusts, institutes, endowments, funds or charities. If they conform to their announced philanthropic purposes, they are exempt from local, state and Federal taxes. Since 1950, all such organizations desiring tax exemption must file applications with the Internal Revenue Service.

Authorities differ on the number and resources of these groups. Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, of the United States Office of Education, told a Congressional committee in 1952 that there were from 32,000 to 35,000 such organizations with total resources of $7,000,000,000. A recent Reece committee report placed the number at about 7,000 and resources around $7,500,000,000. The Internal Revenue Service list of organizations granted tax-exemption status totals more than 56,000. This list, which admittedly is not policed thoroughly, includes many religious as well as charitable organizations.

$300,000,000 Annual Gifts

The disbursement of these foundations were estimated by a Reece committee researcher at around $300,000,000 a year. Dr. H. Rowan Gaither jr, president of the Ford Foundation, said, however, that only $168,000,000 is given each year by foundations. This is only 3 per cent of the total of $5,600,000,000 distributed annually by private philanthropies in America.

During the whole of the nineteenth century only seven persons of wealth established foundations in the United States. In the first decade of the twentieth century, twelve new foundations were established and at least twenty-two in the second. Thereafter, during the era of great foundations, they increased by leaps and bounds.

Before the advent of the big foundations, endowments were generally confined to some limited purpose such as support of a school or a church, care of orphans, crippled children or the indigent aged.

The immense resources of the newer organizations, however, required broader fields of activity and their purposes were extended to "improvement of social and living conditions," "promoting the advancement and diffusion of knowledge," and "promoting the well-being of mankind and understanding between nations throughout the world."

Research Venture Capital

They are usually supervised by boards of trustees, generally unpaid and free from political controls of legislative and pressure groups, and carefully chosen for breadth and diversity of interests. While a few have research organizations of their own, most of them try to achieve their objectives through grants to universities, research centers, hospitals, fellowships, scientists, scholars and organizations active and experienced in chosen fields.

Education and research in the physical and social sciences are the most favored fields of the foundations today. The greatest amount of foundation money in recent years has been spent in education, with medicine and public health running a close second, and social welfare third.

They are concerned with preventing human ills rather than immediate palliation of them. They provide the venture capital for research and discovery, and the scientists, scholars and other workers provide the intelligence.

On the basis of the latest figures available, the ten largest foundations in the nation have combined total resources of $1,590,125,901. About seventy have resources of $10,000,000 or more.

Although established at different times in the last half-century, they have given away in varied forms of philanthropy during these five decades a total of about $1,400,000,000.

The leader of these giant charities, in point of assets, is the Ford Foundation, with current resources in excess of $518,000,000.

The largest total of benefactions was made by the Rockefeller group with their much older history. These include the Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board and the China Medical Board. Their combined disbursements over fifty years amounted to $828,830,379. These do not include the personal benefactions of John D. Rockefeller sr., John D. Rockefeller jr., or the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Top Ten Foundations

	Established	Current Estimated Assets	Total Grants
Ford Foundation	1936	$518,000,000	$151,000,000
Rockefeller Foundation	1913	$344,492,852	$828,830,379
General Education Board	1903		
China Medical Board	1928		
Carnegie Institution	1902	$253,519,258	$243,589,636
Advancement of Teaching	1905		
International Peace	1910		
Carnegie Corp.	1911		
Duke Endowment	1924	$105,924,742	$60,337,540
Commonwealth Fund (Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, Edward S. Harkness)	1918	$85,168,614	$32,353,189
Kresge Foundation	1924	$85,149,762	$18,860,601
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	1930	$66,550,323	$32,536,405
Charles Hayden Foundation	1937	$52,292,865	$22,536,405
Mayo Association, Inc. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester)	1919	$44,536,164	$8,664,914
E. R. Higgins Scien. Trust	1948	$34,491,321	$2,640,000
Totals		$1,590,125,901	$1,401,349,069

14c 1954

GENERAL

Probing the Foundations

Says Influence Good But Some Are Useless

By RAYMOND MOLEY

The House Committee on Tax-Exempt Foundations, headed by B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, has had an exceedingly bad press, especially in some New York and Washington papers. The New York Times has been especially vehement.

I do not know how much care and research the editorialist on The New York Times devoted to this subject. But I submit that it seemed important enough to me to read the entire hearings of the committee from March to June, to talk at length with the capable chief counsel, Rene Wormser of New York, and to read every word of the hearings of the 1952 Cox committee on the same subject. I might add that some time ago I served for four years as the executive director of a foundation and have, in the years since, carefully followed the activities of the major foundations, especially in the field of social science.

OF THE MANY charges that some witnesses made against foundations, some may well be irrelevant and impossible of substantiation. It is true also that some witnesses were most responsible people and made legitimate and serious criticisms of some foundation activities.

The hearings were terminated because Wayne Hays, a minority member, made orderly procedure impossible. In practically every session he interrupted scores of times with irrelevant speeches and insulting comments about witnesses and members of the committee. From time to time when called to order by the chairman he would threaten to terminate the hearings by walking out. Reece was unable to maintain a quorum in such instances because of the almost continuous nonattendance of his two Republican colleagues. This behavior by Hays was, so far as I know, without a parallel in congressional hearings.

The Cox committee barely scratched the surface of the subject.

Since a foundation of the sort within the scope of this committee's inquiry enjoys a tax exemption, the money it spends is for the most part public money. Every dollar of its exemption must be made up for by the taxpayers. The public is entitled to periodic accounting of how this money is being spent.

The Reece committee has estimated that there are about 7000 foundations in the United States, with assets of about $7.5 billion. This power is an immense and to a large degree a decisive influence in the whole field of higher education. It also reaches into the lower schools and into practically all private welfare activities.

MOST OF THIS vast influence has been good. the Rockefeller Foundation, to cite only one example, particularly in its earlier and major work in medical research and education and in public health, has been a mighty force. It has been in the field of the so-called social sciences and modernized education that most of the mistakes of foundations have been made. For it is easy in such fields of human knowledge, where there are no truly scientific standards for guidance, to skip into unwholesome propaganda and political activities.

Other undesirable features have appeared. Some foundations have been mere tax-dodging affairs. Some have been narrowly conceived and dedicated to strange and useless ends.

Congress has a duty to check the operation of the tax-exemptions which it has granted and also to provide legislation to guide the treasury. The Reece committee, or rather a majority thereof, can well dispel much of the misapprehension created by its critics by producing a judicious and constructive report based upon the best that the public hearings produced and upon the written statements of the foundations themselves.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

14c 1954

SCHOLARSHIP FUND TO BENEFIT SOUTH

Rockefeller Grant to Be Used to Improve Graduate Study in Twelve States

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21—The Council of Southern Universities will meet next month to work out details of a multi-million-dollar scholarship program to raise the level of graduate study in the South's universities and colleges.

The program, to cost an estimated $2,500,000 over the next ten years, will be financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation's general education board. The Tennessee Secretary of State, G. Edward Friar, this week issued a nonprofit, general welfare corporation charter to the council to assist administration of the grant.

Dr. Leonard Beach, dean of the Vanderbilt University Graduate School here, said the exact amount of the grant has not been determined, adding: "It will be a substantial grant and will be in the millions."

Details to Be Announced

He said the money was part of the final liquidation of the general education board, an operation expected to require about ten years.

Details of the scholarship plan and its administration will be decided when the council meets some time in September, possibly in New York. At that time, Dr. Beach said, about twenty educators will be named to a board to administer the program and a director will be named to function as executive officer.

He indicated the director already had been chosen but said an announcement on this point would await the council's meeting.

Scholarships will be offered first at the graduate level only, though they may be extended later to undergraduates. They will be available to all Southern colleges and universities with graduate schools in at least twelve Southern States and possibly more.

Negroes to Be Included

States definitely included in the program at present are Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Dr. Beach said it would be premature to say how many institutions would participate or how many scholarships might be offered. The scholarships are expected to be worth up to $1,800 a year. They will be available to both white and Negro students and to both academic and technical institutions.

Eight universities are participating in formation of the council, but Dr. Beach emphasized that there would be no preference for these institutions in the awarding of scholarships. These universities are Vanderbilt University, the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Texas, Emory, Tulane and Duke Universities and Rice Institute.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

14c 1954

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

$14C,000 Three-Year Grant to provide in-service training for Negro Teachers

Establishes $140,000 Grant For Teachers

Call Kansas City, Mo.

P. O. Sec. 11-19-54

NEW YORK. — The General Education Board last week announced the establishment of a $140,000 three-year grant to provide in-service training for Negro teachers under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a philanthropic organization concerned with the problems of Negro education. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, is director of the Fund.

The fund will administer the grant in cooperation with Howard university in two phases.

One aspect will be a 10-week's workshop program during the next three summers; the other phase will be directed towards providing intensive in-service training in the basic scences for hgh school teachers.

Under the program, a total of 24 selected hgh school teachers will receive scholarships from the fund.

Through the program the fund hopes to improve the training of a considerable number of Negro high school teachers, and also to demonstrate ways of remedying present weaknesses in the secondary education of Negroes.

Two other activities of the fund also have received support from the GE board through grants is aid made during the third quarter. The first of those, a $6,680 award, financed an exploratory study of ways of improving the secondary and higher education of Negroes. A second grant will provide funds through 1955 for an intern training program for business officers in a number of colleges.

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

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WILLIAM PENN INSTITUTE: Four high school graduates—three from Philadelphia and one from Virginia—were recently awarded scholarships by the Alumni Association of the William Penn Business Institute and are pursuing courses in stenography and junior accounting at the institute. Studying under the grants are Corrine E. Gilliam, a graduate of Edward Wyatt High School, Emporia, Va.; Thelma N. Wilson, Levenia C. Jackson and Jacqueline L. Walton, graduates of Box Vocational, William Penn High and Girls High, respectively.

SHAW UNIVERSITY: A number of activities will highlight Founders' Day here Nov. 19. Topping the calendar will be services marking the 89th anniversary of the institution. Delivering the principal address at a chapel service will be Dr. Ruth Grett Quarles of Baltimore, Md., a Shaw graduate...Later in the day, the faculty, alumni and friends will gather around the grave of Dr. Henry Tupper, founder and first president for a memorial service to the pioneer leader. Miss Margaret E. Roscoe, "lMss Shaw of 1954-55" will lay a wreath on the grave of the former president.

Other events include a Founders' Day dinner, reception and the annual executive board meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE won 29 entries in the Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, for 1954-54, according to a recent announcement.

Those winning the distinction were graduating seniors and first year students exhibiting high scholarship and leadership abilities. The electees are:

Majorie L. Alston, Rosaline L. Duncan, Yvonne P. Green, Angie E. Holmes, E. Jacqueline Jenkins and Marlene L. Linton, all of Charleston; Sarah W. Hubbard, Nathaniel Irvin, Benjamin F. Payton and Paul R. Webber, all of Orangeburg; Carroll V. Bing, Jr., Allendale; Doris V. Funnye, Georgetown; New Hickman, Bishopville; Vermelle Jamison, Islandton; June E. Jenkins, Ruffin; Willie C. McMillan, Bamberg; James W. Norris, Jonesville; Eleanor E. Reid, York; Jeanette Pinckney, Awendaw; and Samuel E. Watson, Camden.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.): Two essay contests on journalism and integration were announced by the school of journalism, sponsor of the projects. The first contest, based on the subject, "What I Think of the Newspapers in My Town," highlights the fifth annual National Scholastic Essay Contest. Limited to 1,000 words each, the contest is open to high school students throughout the United States. Deadline for filing is March 1, 1955.

The second contest also open to high school students on the same basis, features the subject, "What School Integration in Missouri Means to My Community." Deadline for this contest is Feb. 1, 1955 .....Prices range from $100 to $50.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE: A recent addition to the NCC faculty is Mrs. Angie K. Corley of Washington, D. C., who has been appointed to the college's home economics department. Mrs. Corley is a temporary replacement of Miss Gladys Cooper who is on leave of absence. The new economics teacher received her B. S. from South Carolina A & M College and M. A. from New York University.

When the Southeastern District Home Demonstration Clubs Federation held its 10th annual meeting here last week, Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt, ininerant home economic teacher at NCC, played a prominent role at the conference. She addressed the group in the subject, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World"....Mrs. Leah Powell of Sampson county is president of the organization.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY: Benjamin F. Kraft, superintendent of building and grounds, will receive an M. S. in education from Columbia University, school officials announced here last week. Kraft is a Southern graduate and has been employed by the school since 1938.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity, Prince Hall Masons and the American Legion.

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE Veterans' Club met recently and elected the following officers for the 1954-55 school year.

James O. Thomas, Jr., president; William N. Weston, vice president; Delores Atterberry, secretary; Willie B. Hooks, assistant secretary; Er-Bruce, parliamentarian; Wilbert Lewis, chaplain; Charles W. Alderman, sergeant-at-arms, and Evans Jemison, reporter...Other news: the college announced the appointment of a recent graduate to its administrative staff. She is Miss Emmelyn Franklyn, appointed clerk in the comptroller's office.

A & T COLLEGE: Four local cadets last week received citations for high academic achievement at members of the Air Force and Army ROTC units. Receiving badges at a ceremonial review were Cadets Felix Barbour, Roanoke, Va.; Edwin H. Cook, Wilson; Wesley C. Clark, Dunn, and Linis L. Stuart, Waynesboro Va.

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE last week received notification that the division of fine arts has been certified by the Ohio State Department of Education and is now authorized to offer the M. A. in education. Notice of approval came from R. M. Eyman, superintendent of public instruction.

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE: "Let's Read" will be the theme of a Book Bazaar to be sponsored by the R. Banks Library of the college Nov. 14. More than 500 books will be on display at the public affair.....

Head Coach W. J. "Billy" Nicks, who lead the Prairie View Panthers to a national football championship last year, was cited at homecoming ceremonies last week for his services athletic director. A $500 United States saving bond was presented to "Billy" as a "token of esteem" by T. R. Solomon, chairman of the Billy Nicks Recognition Committee at half time during the Prairie View and Texas College game. The Panthers then proceeded to hand Texas College a 19-6 defeat.

Handy Foundation opens NYC office

NEW YORK—(ANP)— A new national office for the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. has been opened here at 55 W. 42nd st., it was announced last week.

The national office of the foundation offers service to blind people throughout the nation. There is a local chapter in New York which serves the Bronx-Manhattan area. The foundation plans to establish other chapters where ever needed.

HERBERT HOOVER FOUNDATION

14c 1954

FOUNDATION FORMED FOR HERBERT HOOVER

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1—The Herbert Hoover Foundation, an organization pledged to preserve the birthplace of the former President and to "advance the educational, scientific and public welfare principles for which he stands," was incorporated here Wednesday.

Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and secretary to Mr. Hoover during his Presidency, heads the foundation.

The humble frame cottage in which Mr. Hoover was born eighty years ago is situated in a twenty-acre park at West Branch, a small village ten miles east of Iowa City. The cottage, which still contains many of its original furnishings, has been maintained as a memorial by the Hoover Birthplace Society.

The foundation is an outgrowth of the society, John M. Henry, vice chairman of the new group's executive committee, said. Within a year the foundation plans to take over the development and operation of the birthplace site.

No formal agenda of projects has been drawn up yet for the foundation, but consideration will be given to the establishment of scholarships and teaching chairs at colleges and sponsorship of publications, Mr. Henry added.

Details of these plans will be discussed next month, when the executive committee and trustees meet here.

'To Further His Ideals'

Herbert Hoover Foundation Incorporated at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1 (AP).—Incorporation papers were filed here today for the Herbert Hoover Foundation, Inc., by a group of persons who said they wish to "further the ideals of Herbert Hoover."

Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and secretary to Mr. Hoover during his Presidency, was listed as chairman of the foundation. Other officers and trustees included nationally known newspaper and magazine publishers and industrialists.

Projects to be undertaken will not be decided upon until initial meetings of the executive committee and the annual meeting of the board of trustees have been held, said John M. Henry, director of public affairs for "The Des Moines Register and Tribune." Mr. Henry was listed as vice-chairman of the foundation's executive committee, and William B. Anderson, of West Branch, Iowa, as chairman.

Committee Members

Among those on the executive committee were: John D. Farrington, of Chicago, president of the Rock Island Railroad; Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, of Iowa City, president of the University of Iowa; Fred Maytag 2d, of Newton, Iowa, head of the Maytag washer interests, and De Witt Wallace, of Pleasantville, N. Y., publisher of "Reader's Digest" magazine.

Two of Mr. Hoover's sons, Herbert jr., of Washington, and Allan, of New York, were named as vice-chairman and executive committee member, respectively.

Trustees named in the incorporation papers are:

MRS. GEORGE AKERSON, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
BEN S. ALLEN, Palo Alto.
WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, West Branch, Iowa.
WILBER BRUCKER, Washington.
DR. L. R. CHANDLER, San Francisco.
J. REUBEN CLARK jr., Salt Lake City.
MYERS Y. COOPER, Cincinnati.
GARDNER COWLES, New York.
JAY N. DARLING, Des Moines.
RALPH EVANS, Davenport, Iowa.
JOHN D. FARRINGTON, Chicago.
FRANK L. FETZER, Denver.
GEORGE C. FOERSTNER, Amana, Iowa.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Cleveland.
ROBERT K. GOODWIN, Des Moines.
GEN. LESLIE R. GROVES, Darien, Conn.
HOWARD HALL, Cedar Rapids.
DR. VIRGIL M. HANCHER, Iowa City.
H. J. HEINZ jr., Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. HENRY, Des Moines.
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, Boston.
JOHN B. HOLLISTER, Cincinnati.
HERBERT HOOVER jr., Washington.
ALLAN HOOVER, New York.
CHARLES F. HORNER, Kansas City.
ROY HOWARD, New York.
PATRICK J. HURLEY, Santa Fe N. M.
COMDR. E. L. JAHNCKE, New Orleans.
JESSE JONES, Houston, Tex.
H. V. KALTENBORN, New York.
CLARENCE B. KELLAND, Port Washington, N. Y.
DR. JULIUS KLEIN, Washington.
HERMAN M. LANGWORTHY, Kansas City.
HANFORD MacNIDER, Mason City Iowa.
FRANK MASON, New York.
A. C. MATTEI, San Francisco.
FRED MAYTAG 2D, Newton, Iowa.
M. M. MEYERS, Omaha.
LESLIE MILLER, Cheyenne, Wyo.
RAYMOND MOLEY, New York.
FELIX MORLEY, Washington.
MAURICE PATE, New York.
EDGAR M. QUEENY, St. Louis.
L. C. RUMMELS, West Branch, Iowa.
ARCH W. SHAW, Winnetka, Ill.
JOE W. SMITH, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
GEORGE SOKOLSKY, New York.
HARRISON SPANGLER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
VINCENT STARZINGER, Des Moines.
DR. J. E. WALLACE STERLING, Palo Alto.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS, Washington.
R. DOUGLAS STUART, Ottawa.
W. H. VANDER PLOEGH, Battle Creek.
DE WITT WALLACE, Pleasantville, N. Y.
GEN. A. C. WEDEMEYER, New York.

Fine example—Among the Jefferson County industries that underwrites college educations for promising youth is the Birmingham Slag Co.'s Ireland Foundation, Inc. This year's winner of four-year scholarships to the colleges of their choice are (left to right) Leon Minor, Oak Grove; Terry Pierce, Ramsay; Bobby George, Ensley, and Joe L. Ezell, Hooper City.

Training programs—

Industry and education walk together toward great future

Alabama industry and education are walking hand in hand toward a greater future for this sovereign state, truly "The Heart of Dixie."

This industry-education love affair is fostered by mutual need, cooperation and faith in the future.

The story is woven by industrial minds alert to their dependence on the continuing supply of trained young men and women, and by youth with an ambitious eye to the promise of tomorrow in its home state.

And the ultimate aim of both is the same: Bigger and better industry for bigger and better schools, training programs and jobs. They are interlocked.

A great number of representatives of industry are currently studying Alabama as a possible site for new or additional plants. Quite a few of them have contacted the Trade and Industrial Education Service to see what assistance industry will get here in training people for jobs in these new plants and factories.

HERE ARE SOME of the ways the education service helps further industry and education in Alabama:

1. The employing firm may select the people who are to be employed and put them on "trainee's wages" during an intensive training period. Facilities owned by the schools may be used if available. Trade and Industrial Education funds may also be used to train qualified instructors.

2. Special classes can be arranged for people already employed by industry for their further training and increased value to their employer.

3. Other special classes can be set up to raise the general educational level of employes, in high school subjects.

4. Further training of foremen and supervisors.

5. Recruiting and training replacements, a long range plan for industry that needs a steady supply of new workers.

This statewide program, directed by J. F. Ingram of Montgomery, is just one way Alabama extends a glad hand of welcome to new industry, which in turn will help boost Alabama schools to a proud place among the nation's schools.

One way is through scholarships which enable deserving high school graduates to go to college and prepare themselves for careers in industry.

The Birmingham Slag Co. is a good example. It's Ireland Foundation Inc., each year sends four Jefferson County youths to college for further training.

The young man selected — white and Negro — are selected on their scholastic records, character and personality, and financial need.

The scholarships are maintained at the school of the student's choice so long as he maintains his scholastic record. He is under no obligation to the Foundation whatever, its trustees stress, other than to keep his record on the level of achievement for which he was selected.

These are but two examples of the continuing friendship, and interdependence, of Alabama education and industry.

Joe Louis Ezell Wins Ireland Foundation Scholarship Ward

Joe Louis Ezell, senior at Hooper City High School, Sayreton, has been awarded an Ireland Foundation Scholarship by the Ireland Foundation, Inc.

He plans to enter Talladega College next year where he will major in mathematics and minor in secondary education. He is the son of Mrs. Lessie Ezell and the late L. W. Ezell of Tarrant City.

Mr. Ezell is president of the Rhythm Club, treasurer of the student council, secretary of the Boys Glee Club, member of the National Honor Society and of the choir at Hooper City High School.

Meantime he is vice president of the Junior Choir and is a Sunday School teacher at the Mount Herman A. M. E. Zion Church.

JOE LOUIS EZELL

$6,500 in prizes to 6 Tuskeegeans

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Six members of the 1954 graduating class at Tuskegee Institute here won James Foundation scholarships for graduate studies at Tuskegee and other universities. The students and their scholarship allocations are:

Euphestine Clark, Tuskegee Institute, $1,400 for study at the University of Chicago; Rosa Lara Crumes, Tampa, Fla., $900 for study at the University of Michigan; Willie B. Dillard, Greenwood, Miss., $500 for study at Tuskegee Institute;

Carrie B. Hayes, Tampa, Fla., $1,400 for study at the University of Illinois and Gwendolyn F. Martinez, Shreveport, La., $1,400 and Carole Toye Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, $900 for study at schools to be determined later.

The James Foundation provides a sizeable portion of the institute's fund for fellowships

Church & School

14 c

The James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation of North Carolina college at Durham, will benefit from proceeds of the opera presentation of "The Medium," authored by Charles Monetti and which will be staged in Duke Auditorium on the campus, Monday, May 10. The cast will include local musicians and students and teachers at the college. Mrs. Neil Hunter, music librarian at the school and a teacher, will be presented in the title role. Defender p. 7

From the headquarters of the American Bible Society in Richmond, Va., announcement was made that the National Baptist Trainipg Union and Sunday School Congress will sponsor a Nation-wide Bible reading period, May 2-9. Both the BTU and the Congress urged all churches schools and related institutions to take part in this spiritual venture. Dr. W. H. Jernagin is president of the BTU. Champ Sec.

In Daytona Beach, Fla., it was announced that the white Baptist Women's Missionary Union has passed a resolution to invite Negro boys to attend its Baptist Boys' meeting in Tampa in October. Armand Ball of Jacksonville, secretary of the WMU Boys' division said the delegates will eat, sleep, work and play together at the two-day interracial meeting.

Mrs. Clishie Pettigrew Howell, English teacher at Booker T. Washington High school, Atlanta, Ga., is one of the 18 outstanding high school teachers who recently received John Hay Whitney awards for study in the Humanities at Columbia and Yale universities. The awards are for the academic year 1954-55. Sat. 5-1-54

Dr. William A. Banner, associate professor of Christian history at Howard University's School of Religion, will return to Yale, his alma mater, during the 1954-55 school year as a visiting professor of Christian ethics in the Yale University Divinity school.

Shepard Foundation In Founder's Day Meeting

Waived, 16 attended

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DURHAM, N. C. — The annual membership meeting of the James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation will be held in the Music Assembly of North Carolina College's Administration Building at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, November 3.

The meeting will be part of a day-long celebration in honor of the late Dr .James E. Shepard, founder and first president of the North Carolina College at Durham.

Dr. J. MO Hubbard, Sr., secretary of the Board of Trustees of N. C. College, is president of the Foundation and will preside at the meeting.

Other officers are H. M. Michaux, vice-president; Mrs. V. G. Davis, secretary; Asa T. Spaulding, treasurer; and James T. Taylor executive secretary.

The Foundation has set up scholarships and proposes to erect a statue in Dr. Shepard's honor. Contributors of $5 or more to the Foundations' funds are eligible to attend the general membership meeting.

18 Teachers Receive John Hay Whitney Study Awards

NEW YORK — Eighteen outstanding American High School teachers have been selected by the John Hay Whitney Foundation as recipients of awards for study in the Humanities at Columbia and Yale Universities. The awards are for the academic year of 1954-1955. They give the recipients an opportunity to study under great teachers and to explore fields of knowledge which their present duties and the formal requirements of usual academic courses of study towards a degree have prevented them from doing.

The teachers selected for the program, which is in its third year, are evenly divided between men and women and are drawn from the teaching fields of English, Social Studies, Latin, French, Science, Music, and Art. The program brings together men and women from Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Washington and Maine and enables the teachers to share each others ideas and experiences and to obtain working familiarity with new subject matters.

Nine John Hay Fellows will study at Columbia University, New York City, and nine at Yale University, New Heaven, Conn. Each Fellow will follow a schedule of courses best suited to his or her needs and interests.

Each John Hay Fellow receives individual stipends covering the recipient's school salary for the year 1954-1955 in addition to full tuition costs and transportation expenses for the teacher and the teacher's dependents.

Forty former John Hay Fellows have already returned to their teaching posts in the two years that the program has been in operation. These Fellows have come from school systems in selected states located in the North West, Middle West, South and North East regions.

In announcing its selections, the Foundation pointed out that it has sought teachers who are both eager to learn and eager to teach and who have shown a marked inclination to devote their careers to the special needs of secondary school instruction. A minimum of five years actual classroom experience at the Senior High School level is required of each candidate. The age limits are 30 to 45. The teachers selected will not take professional or methodological courses, nor will courses be taken for credit toward a degree. The teacher's own classroom specialty will not make up the major share of his work study. All Fellows, upon completion of the year, will return to their home schools and to their normal teaching programs.

From the year's experience it is hoped that each Fellow will derive a broader vision of knowledge as a whole, an increased awareness of the interelation of subject matters, and a refreshed conviction of the general human values which originally led him to direct his life's work toward the guidance of youth. His future role has been described by Professor Harry J. Carman, chairman of the Humanities Committee o fthe oFundation, as one of "quiet thoughtful leadership" within his own community. Other members of the Committee are William C. De Vane of Yale College, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Russell Lynes of Harper's Magazine, Thomas C. Mendenhall of Yale University, Marjorie Hope Nicolson of Columbia University, Ordway Tead of the Board of Education of New York City, and Cyril W. Woolcock of Hunter College High School.

The followships are named in honor of John Hay, Secretary of State under President William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Secretary Hay was the maternal grandfather of Mr. John Hay Whitney, president of the Foundation.

The John Hay Fellows to attend each university are listed below, together with their teaching subject and home schools:

COLUMBIA

Brown, James Harlan, science, French, A. G. Parrish High School, Selma, Ala.; Corbin, Miss Lucia Gray, art, Roosevelt High School, Atlanta Georgia; Davidson, Miss Carolyn, English, Center High School, Troup County, Gabbettville, Georgia; Dolmetsch, Carl Richard, Jr. English, Oak Park & River Forest High School, Oak Park, Ill.; Howell, Mrs. Nishie Pettigrew, English, Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Georgia; Hunt, Hubert Charles, science, Bellingham High School, Bellingham, Washington; Klobucher, Miss Marion, English, Ellensburg High School, Ellensburg, Washington; McAuliffe, Miss Ruth Gregory, history, Latin, Academy of Richmond County, Augusta, Georgia; Rumble, Douglas, Jr, music, Henry Grady High School, Atlanta, Georgia.

YALE

Bolam, George Eugene, English, Hartford City High School, Hartford City, Indiana; Bruner, Miss Mary Alice, American history, Shields High School, Seymour, Indiana. Bush, Miss Sara M., English Centralia Township High School, Centralia, Illinois; Cox, Robert Thurston, Language Arts, Social Science, R. A. Long High School, Longview, Washington; Davis, Jerome Leonard, English, Central High School. Fort Wayne, Indiana; Dryden, Miss Wilma June, English, dramatics, Urbana High School, Urbana, Ill.; Gioannini, Miss Annette English, Latin, Gloom Township High School Chicago Heights, Ill.; Greaves, Frederick John, biology, Roosevelt High School, Seattle, Washington; Rutledge, William Kelly, music, Houlton High School, Houlton, Maine.

Three Teachers Win Awards

Three Atlanta teachers are among 18 teachers from American high schools to win awards from the John Hay Whitney Foundation for study in the humanities at Columbia and Yale Universities.

They are Mrs. Nishie Pettigrew Howell, teacher of sophomore and junior English classes at Booker T. Washington School; Miss Lucia Gray Corbin, art teacher at Roosevelt High, and Douglas Rumble Jr., teacher of music appreciation and choral work at Henry Grady High.

These three teachers from the Atlanta Public School System plan to spend the academic year of 1954-55 as fellows at Columbia University, New York.

Win Opportunity Fellowships

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Some 17 Negroes were among 48 persons winning Opportunity fellowships for the 1954-'55 school year it was announced this week by the John Hay Whitney foundation, donors of the awards.

This raised the total to 103 Negroes among 243 winners during the five years of the foundation's existence. The foundation is a kind of successor to the famed Rosenwald fund of some years ago.

Winners of the 1954-'55 awards were:

Miss Yvonne Patricia Carter, Philadelphia, to continue study at Harvard university law school; James Ellis Christopher, Jersey City, N. J., to continue work toward a master's in geology at Ohio State university;

Joseph H. French, Columbus, Ohio, student at the College of Medicine, Ohio State university, to begin internship at Philadelphia General hospital; Gilbert Harris, Jr., Garden City Park, Long Island, N. Y., recently discharged from the armed forces, to continue art studies at Art Students League of New York and study and paint in Mexico;

Mrs. Dorothy Esther Hoover, Hope, Ark., graduate student, University of Arkansas, to complete work for doctorate in math at University of Michigan; Miss Rhea Jackson, New York, to continue study of voice in Europe;

James Atwood Jones, Boston, graduate student, Columbia university, for work toward doctorate in social psychology, Harvard university; Mrs. Mary Ruth Lowe, New York, Brooklyn law school student, to work toward master of law degree, Harvard university;

Thomas Orestes Meeks, Jr., radiological physicist, to start doctorate research program in physics at Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn; George Bodine Oliver, Chicago, continue study toward doctorate in literature, Pennsylvania State university;

Gregory Frame Simms, Newton, Kas., work toward master's in voice at Conservatory of Paris, France; David Leandor Stratmon, Southport, N. C., completion of dissertation in Liberia for doctorate in political science from University of Michigan;

Ubert C. Vincent, New York, graduate study for doctorate in clinical psychology at Columbia university; Miss Mary Elizabeth Williamson, Washington, D. C., Mount Holyoke college student, master's in literature at Columbia;

Mrs. Marie Villa Wood, New York, Howard university history instructor, complete dissertation in Haiti for doctorate in history from the American university; James Edward Jones, Little Rock, Ark., continue law study at University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Claudius Shropshire, continue second year's residency in surgery at Wadsworth General hospital, Los Angeles.

Robert C. Weaver, director of the fellowship program, praised the work of such past winners as Mattiwilda Dobbs and Samuel Cullers as examples of how these awards "discover persons of exceptional promise, accelerate their development and afford a democratic society the chance to utilize more fully their talents."

Distinguished scholars to Negro schools

NEW YORK — Professors under the Whitney Visiting Professors Program for 1954-55 of the John Hay Whitney Foundation have been appointed to Bennett college, at Greensboro, N. C. and Morehouse college at Atlanta, Ga.

The program is designed to make use of the talents of distinguished professors who are about to retire. Under it, the teachers spend a full academic year at independent, liberal arts colleges which could not otherwise afford to hire them.

Dr. Manmatha Nath Chatterjee, appointed to Bennett, was professor of social science and philosophy at Antioch college. Morehouse appointee Wilbert Snow was professor of English Literature at Weslevan university.

Fourth John Hay Whitney Program Is Announced

Wired p. 3 Atlanta, Ga. 11/6

NEW YORK — The John Hay Whitney Foundation announced today that nominations for the 1955-56 John Hay Fellows Program will be welcomed on behalf of qualified teachers in the public high schools in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington. A total of twenty fellowships will be awarded to teachers from the public high schools of these nine states for studies in the field of the humanities. The awards provided by the Foundation will include full salary, tuition and transportation. Men and women selected for these awards will participate in special programs which each Fellow will develop in cooperation with the faculties of Columbia and Yale University. Fellows will audit lectures or participate in selected courses, but it is not the intention of the program that work be taken for credit toward academic degrees.

Teachers of all subjects who meet the following eligibility requirements may be nominated. The candidates must: (1) Be teaching currently in one of the designated states; (2) Be between the ages of 30 and 45 at the time application is made; (3) Have at least five years of high school teaching experience, the most recent two of which shall have been in the present employing school system; (4) Be permanent instructors who spend at least half of their assigned school time in actual classroom teaching; (5) Have demonstrated the personal and professional qualifications which will enable them to profit by the year of study, and to stimulate their colleagues and students upon their return.

While such fields as languages, literature, social studies and the fine arts are most commonly associated with the humanities, nominations will be welcomed for all eligible teachers of other subjects who have shown their broad interest in the humanistic tradition.

As in the past three years during which the program has been in operation, each teacher accepted for study as a John Hay Fellow must be granted a year's leave by his employing school system and must agree to return to it following his university work for at least one year. All applicants are nominated by the local superintendent of schools or other official who is in a position to help plan a proposed program of graduate studies and to utilize the Fellows' new experience upon their return to high school teaching.

In announcing the program, Harry J. Carman, Chairman of the Division of the Humanities, said: "The current discussions concerning our public schools emphasize the importance of finding and encouraging gifted and well-trained teachers. The Foundation is again able to assist twenty outstanding public high school teachers so that they may spend a year studying the humanities. It is our hope that they will return to their classrooms refreshed intellectually and spiritually and be a source of inspiration to both their students and their colleagues."

The second twenty John Hay Fellows are returning this fall to their teaching posts; the third group of eighteen Fellows will be in residence at the two universities this fall. These groups represent the fields of Art, English, Dramatics, History and Social Science, Latin, Music, French, and Science. The Fellows have come from school systems in selected states located in the Northwest. Middle West, South and Middle Atlantic regions. Because of the measure of the promise which has been revealed in these regions, the nine states for the fourth year program have been selected from among those regions which have participated previously.

Inquiries from teachers and administrators should be directed to the Division of the Humanities, John Hay Whitney Foundation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York. The deadline for receipt of completed nominations is December 15, 1954.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Some Facts About the Major Foundations Attacked in a House Committee Report

By BENJAMIN FINE

The major educational foundations came under attack last week on charges that they are financing "ideas and practices incompatible with the fundamental concepts of our Constitution." Spokesmen for the foundations promptly denied the accusations.

The charges were made in a staff report to the Special House Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations. The report said that grants by foundations had been used for directing education "toward an international viewpoint and disregarding the traditions to which it had been dedicated," and for changing school curricula "to the point where they sometimes denied the principles underlying the American way of life."

The report, based on a six-month study by the staff of the House committee, was sharply criticized. Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio and a member of the committee, said he felt it was based on conclusions reached, at least tentatively, before the formal research even began.

Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, said his group is looking forward to the opportunity to present its views at public hearings of the House committee which got under way in Washington last week and will continue on Tuesday.

"The foundation," he said, "fully acknowledges its public responsibility arising from its charter, the wishes of its founder, and the privileges it enjoys under certain Federal and state tax legislation. At the same time, it regards as fundamental the application of private initiative to the philanthropic field and the public policies which allow maximum freedom for citizens who work at public tasks on a voluntary nonpolitical and nongovernmental basis."

Another Expression

Clarence Faust, president of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, expressed astonishment that American education was charged with being unified and centrally controlled.

"One of the most striking characteristics of American education from its beginnings, and one which has been a source of its vitality and of the hopes of improving it;" he said, "has been the wide diversity of theories and practices it exhibits and the constant controversies concerning the purposes and methods of education in which educators and laymen interested in improving it engage.

"All this," he added, "is in the best tradition of American democracy."

The House committee is the second to study the foundations. Two years ago, a group headed by Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat of Georgia, gave them a clean bill of health.

What are the foundations now under attack, and what do they seek to do?

Here are some facts and figures relating to the largest and most influential of the educational foundations.

FORD FOUNDATION

The Ford Foundation is by all odds the largest as well as most recently formed of the major educational foundations. Its current assets are $518,865,000. During 1952 grants of $37,865,000 were made to scores of educational groups and institutions. The purpose of the Ford Foundation is listed as: Advancement of human welfare, world peace, and the strengthening of freedom and democracy.

The two major divisions of the foundation are the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the Fund for Adult Education. The former has assets of $55,000,000, including $25,000,000 recently received for disbursement over the next five years. Since the fund was founded in 1951 it has spent $22,000,000. Its purpose is to give grants to schools and colleges for experimental and pilot projects, management surveys and improvement of teaching technique.

The Fund for Adult Education has assets of $8,800,000. Last year the fund spent $3,000,000. The major objectives are to develop adult liberal education, improve methods and opportunities and to provide guidance in international affairs, economics, politics and the humanities for those whose formal education has ended.

CARNEGIE GROUP

For many years the name of Carnegie has meant a great deal in the field of education. Through Carnegie grants many school and college projects have developed. There are three major divisions:

Carnegie Corporation (founded in 1911). Its assets are $178,861,599, and it has an annual income of about $6,000,000. The purpose of the corporation is listed as: Advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding to the people of the United States, Great Britain, the dominians and colonies. Research and teaching programs in higher education, improvement of curriculum, and studies in the social sciences and in foreign fields are also included.

Carnegie Endowment. It has assets today of $16,336,414, and spends $523,000 annually. The purpose of the endowment is to promote international understanding, study national problems and attitudes, teach international relations and sponsor round-the-world tours for scholars and especially those interested in the United Nations and its development.

Carnegie Foundation. It has assets of $13,500,000 and an annual income of $500,000. It has spent $62,763,560 since it was established in 1905. The foundation is principally devoted to providing retirement pensions for college and university professors. It also provides grants for educational programs which it deems significant or which might have beneficial results in strengthening school programs.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Established in 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation, along with the Carnegie group, has since dominated the field of educational endowment. The Rockefeller Foundation has current assets of $350,000,000. During the last forty years the foundation has spent $505,580,678. Its major purpose is to promote the well-being of mankind.

This foundation does not engage in research itself. Through grants to universities, research institutions and other agencies it has aided hundreds of research projects in many areas of education and science.

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., is a comparative newcomer in the field. Its assets are $46,000,000, from which annual grants of $3,000,000 are made. Many of its grants are for health and nursing. It receives and administers funds for the promotion of health, education and welfare of mankind, with particular emphasis on children's welfare.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION

The John Hay Whitney Foundation does not list current assets as such, but it receives what money it needs for current projects from its founder, John Hay Whitney. In the last four years of operation it has given $800,000 in grants, which included $585,000 in fellowships. The objectives of the foundation are to promote the development of knowledge by grants to minority groups. It provides funds for high school teachers to continue their own studies, and offers opportunities in the educational field for retired professors.

* * *

Educators almost unanimously say that the impact of the foundations has been beneficial, and that their work has been of great value to American traditions and objectives. Critics hold that some of the foundations have aided projects that are un-American. That is the issue now under study by the House committee.

Grant of $80,000 given students

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CHICAGO — Dr. Franklin C. McLean, secretary and treasurer of National Medical Fellowships Inc., announced this week that grants totaling $80,000 were awarded to 51 colored physicians and students of medicine and related fields for the year 1954-55.

In addition $14,000 was made available for loans.

National Medical Fellowships Inc. was incorporated in 1946 as a non-profit organization to improve medical practice through the advancement of education and research.

At the present time the organization limits its activities to the field of colored students or practioners in medicine. Offices are located at 951 E. 58th St. Inquiries by qualified applicants are welcome.

Recipients Listed

The following is a list of this year's recipients of awards from National Medical Fellowships:

Dr. John W. V. Cordice Jr., New York City; Dr. Wallace T. Dooley, Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Harold E. Farmer, Wayne, Pa.; Dr. John E. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Charles H. Hunter, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Wendell M. Lucas, 450 Park Road, N.W., Washington;

Dr. Marcus W. Moore Sr., 2511 Harlem Ave., Baltimore; Dr. Frank A. Perry, New York City; Dr. Frederic R. Randall, New York City; Dr. Roy E. Boggs, Chicago; Dr. Cyril L. Crocker, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington; Dr. Frederick D. Drew, 134 Seaton Place, N.W., Washington;

Dr. Harold A. Garnes, E. Elmhurst, N.Y.; Dr. James L. Gilbreath, Eloise, Mich.; Dr. Howard O. Gray, Eloise, Mich.; Dr. John B. Harris, Chicago; Dr. William H. Hayling, New York City; Dr. Laurel E. Keith, Boston;

Dr. Muriel Kowlessar, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. LaSalle D. Leffall Jr., Washington; Dr. Ernest W. Lowe, Roxbury, Mass.; Dr. James H. Robinson, 1258 N. 54th St., Philadelphia; Dr. George Shepard Jr., Washington; Dr. Warren J. Strudwick, 212 W St., N.W., Washington;

Dr. Vertie R. Thompson, Howard University, Washington; Dr. Richard H. Timpton, Chicago; Dr. James B. Williams, Omaha, Nebr.; Dr. Kenneth W. Anderson Jr., Chicago; and Dr. Frank Mitchell Jr., Chicago.

Student Grants

Scholarships for undergraduate medical students were awarded to:

Tazewell Banks, 1748 Swann St., N.W., Washington; Miss Gloria E. Cochrane, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Charles S. Davis, Harvey, Ill.; Rodney W. England, Springfield, Ill.; Robert E. Garrison, Columbus, Ohio; Edsel K. Hudson, Chicago; Alfred B. Jefferson, Portsmouth, Ohio; William N. London, Chicago; J. Spencer Munroe, Toronto, Canada;

Robert F. Murray Jr., Newburgh, N.Y.; Charles B. Payne Jr., 23 Saunders Ave., Philadelphia; Philander Ricks Jr., Waukegan, Ill.; Vernon L. Walton, Joliet, Ill.;

The following persons received predoctoral fellowships in the sciences basic to medicine:

Jewell E. Berry, Versailles, Mo.; Paul L. Brown, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Gertrude L. Cain, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; Lewis A. Gist Jr., 10 E. 32nd St., Richmond, Va.; John W. Johnson, Wichita, Kan.; Virgil E. Matthews, Chicago; Lee B. Stephens, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred R. West, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; and Raymond Wilkins, Chicago.

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NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, INC.

Scholarship fund gives $35,115 to 103 students

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Sat 1-24-54

NEW YORK (ANP)—The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc., an educational group dedicated to increasing educational opportunities of students at interracial colleges, last week made a big stride in that direction when it awarded scholarships, totaling $35,115 to 103 students in 24 states and the District of Columbia.

The awards ranged from $100 to $400 and cover the 1954-55 academic year.

Initiated in 1949, the fund's program, while geared to the interracial advancement of students, also aids them in bridging the gap between some $48,200 in scholarships and the students' total financial needs.

However, the most timely of the four classes of awards given by the fund, according to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the agency's board of trustees, is the two-way integration program, supported by grants from the Old Dominion fundation.

This aids 25 colored and white students attending formerly "all-white" or "all-colored" colleges and universities, largely in the south.

Awards More Significant

"The two - way integration awards are made more significant this year in the light of the Supreme Court's recent decision outlawing segregation in education," Dr. Weaver remarked.

In the past six years, the fund has aided approximately 3,000 students to gain admission to interracial colleges, and spent a total of $750,000 in scholarship grants. The fund maintains its national headquarters here.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

The community is fortunate in having received from the Olin Foundation a grant of $600,000 for the construction and equipment of a new vocational high school for Negroes. In making the announcement last week, the Board of Education said the new school will be located on the campus of the present WESTERN HIGH School in Ensley. The new facility, it is said will afford Negro youth training in several fields not now available.

This philanthropic foundation, established by the late Illinois industrialist, F.W. OLIN, devotes itself tothe aid of education through t e provision of funds for the construction of educational facilities.

A recent study published by the National Planning Association Committee of the South on the subject of Negro employment in the Birmingham metropolitan area emphasized that on the whole, improved education seems to offer the greatest hope for expanding the Negro employment p[illegible]prtunities. The F.W. OLIN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL should makea substantial contribution to bettering the economic status of the Negro in our community.

Birmingham is deeply grateful to the OLIN FOUNDATION for this fine gift.

NEWS
Birmingham,Ala.
P.14 Tues. 5-11-54

Phelp-Stokes Fund honors Tobias, Patterson at dinner

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Phelps-Stokes Fund last week honored at a dinner here the outgoing director of the fund, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and the incoming director, Dr. F. D. Patterson, at the Savoy-Plaza

Speakers included: Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes, fund president emeritus and formerly secretary of Yale University and canon of Washington Cathedral and John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, whose interest in the General Education Board, in education and in African advancement, have been related to Phelps-Stokes.

Dr. Anson Stokes, president of the fund, reviewed some 40 years of work of the fund, described progress made among colored people during his 50 years of race relations and in African development.

Tribute To Career

The speaker paid tribute to Dr. Tobias for his career, first in education, then his 20 years as an executive in national Y.W.C.A. work, and as a statesman in interracial and international affairs.

In his response, Dr. Tobias said the influence of the fund could be described as not a rich fund, but which often is supplemented by other funds to do work in its field.

He further said that while effective philanthrophy required the joining of the personal interest of many people in the objective of human relations as an ultimate goal to be de-

...erson reports ...hite House

...GTON (ANNPA) — Dr. ... D. Patterson, director ... Phelps-Stokes Fund, ... President Eisen... today that a delegation ... Negro educators be sent ... inauguration of Tuskegee ... called at the White ... report to Mr. Eisenhower on his recent mission to Nigeria for the International Bank on Reconstruction and his visit to the Gold Coast and Liberia.

Dr. Patterson spent three months in Nigeria with the International Bank, which had an economic and social survey made of Nigerian resources His field was education.

At the request of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, he said, he also visited the Gold Coast and Liberia.

Talked With Nkrumah

Dr. Patterson said he had talked with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Nigeria, on the use of personnel. He said Nigeria is very much in need of people.

A delegation of colored Americans sent to West Africa, Dr. Patterson, said "would be a very fine gesture and would also do a lot for the United States.

"I do not think Liberia is moving ahead educationally as rapidly as they ought to," Dr. Patterson said. "I am not in position to say that it is not as rapidly as they can move under the circumstances.

"I was a little bit distressed to say that the one agricultural and technical school they have has been pretty much isolated from the economic and social developments in Liberia."

Final Rites For Ex-Phelps-Stokes Official

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Funeral services for Lee A. Roy, former executive secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, were held here last week at the Thomas C. Bible funeral home.

Roy died in Florida at the age of 64. Some time ago he suffered a heart attack which forced him to take a rest.

After nearly 30 years of service with the fund, Roy resigned as executive secretary on July 1, 1948. Throughout that period, he maintained a deep interest in Liberian affairs and in particular the educational development of the country.

Beside his work with the fund, Roy also served as assistant secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial institute at Kakata, Liberia.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, former director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, upon learning of the death of Roy, wrote:

"Roy was a distinguished personality without claiming the headlines; rather he preferred not to appear too much in the limelight, contenting himself with doing a full day's work in the interest of humanity and for the good of human relationships.

"His long term of service with the fund is an inspiring chapter of that organization. His interest in Liberia and the development of the Booker Washington institute in the trying days of that institution will ever remain a treasured memory with all who were associated with it on this side and the other side of the water."

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Estelle King Roy, and three daughters, Mrs. Richard Biggs, Carol Roy and Mrs. James Shaw.

Phelps-Stokes Fund elects two trustees

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Phelps-Stokes Fund recently announced the election of two new members to its board of trustees.

Elected were Lansdell K. Christie, president of the Christie Scott Co., as well as the Liberia Mining Co., and Chauncey L. Waddell, securities analyst and a former member of the Board of Higher Education in New York, a trustee of the United College Fund and Atlanta University and Morehouse College.

14c 1954

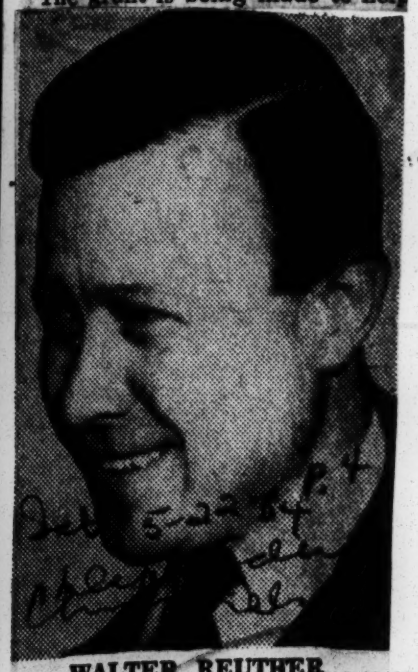
CIO $75,000 Given NAACP

NEW YORK — The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation has made a grant of $75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Formal presentation of the award was made May 12, at the International Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, accepted.

The Foundation was established to commemorate the life and work of the late president of the CIO who was also a member of the board of directors of the NAACP.

The grant is being made to help



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the NAACP develop a climate of opinion receptive to the eradication of segregation. The $75,000 will be set aside in a separate fund by set aside in a separate fund by the NAACP for financing such projects as films, literature and community action programs to improve race relations.

In addition an annual Philip Murray Award will be established as a companion to the Spingarn Medal. The new award will be presented to an American for outstanding contributions to interracial justice.

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Murray Fund

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

(From her syndicated "My Day" column.)

I WAS VERY HAPPY to attend the other day, as a member of the Philip Murray Foundation Board, a luncheon at which the National Council of Churches received a substantial check. This foundation has recognized the fact that Philip Murray was a deeply religious man and it has generously aided Catholic, Jewish and Protestant charities.

Philip Murray was a loyal supporter of his own church, but he was also a man of broad vision and many sympathies. Those who spoke at the luncheon emphasized that he was a statesman as well as a labor leader.

I know that the trust and confidence and mutual respect which grew up between my husband and Philip Murray was due to the fact that my husband felt that Mr. Murray understood the problems of government, and always considered the welfare of the people and the country as a whole as well as the welfare of the workers whom he represented.

This meant that Philip Murray had to have the trust and confidence of the men with whom he worked and who elected him to office. *He kept this all his life, and it is good to have him followed in office by a man like Walter Reuther who has integrity, understanding and ability.*

One of our metropolitan newspapers has just praised Mr. Reuther for having moved so quickly to crack down on officials who have misused the welfare funds of certain CIO unions.

Human nature is weak and apparently these men have fallen before temptation, but this discovery of misuse of funds may be of real value since it should cause a closer scrutiny by the unions themselves of how funds are invested and controlled, and how their own leaders conform to the ideals of service which are inherent in any leadership.

John W. Vandercook Says:

Howard, NAACP All Got Share Of Murray Foundation

During recent broadcasts, John W. Vandercook has covered a number of important news events in his program which is sponsored by the CIO. Here are some highlights from his nightly ABC radio programs heard in St. Louis over KXOX, 7:15 p.m.):

ON MONDAY NEXT, Harvard University will formally accept what is modestly called a "contribution" of $35,000. That contribution comes to Harvard from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation and brings close to its conclusion an almost unique page in the long, astonishing story of American philanthrophy.

Philip Murray, the vastly respected president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, died in 1952. Within a very short time, nearly one million dollars had been contributed as a mark of genuine affection, as well as admiration, for the dead labor leader.

With little fanfare, that million dollars has now been given away.

The beneficiaries of what might almost be called Philip Murray's posthumous generosity —for his associates have tried to do with that money what they have felt Murray would have wished them to do—express, I think, a kind of balance, a degree of easy, almost instinctive tolerance, a sense of the community of human purpose, that one would be unlikely to find in any country but our own.

Philip Murray was a Roman Catholic. One grant from his Memorial Foundation went to establish a labor center—called a "cultural and educational rallying point"—in a desert town in Israel.

Two hundred thousand dollars was given to the Protestant National Council of Churches. A diagnostic clinic has been established at new Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C. Seventy-five thousand dollars has been contributed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Howard University in Washington and Roosevelt University in Chicago have received grants to establish chairs—professorships—in the social sciences and in international studies.

A CATHOLIC FOUNDLING home in Pittsburgh is the richer to the extent of $150,000. And, omitting many smaller gifts—a reading room has been set up at the headquarters of the American Association for the United Nations in New York City.

That, substantially, is the whole story. The affection of many men for one man has been quietly translated into quiet good for all sorts and conditions of men, not with studied regard but with complete disregard for their religion, their politics, or the color of their skins.

The Philip Murray Foundation, having done its work and given away its million dollars, winds up its business. Another singularly American gesture has been made —one touched with a peculiar grace.

There is no harm in congratulating ourselves, once in awhile—lest we forget that there are a good many clear eyes, kind hands and level heads among us.

WHEN GEN. EISENHOWER first became President Eisenhower, anyone could see with half an eye that the new Chief Executive found his meetings with the White House correspondents an ordeal far more alarming than a beach-head landing under enemy fire.

For a year or more, the atmosphere at those conferences was certainly less than happy. Seasoned Washington reporters learned, to their dismay, that when they tossed their questions at the President, much of the time Mr. Eisenhower simply didn't know what they were talking about.

Worse, for the personal standing of the President with 200-or-so men and women who report on him to the country and to the world—Mr. Eisenhower sometimes let himself voice a half-answer or an only partial truth, which then promptly collapsed under the withering fire of further questions.

A degree of hostility grew up between the reporters and the President which—frankly — was sometimes painful to watch. Then gradually, there was a change, a change that is now complete.

FIRST OF ALL, the White House correspondents learned to phrase their questions more descriptively—to make, some times, little speeches of their own so that if that particular topic in the news was unfamiliar to Mr. Eisenhower (it is admitted the President isn't much of a reader), the question itself would help fill him in as to what it was all about.

The ex-general became more relaxed. Nowadays, though it certainly would not be accurate to say that Dwight Eisenhower relishes the mental duelling, the swift give-and-take of a press conference as did Harry Truman

and Franklin Roosevelt—he at least is no longer anything like so ill at ease.

With a kind of anxious good nature, President Eisenhower will now have a stab at trying to think of something to say about almost anything. It's a news conference style, on the part of the star performer, which tends to produce many fragments of news, rather than any one big story.

Open to Journalists

Reid Foundation Offering Foreign Study Grants in '55

Fellowships carrying grants of $5,000 each were again offered American newspaper men and women for study abroad during 1955 by the Reid Foundation at the annual meeting of the board in New York.

Applicants are required to have completed five years of experience on daily newspapers or press associations in the United States and must regard journalism as a continuing career. They must be sponsored by the leading executives of both editorial and business departments of the employing newspapers. Also required is a summary of their journalistic and educational background and a clear statement outlining their reasons for wanting to study a given nation or area. Choice of work in Europe, South and Central America, the Far East, Near East or Africa is offered. Applications will be received until Oct. 1.

Six Now Studying Abroad

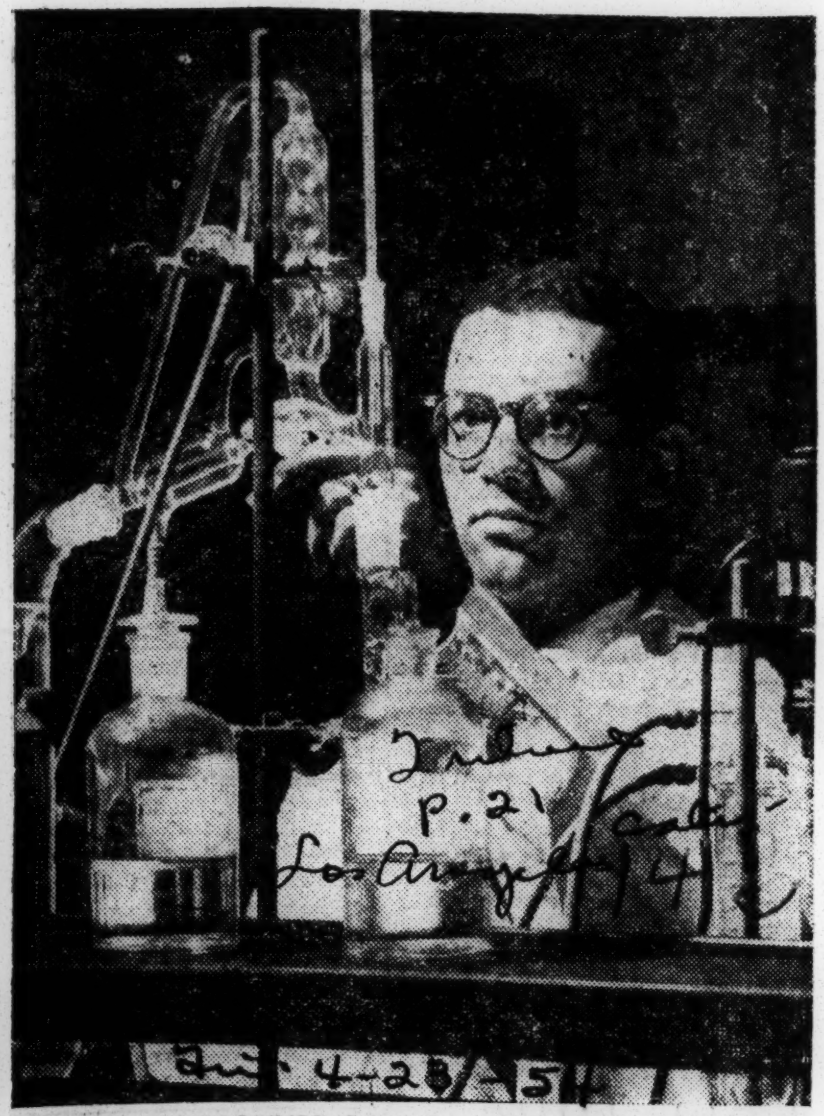
Six fellowships were granted last year. Individuals now abroad are: Omar Garrison, of the "Los Angeles Mirror," in Italy and Spain; Rex L. Karney, of "The Wisconsin State Journal," in South America; John G. Morgan, of "The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette," in India and Pakistan; Wilfrid K. O'Driscoll, of "The Utica (N. Y.) Daily Press," in Europe; C. Robert Perrin, of "The Detroit Free Press," in Europe, and Ellis D. Roberts, of "The Decatur (Ill.) Herald Review," in Great Britain.

The board also elected directors and officers of the Foundation. The directors re-elected were Dr. Charles Seymour, former president of Yale University; Ferdinand Eberstadt, of New York, president of F. Eberstadt & Co.; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and executive vice-president of "The Houston (Tex.) Post," and officers of the Foundation: Mrs. Ogden Reid, president; Whitelaw Reid, vice-president and treasurer; Ogden R. Reid, second vice-president, and John L. Gray, of the firm of Root, Ballantine. Harlan, Busby & Palmer, secretary.

Committee Re-Elected

Fellowship grants are awarded annually by the fellowship committee. Members of this committee also were re-elected by the board. They are: Wright Bryan, editor of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer"; Erwin D. Canham, editor of "The Christian Science Monitor"; Gardner Cowles, editor of "Look" magazine; Norman Chandler, president of the "Los Angeles Times"; Barry Bingham, publisher of "The Louisville Courier Journal" and "The Louisville Times"; E. Palmer Hoyt, editor of "The Denver Post"; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the "New York Herald Tribune; Basil L. Walters, executive editor of the "Chicago Daily News," and Wilbur Forrest, chairman.

Application blanks may be obtained by addressing Mr. Forrest, chairman of the Fellowship Committee, New York Herald Tribune, 230 W. 41st St., New York 36. N. Y.



CHEMIST RECEIVES GRANT — Dr. Irvin W. Elliott, professor of and head of the department of chemistry at Florida A and M university, recently received a grant from the Research Corporation of New York for support of a project.

Florida A.-M. chemist gets research grant

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. Irvin W. Elliott, 28, head of the department of chemistry at Florida A. and M. University, recently received a grant of $1,780 from the Research Corporation of New York for support of a research project.

The award, known as the Frederick Gardner Cottrell grant, will be used in support of a research project currently being conducted by Dr. Elliott, "Bimeolecular Compounds from Reduction of Quinoline, Isoquinoline, and Acridine."

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RICH'S FOUNDATION

Regents Consider Expanding Atlanta Division's Degree Program

BY. M. L. ST. JOHN

The Board of Regents Wednesday announced it is studying the status and functions of the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia to determine whether this school should offer degrees in more fields.

At the same time, the board approved establishment of an electronic computor laboratory —"a giant mathematical brain" —for the Georgia Institute of Technology.

It accepted gifts of $85,000 each for Rich's Foundation and the Georgia Tech Research Institute to obtain the equipment. It also approved a $170,000 building to be financed through the University System Building Authority.

Thomas Bradberry, Atlanta architect, was employed to draw plans for the building to house the laboratory. Building funds are expected to be allocated within three months.

The machine, the first to be placed in any school in the South, will solve complicated problems that normally require months, within a few minutes or a few hours. Tech's machine will be made available to business and industrial groups for complex mathematical calculations.

News of the study of the Atlanta Division's status and functions came when the board rejected a request for graduate work in business administration at this institution.

The board said that such a program would jeopardize continued accrediting of the Atlanta Division, that the board doesn't have funds to finance it, and that there already is an excellent institution in Atlanta offering the master of business administration degree.

"The chancellor (Harmon Caldwell) and the Board of Regents are studying the status and the functions of the Atlanta Division, and pending the completion of that study the board does not feel it wise for any change to be made," the regents said.

The Atlanta Division, a unit of the parent institution in Athens, at present offers degrees in only two fields. It offers the bachelor of business administration degree, and the bachelor of science in nursing degree. It also offers three years' work leading toward degrees in other subjects.

L. R. Seibert, secretary of the Board of Regents, said the study is being made to determine whether additional degrees are needed in the Atlanta Division or whether they would duplicate work offered in other institutions. The study also will show the cost of installing such work, he said.

President O. C. Aderhold of the University of Georgia and Dr. George Sparks, head of the Atlanta Division, are participating in the study, Chancellor Caldwell said.

At its meeting, the board also appropriated an additional $15,000 for Negro scholarships, running this fiscal year's total to $190,000, an all-time high. Seibert reported that the $175,000 appropriation will be exhausted before the year closes. The state makes educational grants to Negroes who cannot get desired college work in Georgia. They use the money to attend colleges in other states.

The regents designated officials to examine the "security questionnaires" of employes of the University System. They include the chancellor, the presidents of the units, the security officer and the deputy security officers.

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ROBERT A. TAFT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

HOOVER HEADS ROBERT A. TAFT MEMORIAL FUND

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 13 — A nonprofit organization to "perpetuate the ideals" of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio was founded today by close friends and associates with President Eisenhower as honorary chairman and former President Hoover as chairman.

The organization, to be known as the Robert A. Taft Memorial foundation, will use its funds for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes. Articles of incorporation were filed at Baltimore.

Rule Out Propaganda

With headquarters in Washington the foundation will aid schools, libraries, individuals, and publications "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." The articles of incorporation state "no part of such funds shall be used to carry on propaganda or otherwise to influence legislation."

Robert A. Taft Jr. said he has had several talks with officials of Yale university exploring the possibility of establishing some sort of memorial at that school, which the senator attended.

The foundation will provide an opportunity for the senator's friends and citizens thruout the country to make contributions to his memory. The trustees will meet in the near future to elect officers and decide among numerous proposals for memorials to Taft which have been advanced in various quarters.

MacArthur a Trustee

Among the trustees of the foundation are Gen. Douglas MacArthur, State Secretary Dulles, Treasury Secretary Humphrey, Agriculture Secretary Benson; Senators Bricker [R., O.], Bridges [R., N. H.], Byrd [D., Va.], Dirkson [R., Ill.], George [D., Ga.], Knowland [R., Cal.], Ferguson [R., Mich., and Millikin [R., Colo.]; Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Strauss, Mrs. Garvin E. Tankersley of Washington, Gen. Robert E. Wood, and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

Foundation Organized In Memory of Sen. Taft

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A non-profit organization to "perpetuate the ideals" of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, was founded today, with former President Hoover as chairman.

The organization, described as non-political, will use its funds for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. It is called the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation, Inc.

A statement announcing that articles of incorporation were filed in Baltimore today said President Eisenhower has agreed to serve as honorary chairman for the first term.

A list of original trustees included high officials of the Eisenhower administration, close friends and associates of the Ohio Senator, who died July 31, 1953.

With headquarters in Washington, the foundation will aid schools, libraries, individuals and publications "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding."

The organization's announcement added that it will accept contributions from "the Senator's many friends and citizens throughout the country who have wanted to make a contribution in his memory."

Speaking for the Senator's family, Robert A. Taft jr., of Cincinnati, said he has had several talks with Yale University on the possibility of setting up some sort of memorial at that school, Sen. Taft's alma mater. It was decided, he said, that a specific provision should be set up for Yale in any national fund rather than have a separate fund set up at the school.

The articles of incorporation state "no part of such funds shall be used to carry on propaganda or otherwise to influence legislation."

Original trustees include Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Sen. John W. Bricker, R., Ohio; Sen. Styles Bridges, R., N. H.; Clarence Brown, R., Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, and Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army.

FOUNDATION LISTS $5 MILLION GRANTS

NEW YORK, Jan 25 (AP) — The Rockefeller Foundation announced grants of $5,367,964 during the fourth quarter of 1953 for scientific projects in the United States and abroad.

The announcement said the general education board, an associate organization, made grants of $1,050,000 during the same period in connection with the termination of its activities.

A conditional grant of $1½ millions to the California Institute of Technology was the largest made by the foundation in the three-month period. The money will be used for research in chemical biology.

Grants by the general education board included three major appropriations for Negro education. A half million was given to Miles college, Birmingham, Ala.; a quarter million to the Southern Education Foundation for Training Negro Elementary and Secondary school administrators, and $100,000 to the United Negro College fund, a co-operative agency representing 31 Negro colleges.

The fund also granted $200,000 to the national Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program.

Rockefeller Fund Makes Known Grant To Interracial Project

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The Rockefeller Foundation Wednesday (August 25) announced a grant of $100,000 to Karamu House in Cleveland——one of the nation's most successful interracial enterprises — toward a new music building.

Karamu will observe in 1955 the 40th anniversary of its work with colored and white people in Cleveland. During the years of its operation it has won wide recognition for the way in which its activities in drama, music, the dance and the plastic arts have been employed to stimulate individual development and cooperative group action.

4,000 PERSONS

Approximately 4,000 persons participate in its varied activities, and its board of trustees includes leading colored and white citizens of Cleveland.

In order to serve its community better, Karamu House now plans the addition of several buildings and the expansion of existing facilities. The Foundation's grant, payable when Karamu House secures an equal sum from other sources for the same purpose, will be used toward the costs of constructing and equipping a music building.

The Foundation also granted 28,500 pounds (about $85,000) to Nuffield College, Oxford University, for the establishment of a research and training program for specialists in African studies.

VISITING SCHOLARS

This grant is intended to aid in meeting the urgent need for wider understanding of African affairs and for a greater number of persons trained in this field.

Centering around the research of three members of the Nuffield faculty widely experienced in African economic, political, and administrative problems, the program will offer research facilities to visiting scholars from other universities, particularly those in Africa.

Another provision of the plan will offer African nationals and others interested in field work there a year of intensive preparatory study at Oxford at the graduate level.

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ROOSEVELT COLLEGE FUND

$26,092 FOR COLLEGE

CHICAGO (ANP)—A gross of $26,092 for 1954 was reported last week by the Salute to Roosevelt College Fund, which earlier this year held its fifth annual dinner.

Rust Foundation Fellow, German Teachers on Visit to Arkansas State College; Visit Merrill High

By John Howard

PINE BLUFF—A Rust Foundation Fellow from Greece and three German teachers here on a month's study of education in Arkansas visited the AM&N college Thursday and Friday.

Bruce M. Lansdale, a Rust Foundation Fellow and a graduate of the University of Rochester, N. Y., is a member of the faculty at the American Farm school in Thessolonica, Greece. Mr. Lansdale, Rust Foundation grant gave him a one - year study of agricultural schools in America. He pointed out that his study is concerned with agriculture offered at schools similiar to agriculture offered at his school in Greece.

Three of the 11 German teachers now in Arkansas also visited the college. Representing the group were Miss Hedwig A. Ebert of the Blytheville center; Miss Gertrud M. L. Sack, Morrilton center, and Heinrich Kalb of the Benton center.

The group spent Thursday in consultation with departmental heads in Elementary Education, Agriculture, Personnel and held conferences with a group of Student Teachers at the college. Friday the entire group visited Merrill high school to see on-the-job teaching done by student teachers from the AM&N college and then returned to visit the AM&N college elementary practice school.

Standing front row, left to right: Johnnie B. Johnson, dean of Men; Bruce M. Lansdale, Rust Foundation Fellow from Greece; Miss Hedwig A. Ebert, Detmold, Germany; Dr. Cleo Owens Hearnton, director of Teacher training; Dr. J. B. Jones, director of personnel; Miss Gertrud M. L. Sack, Goslar, Germany and Dean John Wilson. Back row: A. G. Kirby, director Agriculture education; Heinrich Kalb, Wilhelmahaven, Germany; Dr. Ed McCuistion, director of Negro education, Little Rock, and John Howard, art head and director of Public Relations.

SEVEN SUBPENAED IN SENATORIAL PROBE OF SOUTHERN ORGANIZATION

Hearing to Begin Next Tuesday in N.O.

At least seven persons have been subpenaed to appear before a Senate internal security subcommittee which is scheduled to investigate the Southern Conference Educational Fund in connection with possible Communist activities at hearings here next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The hearings will be held in the federal court room. They will be open to the public.

The hearings were announced Monday in Memphis, Tenn., by Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland, a member of the subcommittee who did not identify the organization by name.

However, Eastland described the organization as one "masquerading behind the facade of a humanitarian education institution."

Subpenaes reportedly were issued for the following:

Aubrey Williams, magazine publisher, Montgomery, Ala., president of the fund group.

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, Montgomery, Ala., a former member of the organization.

Miles Horton, director of the Highland Folk school, Monteagle, Tenn., a member of the board.

James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans, executive director of the fund.

Thomas Dean Ludwig, of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, Greenville, Tenn.

Dr. Alva Wilmot Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

Leo Sheiner, Miami, Fla., attorney.

In Washington, a spokesman for the subcommittee said "the majority of the leadership" in the fund once were officials of the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited by the attorney general as a Communist-front organization.

The spokesman said about a dozen witnesses will be heard and subpenas had been issued for all officers of the organization except Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., vice-president.

The spokesman declined to name other witnesses, but he said, some have had not been previously identified with the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The spokesman said a subpena had been issued for Dombrowski; however, the executive director said he had not been served with it.

The organization's headquarters are at 822 Perdido.

Both Williams and Mrs. Durr said in Montgomery that they had received subpenas.

Eastland made the announcement of the hearings at a dinner in his honor in Memphis at which he was presented four national awards for his efforts in fighting Communism during the past eight years.

Dombrowski, declaring the conference is not a Communist-front group, quoted from a statement issued by the fund's board of directors a few weeks ago in which the board said the fund was organized about 10 years ago with the objective to "uphold and promote the highest traditions of the democratic way of life."

The statement said the group was no more "subversive" than the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Dombrowski said in a statement late Tuesday:

"The attack upon the Southern Conference Educational Fund is part of the McCarthy-Jenner-Velde effort to destroy all liberal thought and action in the US.

"The SCEF and its president, Aubrey Williams, have been singled out for attack at this time because of Mr. Williams' close connection with Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, a special target of the McCarthy forces.

"Also, because the fund and Mr. Williams have become a symbol of Southerners who oppose segregation in public schools and who have taken a forthright stand for integration and full citizenship for everyone.

The SCEF is a corporation composed of 27 members of its board of directors, all residents of the South. On the board are a number of distinguished educators, including seven college deans and presidents.

Well Defined Purpose

"The fund and the board, for the past decade, have had a well defined single purpose — to end discrimination based on race and thus to assure to every Southern child the privilege of sharing equally an American dream of equality, brotherhood and true democracy.

"It may be that this fight against discrimination may in the eyes of Sen. Jenner and Sen. Eastland constitute a threat to the internal security of our country, but to me it is making brotherhood and democracy real and safe-guarding those values which have made America great and strong.

"Speaking personally, I have been intrigued with the preoccupation of the Republicans and McCarthy with numerology. Witness McCarthy's use of the expression 'Fifth Amendment Communists.' In line with this kind of numerology perhaps the best characterization of my own personal philosophy would be the second commandment — Christian."

Dombrowski said, "We're certainly not a Communist front group and this will be brought out at the hearing."

He said the fund was organized after the dissolution of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Dombrowski said that numerous references had been made by Sen. William Jenner, chairman of the subcommittee, during the past several months that the organization was connected with Red activities.

"When you say this is a little investigation, that is putting it mildly," Dombrowski said. "From what I understand the committee apparently will make a thorough investigation."

He said, however, that as far as he knew no records of the organization had been subpenaed.

Eastland said he was not at liberty to divulge any of the facts for all to see."

The hearings here will be conducted by Sens. Pat McCarran, Nev.; John L. McClellan, Ark., and Eastland.

Williams, last Saturday in Montgomery, termed hus subpena to appear before the subcommittee at attempt to "smear" the Roosevelt administration.

In a written statement, Williams hinted that the subpena resulted from his outspoken criticism of Sen. McCarthy and his fight against racial discrimination "against my fellow Americans."

Williams said the Jenner committee "seems to be concerned mostly with smearing the Roosevelt New Deal with which I was privileged to be connected. I judge that they will use this occasion to smear me, and through me, the Roosevelt administration and all that it stood for."

Williams said he had opposed and would continue to oppose the Benson sliding-scale parity agricultural program, McCarthyism and all that it stands for and discrimination "against my fellow citizens."

He added, "Also, as president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, I have opposed and will continue to oppose racial segregation and discrimination. I have spoken, written, appeared on television, collected money, held meetings and solicited memberships in this organization because I believe in it and what it is doing."

Williams, publisher of the Southern Farm and Home magazine, was former director of the National Youth Administration under the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In Montgomery, Tuesday, Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, wife of a former attorney for the federal communications commission, said she had been subpenaed along with Williams to appear before the subcommittee here.

Mrs. Durr, who works in her husband's law office in Montgomery, is a former board member of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

She said she resigned from the organization in 1950 only because the Durrs moved to Denver, Colo., but added, "I haven't given up my principles."

Dombrowski said the news of the hearings "is a sad reflection on the state of democracy, when one considers that we are fighting to win the rights of full citizenship for everybody.

'Tactics Not New'

"These smear tactics are not new to us. We are used to criticism and have received much of it. Why even the President's loyalty has been questioned."

The conference operates on a "modest" budget of $22,000 to $25,000 a year, Dombrowski said, adding that the work of the fund is to fight for the abolition of discrimination "against American citizens because of race or color or creed."

Dombrowski said the Southern Conference Educational Fund was organized in 1946 and in 1948 absorbed the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

He said the organization now has about 3000 contributing to the fund.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was investigated by the House un-American activities committee in 1947 and described as "one of the most unscrupulous and most successful Communist-front organizations in this country."

According to the House report, Dombrowski was an officer of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which also sponsored a speech by Henry Wallace at a time when Wallace was described by Carroll Reece, then Republican national chairman, as "the leading American exponent of the Moscow party line."

Dombrowski listed the following persons as officers of the Southern Conference Educational Fund:

Rudolph Moses, secretary, Keystone Life Insurance Co., New Orleans, treasurer.

Dr. William Obrinsky, New Orleans, member of the board.

Dr. Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans, member of the board.

Dombrowski, executive director.

Williams, president.

Modjeska M. Simkins, secretary, South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Columbia, S. C., vice-president.

John Bolt Culbertson, attorney, Greenville, S. C., vice-president.

Alva W. Taylor, former professor, Vanderbilt school of religion, Nashville, Tenn., secretary.

Directors of the fund are, according to Dombrowski:

Wilma M. Alexander, Richmond, Va.

Albert E. Barnett, professor of New Testament, Candler school of theology, Emory university, Ga.

Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and professor emeritus, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.

James P. Brawley, president, Clark college, Atlanta.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president emeritus, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

A. J. Clement Jr., district manager, North Carolina Life Insurance Co., Charleston, S. C.

John Wesley Dobbs, grand master, Prince Hall Masons of Atlanta, Ga.

Roscoe Dunjee, publisher and editor, "The Black Dispatch," Oklahoma City, Okla.

E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Myles Horton, director, Highlander Folk school, Monteagle, Tenn.

James L. Hupp, dean of students, West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Thomas W. Johnson, attorney, Mason, Ga.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall II, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Paul R. Schroeder, Atlanta.

Howard L. Parsons, associate professor of philosophy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Charles H. Thompson, dean of the gradaute school, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Lulu B. White, director of branches, Texas Conference, NAACP, Houston.

William J. L. Wallace, president, West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.

Herman H. Long, director, Race Relations, American Missionary Association, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. J. Echolls Lowery, Mobile, Ala., and E. Franklin Frazier.

Senate aid in error—

Southern Conference not on Red-front list

WASHINTON, March 11—(AP)—The Justice Department said today the attorney general never cited the now defunct Southern Conference on Human Welfare as a Communist front.

The Senate internal security subcommittee is planning hearings at New Orleans next week on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., and a subcommittee aid said yesterday it has information that this group now includes the "majority of the leadership" of the former Southern Conference on Human Welfare.

This aid, Frank Schroeder, erroneously stated that the Southern Conference on Human Welfare had been cited by the attorney general.

However the House un-American activities committee said it twice cited the Human Welfare Conference as Communist front, in 1944 and again in 1947. The House group also said the California state committee on un-American activities had listed that conference as Communist controlled.

many distinguished civic leaders in the Southern states. Its sole concern throughout the years has been with the evil effects of racial segregation in education, hospital services, transportation and other public facilities. Its goal of harmoniously ending all racial barriers is our goal.

"How can you presume to sit in judgment on the patriotism of an organization which shares with Vice-President Nixon the conviction that 'every act of racial discrimination or prejudice in the United States hurts America as much as an espionage agent who turns over a weapon to a foreign country.

"We vigorously protest the unfairness of the hearing. We further demand that as an act of simple decency and common sense, you make appropriate apologies to those individuals whose names have been sullied in the press."

The letter was signed by Rev. L. A. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, secretary, South Carolina Conference, NAACP; Rev. B. L. Davis, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus, Bethune-Cookman College, Dayton, Fla.; Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville, Tenn.; Roscoe Dunjee, editor and publisher, Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rev. L. A. Offutts, Louisville, Ky.; Percy Green, editor and publisher, The Jackson Advocate, Jackson, Miss.; Rev. J. A. Baker, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Lulu B. White, director of Branches, Texas Conference, NAACP; Rev. R. E. James, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rev. M. M. D. Perdue, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. A. I. Owens, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. O. B. Taylor, M.D., Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Rev. F. R. Gordon, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rudolph Moses, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Frederick Rhodes, M.D., New Orleans, La.; Rev. E. F. Brooks, Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Frank Madison Reid, prelate of the 7th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. R. A. Council, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rev. M. L. Gardner, Louisville, Ky.; L. E. Austin, editor and publisher, Carolina Times, Durham, N. C.; Louis L. Redding, attorney, Wilmington, Del.; L. C. Bates, editor and publisher, Arkansas State Press, Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. C. W. Sims, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. James P. Brawley, Atlanta, Ga.; T. G. Nutter, attorney, Charleston, W. Va.; Anderson H. Brown. Charleston, W. Va.; Dr.

32 Negro Leaders Condemn Jenner's Attack On SCEF

Thirty-two Negro leaders from 15 Southern states and the District of Columbia Tuesday morning submitted an open letter to Sen. William E. Jenner condemning his attack on the Southern Conference Educational Fund as "an attack upon the Negro community of this nation."

Sen. Jenner's sub committee on internal security will hold an investigation into the activities of the SCEF, Inc., opening Thursday at the Post Office building here.

The signers of the letter include men and women prominent in the fields of Negro education, medicine, business and religious leaders.

The open letter to Sen. Jenner follows:

"This organization has spearheaded the fight against segregation in the South. When your statements and those of your fellow committee members smear the Fund's leadership, you are also disparaging the hopes and ambitions of the Negro people.

"It is ridiculous to impute disloyalty to the SCEF. Its board of directors, composed equally of whites and Negroes, includes

SENATOR LABELS SCEF AS VICIOUS

Eastland to Talk Over Contempt Citations

(The Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 23—Sen. James O. Eastland, returning to his office Tuesday after a three-day hearing at New Orleans, described the Southern Conference Education Fund as a "particularly vicious organization."

Sen. Eastland headed a staff of the Senate internal security committee that conducted hearings at New Orleans Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the ramifications of the fund.

The Mississippian said that when the transcript of the hearings is available he will discuss with the full committee the question of whether or not to bring contempt of the committee citations against at least two witnesses, who declined to answer questions of the committee but at the same time declined to invoke the Fifth Amendment on the ground they might incriminate themselves. Two Miami, Fla., witnesses took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment.

He did not identify any particular witness or witnesses. The senator said he thought the hearings had served a "valuable purpose."

One of the witnesses who declined to answer certain questions of the committee was Mrs. Virginia Durr of Montgomery, Ala., Mrs. Durr, sister-in-law of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, said in a public statement published in Washington Tuesday that she was "not a Communist nor have I ever been." She said she stands in utter and total contempt of the committee who questioned her and her husband at New Orleans.

When her husband was a member of the federal communications commission, Mrs. Durr was active in Virginia politics. She lived at Alexandria, Va. In 1948 she ran for the United States Senate in Virginia on the Henry Wallace "Progressive ticket." She also made several unsuccessful attempts to unseat Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, a Conservative member of Congress from Northern Virginia.

Senator Jenner Is Challenged On Red Charges

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Senator William E. Jenner, of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, was challenged Monday to submit to a grand jury any charges of Communist activities he may have against the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., or divest himself of senatorial immunity and repeat such charges.

The challenge was hurled at Jenner in a telegram sent to him by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

In his telegram, Mr. Wliliams referred to a recent press dispatch quoting Senator Jenner as saying investigations being carried on by the Internal Security subcommittee included a probe into the 'Communistic activities" of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Mr. Williams, in his telegram, said:

"Your charge, thinly disguised as a mere statement of a routine investigative activity is as dishonest as it is contemptible. You well know that in the prevalent state of fear and hysteria, the words you use stand for subversion and disloyalty to the United States.

"Any investigation that may have been made by your committee or its staff has been ex parte and has not included an interview with me as president nor any person responsible for the activities of the fund.

"If I or any other person connected with the fund have been guilty of any of the things implied, there are laws on the statute books appropriate to the situation.

"For my part, if you have any charges against me I suggest that you refer them to a grand jury in order that the truth of the matter may be arrived at in the American way by trial in an impartial court, before an impartial jury on the basis of evidence and not of gossip and the right to be confronted by my accusers.

"If you deem criminal procedures inappropriate to the situation, then in all fairness you should step from behind the shield of your senatorial immunity and make your charges directly rather than by inference and innuendo.

"I do not believe that you will dare take either of the two courses for you also know full well that the only activity in which the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has been engaged in has been its fight for the abolition of discrimination against American citizens because of race, color or creed, the ending of segregation in schools and colleges, the opening of hospitals to Negroes and the doing away with all forms of inequality.

"You may regard this as un-American, but it is unthinkable that any American jury will agree with you."

AP Wirephoto

SUBCOMMITTEE WITNESSES—Montgomery's Aubrey Williams and Mrs. Clifford F. Durr appear as witnesses at the Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing in New Orleans yesterday. Standing are attorneys for the two witnesses, John P. Kohn and Clifford F. Durr, both of Montgomery.

Stormy SCEF Hearing Opens At New Orleans

By FRED ANDERSEN
Advertiser Assistant Managing Editor

NEW ORLEANS, March 18—Five gruelling hours of grim charges and countercharges today before a one-man Senate subcommittee failed completely to label the Southern Conference Educational Fund as a Communist organization.

In the course of the testimony given by three witnesses, Aubrey Williams, Montgomery publisher, and Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, wife of a Montgomery attorney, were identified respectively as president of the fund and as a former director not active for more than two years.

3-Hour Grind

Dr. James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the fund, who spend more than three hours on the stand, told subcommittee Chairman Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) that Williams and Mr. Durr were among several people who had been active in the corporation at one time or another.

In addition, Mrs. Durr was vice president and a member of the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an organization for Human Welfare, an organization which preceded the fund, Dr. Dombrowski said. Williams was also active in the conference, but Dombrowski was uncertain as to his connection, he added.

Direct Question

In response to a direct question to Dombrowski, declared firmly: "I am not now nor have I ever been a Communist, a member of a Communist Party, or under Communist discipline."

As the long day drew toward a close in a courtroom of the New Orleans postoffice, Dr. Dombrowski seized an opportunity to make a declaration of liberal principles which apparently caught Eastland and Richard Arens, his chief investigator, by complete surprise. They had born down heavily on the fact Dr. Dombrowski was one of 280 Americans who signed an amnesty petition for the 12 convicted Communist leaders in New York in 1952.

Dr. Dombrowski, who never raised his voice all day, gave his answer:

"Everyone who has ever tried to do something for his fellow

man has been abused by the use of whatever label was in style at the time.

"I think America is losing the thing that has made her strong —the right of dissent.

"I judge a man, the Bible says he should be judged—by what he is, and not by what somebody else says about him."

Through the entire day, the conduct of the hearing stirred repeated murmurs at the press table, where 14 reporters labored under the glare of television kleig lights and back of a row of microphones and newsreel cameras.

After two members of the New Orleans Young Men's Business Club had called the SCEF a "Communist-front organization," John P. Kohn, Montgomery attorney who is representing Mrs. Durr, startled Eastland and Arens by rising to inquire whether he would have the privilege of cross-examining any witnesses who mentioned his client by name.

The Mississippi senator frowned and growled he has no intention of standing still for heckling during this hearing, it is unheard of for a witness before a congressional committee to be cross-examined. It will not be done here."

When Kohn pressed for an idea of the "ground rules" for the investigation, Eastland snapped, "I will decide those as we go along and announce them when I desire. Sit down, Sir. You are out of order."

In the same vein, Eastland gave short shrift this afternoon to a list of formal exceptions filed for Dr. Dombrowski by Ben Smith, of New Orleans, his attorney.

Before Smith had finished offering the exceptions and requesting Eastland to study them, the senator pounded his gavel and declared, "they're overruled. I don't care to see them."

One of the morning witnesses was Leo Scheiner, a Miami, Fla., lawyer. Scheiner took refuge behind the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, eighth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, in refusing to reply to a question about his association with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Eastland roared, "You're on solid ground when you slink behind the Fifth Amentment. All the rest of that stuff is bunk."

At another point, Eastland pointed an accusing finger at Scheiner and told him, "You're going to take orders from me. Do you understand that? Keep your mouth shut."

One of the most voluble and re appearing witnesses all day was one Paul Crouch, who said he was the top man in the South for the communists from 1928 until 1942, when he became "disillusioned."

Crouch, a greying, balding man of about 50 with an ever-present smirk, told The Advertiser he had "testified before every Congressional committee investigating communism. I guess I'm the most subpoenaed man in America — what you might call an unwilling professional witness," he declared.

Crouch identified Dr. Dombrowski as a former communist and told of a trip the two men allegedly took across Central Florida, singing the Communist "International" at the top of their lungs as they rode.

Dr. Dombrowski promptly shot back at Eastland, "That man is a liar."

Eastland then summoned John Butler, who said he was a nursery operator in Dallas, Tex.

Butler said Dr. Dombrowski was introduced to him in July, 1942, one Sunday afternoon in a room on the 10th floor of the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, in Birmingham as a Communist.

Dr. Dombrowski's answer was the same: He's a liar, too."

Eastland and Arens brushed aside queries about possible perjury citations, all three witnesses were under oath.

Dr. Dombrowski said he had met Bob Hall, and knew of Alton Lawrence, whom Butler said were the treasurer and chief recruiter of the Alabama Communist party from early 1951 to mid-1943.

Justice Department records show Crouch, the unwilling professional witness," was court martialed in April, 1925, by military authorities in Hawaii and given a four-year term in Alcatraz for "misconduct, violation of good order and military discipline and organization of a secret organization." He served two years on The Rock," Justice Department files show.

Eastland, who is sitting as a one-man committee for the hearings, is in a political battle for his life in neighboring Mississippi where he is being opposed for renomnation by young Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, of Laurel.

In the courtroom today were about a dozen Negroes. In a front row seat was A. P. Tureaud, president of the New Orleans chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Eastland several times during the day took occasion to reprimand Arens, his chief counsel.

As compared with the treatment given Scheiner and Max Shlafrock, Miami contractor who was the other morning witness, Dr. Dombrowski was handled gently.

Communist Front

Repeatedly, Arens sought to link Dr. Dombrowski with organizations branded by the House Un-American Activities Committee as Communist front groups.

Dr. Dombrowski replied he did not think "very much' of that body, but he had lent his name and sometimes his contributions to groups "whose goals were liberal —like my own."

He went over again and again his contention, "I am not a specialist on Communists and I am not here to testify about Communists."

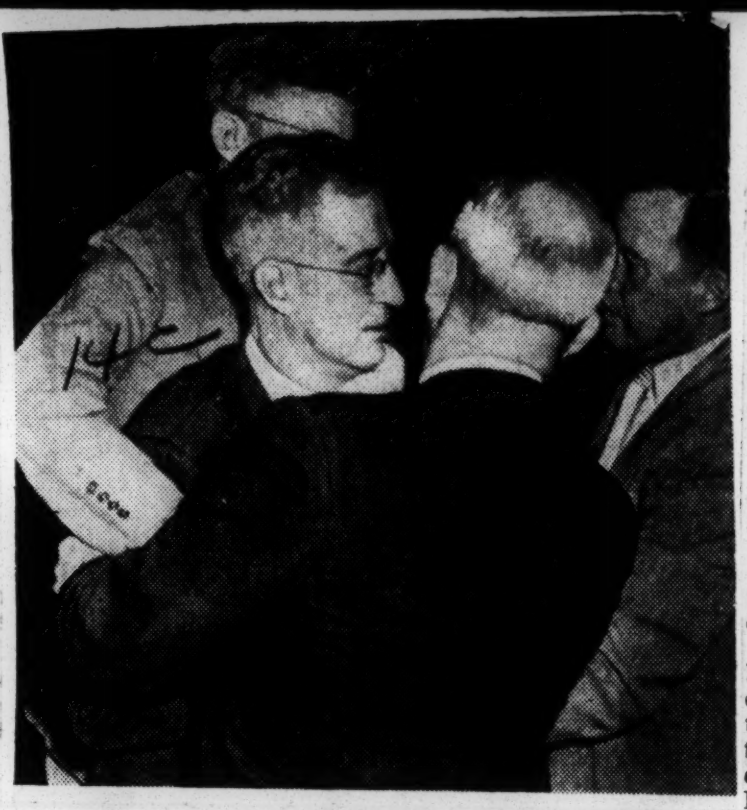
He told Eastland he would not furnish a list of the contributors to the fund, a list Dr. Dombrowski estimated contained 3,000 names.

Immediately after the long session ended, the fund director was served with a subpoena to bring the records with him tomorrow. He is faced with possible citation for contempt of the senate if he fails to do so. That carries a possible prison term.

Today, under oath, he refused to name even one contributor. He is faced with possible citation for contempt of the Senate if he fails to do so. That carries a possible prison term.

Williams and Mrs. Durr are also expected to face their accusers tomorrow on the second day of the hearings.

All day today, reporters at the press table could listen to the Eastland hearings and see out the window where an American Flag fluttered gently.



Flareup at Jenner Hearing

Clifford J. Durr of Montgomery, Ala., (wearing glasses) is restrained by deputy marshals after he threatened to kill a witness during a hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New Orleans Saturday. Durr attempted to attack Paul Crouch, an ex-Communist, when the latter said Durr's wife knew of a Red conspiracy in America.

Durr Attacks Witness at Red Hearing

Frail Former FCC Chairman Defends Wife's Name; Others Ejected From Room

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—(U.P.)—Clifford Durr, frail former Federal official, grabbed ex-Communist Paul Crouch and shouted "I'll kill you" today after Crouch testified Durr's wife was a pawn in a Red plot reaching into the White House during the New Deal.

A tense, three-day hearing by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on alleged Communist activity in the South ended on this violent note after seven persons were accused of past Communist ties. Several were threatened with contempt action by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), the only committee member present. Two were removed from the courtroom.

Durr, a former Federal Communications Commissioner, is the husband of Mrs. Virginia Durr, a sister-in-law of United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

Durr grappled with Crouch as he left the stand after testifying Mrs. Durr "had full knowledge" of a conspiracy by a Communist espionage ring that allegeldly piped out secret information from the White House from 1934 to 1952.

"You dirty dog! I'll kill you for lying about my wife," Durr yelled as he grabbed Crouch's

Attorneys and U. S. marshals dragged Durr from Crouch. White-faced and trembling, he was then led from the courtroom by friends. He had attended the hearing today under the eye of a physician. He was ordered to bed after the outburst.

Crouch yesterday charged that Durr had been a Communist while Durr was acting as an attorney for Aubrey Williams. President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, which was under investigation in the hearing.

Earlier today, Miles Horton, teacher at the Highland Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., was ejected from the courtroom after he clashed with Eastland.

"They're treating me like a criminal!" Horton shouted as marshals tugged him out.

Mrs. Mildred White testified yesterday that she attended the school as a Red "to recruit Party members."

The Durr-Crouch incident broke out after Crouch, once convicted of treason and sentenced to 40 years, said five top Communists, Joseph Gelders, the Rec. Malcolm Dobbs, Howard Lee, Joseph Lash and Gilbert Parks, had "easy access" to the White House.

"They got all kinds of information from Government officials from 1934 to 1942," Crouch said. "President and

Mrs. Roosevelt never had the least suspicion they were agents. However, Mrs. Burr had full knowledge of the conspiracy."

Crouch was joined in his accusations by John Butler of Dallas, Tex., also a former Communist. Crouch and Butler said Mrs. Bur rwas influenced by Communists, but said they could not say whether she was one herself.

Leo Sheiner, Miami attorney, was removed from the courtroom yesterday after he attempted to speak from the spectators' gallery. The attorney was named as a "top Communist in Florida" by Crouch.

Eastland closed the hearings by saying that a full report would be submitted to the committee in Washington and "no judgments will be drawn here."

SOUTHERN EDUCATION GROUP which met here last week to study and help make plans to implement the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation in public schools. Left to right, center are: James A. Dombroski, New Orleans; Aubrey Williams, editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Lula B. White, Houston, Texas; Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta; Dr. James Hupp, West Va.; Left row sitting: Dr. Lincoln Barker, Maryville, Tenn.; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Jessie Guzman, Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Lincoln Barker, Maryville. Left to right standing: Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee; Franklin Thomas, Tulsa, Oklahoma; unidentified man in sport shirt; Rudolph Moses, New Orleans; Mrs. Alfred Maund, New Orleans; John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla.; W. E. Hogan, Dallas, Texas; Dean Odum, Atlanta; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta; Howard L. Parson, Knoxville; Alfred Maund, New Orleans, Dr. Alfred E. Barnett of Emory University was not present for the photo. ⌐

32 Leaders Petition Senator

Probe of SCEF Seen As Attack on Negroes

NEW ORLEANS—In a trenchant open letter last week to Senator William E. Jenner, chairman of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which is investigating the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters here, thirty-two race leaders from fifteen states charged his attack on the fund is an attack upon "the Negro community of this nation." The letter reads in part:

"This organization has spearheaded the fight against segregation in the South. When your statements and those of your fellow committee members smear the fund's leadership you are disparaging the hopes and ambitions of the Negro people.

"It is ridiculous to impute disloyalty of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Its board of directors, composed equally of whites and Negroes, includes many distinguished civic leaders in Southern States. Its sole concern throughout the years has been with the evil effects of racial segregation in education, hospital services, transportation, and other public facilities. Its goal of harmoniously ending all racial barriers is our goal."

Meanwhile, James A. Dombrowski, the fund's director, charged last week that Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat-Mississippi), who initiated the investigation of communistic activities against the fund declared in 1945 on the Senate floor that "The Negro soldier was a dismal and utter failure. He was a disgrace to the flag of his country . . . He will not fight. He will not work!"

* * *

INTERESTING enough, no Negro members of the SCEF board had been subpenaed for the investigation despite the fact that fifteen members of the board are Negroes.

Signers of the letter were Bishop Frank Madison Reed, prelate of the Seventh Episcopal District of the AME Church, Columbia, S. C.; the Revs. L. A. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.; B. L. Davis, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville; L. A. Offutts, Louisville; J. A. Baker, Louisville; R. E. James, Knoxville; M. M. D. Perdue, Louisville; A. I. Owens, Louisville; F. R. Gordon, Knoxville; E. P. Brooks, Louisville; R. A. Council, Knoxville; M. L. Gardner, Louisville; G. W. Sims, Louisville, and J. Echols Lowery, Mobile, Ala.; Mmes. Andrew W. Simkins, South Carolina NAACP secretary, and Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Roscoe Dungee editor, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Percy Green, editor and publisher, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Lula B. White, Texas NAACP branches director; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville;

Others were Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Rudolph Moses, New Orleans; Dr. Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans; L. E. Austin, editor and publisher, Durham, N. C.; Louis L. Redding, attorney, Wilmington, Del.; L. C. Bates, editor and publisher, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. James R. Brawley, Atlanta, Ga.; Atty. T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; Anderson H. Brown, Charleston, W. Va.; Dr. Herman H. Long, race relations director, American Missionary Association, Nashville, Tenn.; E. Franklin Frazier, Washington, D. C., and Atty. Martin A. Martin, Richmond, Va.

Dombrowski Defies Subpoena As Investigation Nears End

BY JACK WILLIAMS

NEW ORLEANS —(INS)— The director of the Southern Conference Education Fund refused to obey a Senate subpoena as a subcommittee neared the end of its probe of the group Friday afternoon in New Orleans

James A. Dombrowski said he would not comply with a subpoena directing him to produce the names and contributors of the organization's heads.

The hearing, was temporarily insion by Sen. James O. Eastland (D) terrupted during the morning ses-Miss., the acting chairman, after one witness refused to answer questions.

She was Mrs. Virginia Durr of Montgomery, Ala., who was described by two ex-Communists as being "under Communist party discipline."

Mrs. Durr is a sister-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

The Montgomery woman was denied a request to read a prepared statement after her refusal to answer committee questions. In the statement, she termed the committee hearing "a kangaroo court" and denied that she is or has been a Communist.

An FBI counter-spy, Paul Crouch, testified he knew Mrs. Durr as a "constant contributor to Communist publications."

Another self-described former Communist, John Butler of Dallas, Texas, testified that Mrs. Durr "was always mentioned by my party bosses." He said he did not know if she ever were a member of the party.

The Witch Trial At New Orleans

It don't look like everybody was satisfied with what went on down in New Orleans in the investigation of the Southern Conference educational Fund judging what Allen Rankin had to say in his column in the Montgomery, Alabama Journal.

Says Mr. Rankin: "Incredible is the word for the so-called "Communist hearings" in New Orleans last week.

Incredible is the word for this witch trial and inquisition inflicted on three Montgomery and (incidentally, American) citizens in the name of "democracy."

Last week we saw the amazing spectacle of a U. S. incoveniencing, browbeating and humiliating Alabama and its citizens in the name of "communism."

To his Senate Internal Security subcommittee, "investigating communism," Eastland summoned three Montgomerians: Aubrey Williams, publisher; Clifford J. Durr, former Federal Communications Commissioner, and his wife, Virginia Foster Durr.

Eastland admitted to a newsman: "I don't think either of the Durrs or Williams are Communists."

Yet these people were summoned to New Orleans for a tragifarce which purported to be a Senate probe into "alleged Communist influence in the Southern Conference Education Fund." They were inconvenienced by being called away from their jobs and their normal lives for three or four days. They were accused and insulted and browbeaten.

Undoubtedly many ignorant and unthinking people were made to suspect that these three Montgomerians were the more "Communistic" because they were called to this hearing and attempts were made to place them in an unfavorable spotlight. Certainly they were not more "Communistic" for this reason.

We repeat: Senator Eastland himself admits that he doesn't think any of them are Communists.

Yet Mrs. Durr was allowed to be internationally insulted by an unsavory professional accuser, Paul Crouch, a self-admitted ex-commie who openly boasts that he was a top Communist for 17 years devoted to the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence.

This was the kind of man who was allowed to "testify" against and flagrantly insult a Montgomery lady and free-speaking American, as yet proved guilty of nothing, but voicing her beliefs.

This was the kind of man Cliff Durr, his patience and nerves hounded ragged, flung himself upon while shouting: "You son of a bitch, talk about my wife like that and I'll kill you."

No one can editorially condone this kind of violence. But one can understand how it can become the natural result of indignation and rage against such obviously un-American persecution as that inflicted on the Durrs at the New Orleans "trial."

Cliff Durr suffered a "heart condition" as the result of his furious outburst. He had to be taken off to the hospital. If he had died of a heart attack, methods as unfair and un-democratic as those used by the High Lord executioners of the Spanish Inquisition would have killed him. To the extent that Mr. Durr is now hurt such methods have injured him.

Is this kind of Political witch-hunting and citizen-baiting a true investigation of Communism in any sense?

It is not. The U. S. Constitution provides a very ef-

fective system of law courts for the trial of any U. S. citizen dangerous to his fellows or his country. The Smith Act further authorizes the trial of any suspected Communist in our established law courts.

Why, then are citizens allowed to be embarrased and humiliated in extra-legal "courts" that function mainly for the political glory or vainglory of such demagogues as Senator Eastland?

Eastland and McCarthy are not "trying" their "victims" for communism. They are trying them for the same thing the Spanish Inquisition tried them for — heresay — for disagreeing with men.

It is no news to recall that the U. S. Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and expression. Lamentably, we have of late developed a band of witch-hunters who nonetheless, are allowed to "try" and harrass their fellow Americans to place themselves, the accusers, in the political spotlight.

We believe and hope that demagogues who try to capitalize on such persecution as this are on the way out.

Nine reporters who covered the New Orleans "trials" informally voted that the trials themselves were a greater threat to our American system than anyone who was or could be on trial under such circumstances.

Did they have a right to "try" these judges? As much right as these "judges" had to try those before them.

Fortunately, the U. S. Courts so far have consistently" "acquitted" all Americans accused simply of speaking their own opinions. The legal courts do not convict Americans for heresay. This is the startling privilege only of political demagogues.

South-Wide Anti-Bias Meet Planned

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A Southwide conference to speed compliance with the Supreme court decision outlawing school segregation was proposed here last weekend.

Eighteen distinguished southern liberals announced this project at a meeting of the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher who heads the fund, presided at the gathering which included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Dan Wesley Dobbs, Republican national committeeman from Georgia; Mrs. Lula White, NAACP director of Branches from Houston, Texas., and the Rt. Rev. S. L. Green, president of the Council of Bishops, AME Church of Atlanta, Ga.

Plans Laid For Southwide Meet To Study Ruling

Support of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, was brought Saturday in Atlanta by a southern interracial educational group, which adopted a resolution "heartily" endorsing the historical action of the nine-man court.

The action was taken by the Board of Directors, Southern Conference Educational Fund, which held an all day meeting at the Red Cross Center, on Peachtree Road.

This was the gathering of known liberals and supporters of such measures from both major races. Present were, the executive directors, and outstanding fighter for equal rights, James A. Dombrowski, of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and a host of businessmen, educators, etc. from all parts of the south.

In addition to their resolution, the group announced plans for a Southwide Conference, to which all individuals and organizations, interested in gaining compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling, are invited.

Atlantans were also represented at the Saturday gathering, and there were many, who although they were not present, are members of the group. These include the publisher of the Carolina Times, an Arkansas newspaperman, many ministers, the president of a Houston manufacturing firm, etc.

Atlantans in the group were: Albert Barnett, Emory University; John W Dobbs, Grand Master, Prince Hall Masons, the Rt. Rev. S. L. Greene, AME Bishop, and William A Calder, Professor at Agnes Scott College, and E. J. Odum, Morris Brown College.

The resolution said:

"The Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund heartily endorses the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

"For the past decade the Fund has devoted its efforts to the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination. It now offers this background of research and regional activity to all Southerners who sense that quick compliance with the ruling is demanded by our democratic and religious ideals.

"We urge our fellow-Southerners to recognize this opportunity to build for a future of unprecedented amity and prosperity."

Others present were: Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., fund president; treasurer, Rudolph Moses, who is secretary-treaure, Keytone Life Insurance Co., New Orleans; Lincoln Barker, Maryville Tenn.; John M Coe, Pensacola Fla.; Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; Jessie Guzman, Tuskegee; W. E Hogan, Dallas; James L. Hupp, W. Va.; Howard L. Parsons, Knoxville; O B Taylor, Knoxville; Franklin Thomas, Tulsa; Mrs. Lula B White, Houston, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Maund, New Orleans.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, AUBREY WILLIAMS
Fund director, president among witnesses.

Hearings on Educational Fund Start Here Today

Know of No Reds in Organization, Say Leaders

The director of the Southern Educational Fund, Inc.—the organization being investigated by the Senate internal security subcommittee—said Wednesday that as a student he joined the Socialist party and remained a member for five years.

This, he said, would presumably be part of the line of questioning when the subcommittee opens its hearings in New Orleans. The first session is to get under way in a federal courtroom at the post office building at 10 a. m. Thursday. Committee investigator Frank Schroeder said the meeting would be open to the public.

The fund director, James A. Dombrowski, was interviewed Wednesday at the St. Charles hotel along with Aubrey Williams, fund president and publisher of the magazine, Southern Farm and Home. In an hour and a half conversation the two men asserted:

1. They were not members of the Communist party and that to their knowledge on one belonging to the organization was a member.

Says They Will Answer

2. The hearings were not aimed at exposing Communists but had the twofold purpose of (a) linking the organization with communism and thereby silencing it as an opponent of racial segregation and (b) obtaining "headlines and votes" for Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), subcommittee member.

3. Though they did not intend to do so they would actually be serving the nation better by refusing to answer questions pertaining to their political beliefs.

4. They preferred a public hearing and did not have "anything to hide."

5. Paul Crouch, former Communist and an expected subcommittee witness, allegedly "betrayed the Army for the Communists" then turned around and betrayed the Communists and couldn't be believed.

"I have a little office (822 Perdido) and a secretary and sometimes some volunteer help," said Dombrowski. "I raise the money for us by myself, about $20,000 a year. When I think of us being thought of as a threat to the internal security of the United States—well, it's amusing and its tragic."

Meanwhile, a conference was scheduled Wednesday night at the St. Charles hotel by Richard Arens, chief counsel for the subcommittee; Schroeder, and Edward R. Duffy, another committee investigator and Sen. Eastland. The senator was scheduled to arrive in New Orleans at 8:50 p. m. aboard the passenger train, the Southener.

Founded In 1936

Dombrowski and Williams said originally the fund was founded as the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, in 1936 or 1937 as the outgrowth of studies conducted by governmental agencies on conditions in the South.

They said that in Birmingham, Ala., 1200 "liberal southerners and industrial leaders" attended a meeting and founded the organization. At that time, they said, Williams was a member of the board and Dombrowski administrator.

The organization had broad aims such as passage of social security and other legislation, they said. In 1946, they said, the Southern Educational Fund, Inc., was formed and the SCHW was allowed to die. With organization of the fund, they continued, the group's work was narrowed almost exclusively to activities encouraging abolition of racial segregation and discrimination.

Williams said he presumed he would be painted as a "dupe" of Communists because "four or five years ago" he signed a petition advocating world peace. He said subsequently the press indicated the organization behind the petition was Communist domniated and that he learned "the American contingent" in the organization "couldn't get over its point of view" and he gave it up.

Dombrowski said he, too, presumed the subcommittee would handle him in a similar fashion. He said while a student at the Union Theological seminary in New York, N. Y., in 1927 he joined the Socialist party and remained a member until 1932.

In recent years, he continued, he signed a petition advocating the civil rights of Communists be protected.

"I wasn't advocating the doctrines of communism," said Dombrowski. "I was advocating that their civil rights be protected. I'll do that for any man."

The two men said they felt when they entered the subcommittee hearing they would be "entering the atmosphere of the courtroom."

About 3000 Contributors

Dombrowski said the fund did not have members, but solicited contributors. There are about 3000, he added.

The fund, he continued, sends literature, films (one of Williams debating with Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia), and other items on request to persons asking for them; conducted polls and did research on racial segregation and sponsored conferences to discuss such themes a "Racial Unity Through Equality of Educational Opportunity."

With regard to Crouch, Williams declared, "He claims to have been a behind-the-scenes manipulator and organizer. Anybody can claim that kind o stuff."

Williams said he would be glad to answer questions pertaining to himself but did not intend to "involve anybody else."

In a prepared statement Williams reiterated his claim the committee was seeking to destroy the fund's work by linking it with communism, and said:

"Americans are inherently decent and deeply committed to the right of dissent. They are fiercely independent and when enough of them have had their characters questioned and their reputations challenged, and have had their rights trampled on, they will rise and put a stop to these things."

Group Subpenaed

Besides Williams and Dombrowski, others known to have been subpenaed are:

Thomas Dean Ludwig, Greenville, Tenn.

Dr. Alva Wilmont Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., fund secretary.

Leo Scheiner, Miami, Fla., attorney.

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, Montgomery, Ala., former board member.

Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn., board member.

Max Schlafrock, Miami contractor and fund sponsor.

Dombrowski said he thought it "highly significant" and a "tribute to their growing political power" that no Negroes, so far as he knew, had been subpenaed although many officials of the fund are Negroes.

The Young Men's Business Club Wednesday presented to the Senate subcommittee a report compiled by the YMBC's "anti-subversive" committee on the fund.

Senate Probers To Bypass Negro Members, To Quiz Only 4 Whites

To deliberately ignore Negro board members of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and interrogate only four white members during the scheduled hearings in the alleged communistic dealings of the SCEF this week, is a clumsy attempt to set back the Negro and halt the organization's movement for full citizenship for all, regardless of race or color, according to an official of the SCEF Saturday afternoon.

The four officials who will appear during the three-day hearings beginning Thursday are Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Ala., president; Alva W. Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., former professor at Vanderbilt university school of religion; James A. Dombrowski of New Orleans, executive director, and Myles Horton of Highland Folk school, Monteagle, Tenn., director.

According to John Wesley Dobbs, vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, "The truth about the SCEF is that it is an organization composed of right thinking American citizens, both white and black, who are opposed to segregation and discrimination against American citizens in the South, without regard to race, color or creed."

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, is expected to head the sub-committee investigating the alleged subversive activities within the SCEF. When this fact was known last week, an official of the organization told the Louisiana Weekly, "We know what to expect now."

In an editorial last month the Baltimore, Md., Afro-American, wrote:

"The scurrilous attack by Sen. William E. Jenner on the SCEF is clearly in line with the 'big lie' crusade being waged by certain Republican spokesmen.

"That (probe charge) is preposterous. Senator Jenner knows that the SCEF has never had anything to do with communism. He is well aware that the SCEF has restricted its activity to one objective.

"And that objective is to end discrimination and segregation in the South."

Negroes make up approximately 50 per cent of the board members of the organization.

Roscoe Dunjee, militant publisher of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch and one of the directors, in an editorial said, "In proportion as the SCEF continues to expose these evil conditions in the South, we shall continue to feel it is the most worthy and patriotic organization in that section." The publisher devoted the entire editorial page on the democratic activities of the SCEF in its struggle for full citizenship for all.

One official told the La. Weekly that "this was a clear-cut case to smear the SCEF in a last ditch stand, because they have no interest or sympathy for persons or organizations trying to wipe out the evils of segregation.

"The handwriting is on the wall, because the courts are rendering decisions favoring the abolition of discriminatory practices throughout the land," a reporter was told.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made the following statement about the SCEF:

"It is such organizations as the SCEF that will really bring about the changes all of us hope for—not only in the South but throughout our country. Then we can say with truth and conviction that we move forward to ever better conditions for all of our people."

The Southern Patriot, news organ of the organization, was one of the award winning periodicals of 1954 for significant contributions to better human relations by the Lincoln university school of journalism department. Others named for a similar award were the Chicago Daily News and Time magazine.

Several other Negro leaders in the SCEF besides Dobbs and Dunjee are Rudolph Moses, secretary of the Keystone Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, treasurer; Dr. Frederick Rhodes of New Orleans, director; William J. L. Wallace, president of West Virginia State college, director; James P. Brawley, president of Clark college, director, and Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, director.

Eastland's real target

For years extremely conservative Northern Republicans and reactionary Dixiecrats have maintained a working agreement in Congress.

It has been a simple 'I scratch your back, you scratch mine' arrangement operating to the mutual benefit of both groups.

But never has this unholy alliance so clearly bared its more ugly manifestations than in the current smear investigation of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, as everyone including those investigating it know, has spearheaded the fight against segregation.

Its announced goal has been the ending of all racial barriers and inequalities in education, hospital services, transportation and other public facilities.

Such a goal to a dwindling number of Southern politicians is, of course, positive proof that the organization is communistic.

Responsible for this travesty, is Senator William E. Jenner. Mr. Jenner is no Dixiecrat. He's an extreme right - wing Indiana Republican.

He's also chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. It was Senator Jenner who ordered the probe of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and picked a Dixiecrat, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, to conduct it.

Senator Eastland, an apt student of mccarthyism, sat in New Orleans as a one-man committee. He announced his intention was to ferret out Communists.

But it developed his true purpose was to brow-beat, harass and publicly slander, in the name of the U.S. Senate, officers of an organization which has delivered sledge - hammer blows against segregation.

That Senator Eastland was allowed to borrow an instrument of the Federal government to propagate his un-American view on racial matters is one of the most shocking developments in a shameful era.

AP Wirephoto

NEW ORLEANS PRINCIPALS—Mrs. Clifford Durr of Montgomery, sister-in-law of Justice Hugo Black, powders her nose while she and her attorney, John P. Kohn, listen during the Senate internal security subcommittee hearing at New Orleans yesterday. Seated behind Kohn's elbow is Fred Andersen, Advertiser assistant managing editor. At right is John Butler of Dallas, Tex., who testified that Mrs. Durr was a friend of known Communists.

Four Montgomerians In Hearing Spotlight

By FRED ANDERSEN
Advertiser Assistant Managing Editor

NEW ORLEANS, March 19—An accused Montgomery attorney today rose before a Senate internal security subcommittee hearing and demanded either he or his accuser be indicted for perjury as the climax to a dramatic exchange of "you're a Communist" and "that's a lie."

Clifford J. Durr, counsel for Montgomery publisher Aubrey Williams and husband of Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, another subpeonaed witness, made the demand after he had broken all precedent by cross examining Paul Crouch, self-identified former top southern Communist.

Sen. James Eastland, Mississippi Democrat who is holding the hearings, charges all alleged subversive activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, said his granting Durr the right to cross-examine Crouch was the "first time to my knowledge any witness before a congressional committee has been so cross-examined."

Precedent Broken

Yesterday Eastland had told John P. Kohn, Montgomery attorney who is representing Mrs. Durr, it was "unheard of and unthinkable" for a committee witness to be cross-examined.

Eastland said he was allowing Durr to ask Crouch questions because Williams "has shown every indication he wants to co-operate with the committee and has obviously answered each question to the best of his ability."

After Crouch had testified he talked with Williams on three occasions while he, Crouch, was engaged in organizing and directing southern Communist activities, Durr asked if he might question the witness.

Durr brought out the details of Crouch's court martial and conviction at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and his sentence to a 40-year term for organizing a Red cell in the United States Army.

Reason For Leaving

Durr was pressing Crouch as to his reasons for leaving the Communist party and asked, "are you still a Communist/"

Crouch said, "no, sir."

"Can you prove it?" Durr persisted.

At that point, Richard Arens, chief counsel for the committee broke into ask Crouch, "is Mr. Durr a Communist?"

Crouch fired back without hesitation, "I don't know if he still is or not."

Durr immediately asked him, "was I a Communist?"

"Yes, sir," Crouch replied emphatically.

Durr then aatempted for 45 minutes to pin Crouch down on where, when and under what circumstances he had seen the attorney and connected him with the Communist party.

Rented Halls

"In various rented halls in Manhattan between 1938 and 1941," Crouch stuttered.

"Name one," Durr demanded.

Crouch replied it was "impossible to recall specific addresses."

"Did you ever meet me or talk to me at such a meeting?" Durr asked.

"No."

"Did anybody ever tell you I was a member of the Communist party? Durr queried.

Crouch said Robert F. Hall, early in 1938, told him the copy of the "New South" which was supposed to go to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black frequently got lost or misplaced.

"I, as editor of the New South, the Communist publication, was told by Rob Hall that you, Mr. Durr, were a reliable Communist and if I would mail it to you, you would see it got to Justice Black," Crouch replied.

New Witness

Durr then removed himself from his position as Williams' attorney and was sworn as a witness, from where he told the open hearing:

"Every word this man (Crouch) has said about me is an utter, complete and absolute falsehood. We are both under oath. Therefore, one or the other of us should be indicted for perjury."

The reference Crouch made to Associate Justice Black had come up earlier in the day when Mrs. Durr was on the stand. At that time, Crouch accused Mrs. Durr of "using her position as the sister-in-law of Justice Black to aid the cause of the Communist revolution."

Pointed Out

Mrs. Durr sat silently through an awkward half-hour this morning while Arens pumped questions at her and then Crouch and John Butler, another self-identified ex-Communist, pointed her out as a party sympathizer.

Crouch did say of Mrs. Durr, however, "I doubt very much she is or ever has been a Communist."

When Mrs. Durr was summoned to the stand this morning, Kohn, as her attorney, clashed several times with both Arens and Eastland.

He accused the committee of trying to "brain probe" his client in contempt of the United States Senate.

Under Instruction

Under instructions from Kohn, Mrs. Durr sat in frozen silence while Arens asked her name, residence, occupation, and then droned through a lengthy list of organizations and asked her what her connection had been with each.

Arens said every group he asked Mrs. Durr about had been "cited by an agency of the United States government as being Communist-front or dominated."

Not until Arens asked her "are you a Communist" did Mrs. Durr open her mouth. Then she said loudly, "No."

Arens then asked her, "are you Mrs. Virginia Durr?"

"Yes."

Next he asked, "Are you under Communist discipline."

Again same a loud, firm, "No."

For the next 20 minutes her only reply, under prodding from Eastland and Arens was, "I stand mute to all questions."

Crouch was called for the fifth time in 24 hours and accused Mrs. Durr of "plotting with Communist leaders" and being "under party discipline."

'Lined Up Speakers'

Crouch also said the late Joseph Gelders, whom he identified as the then secrtary-terasurer of the Alabama Communist Party, told him Mrs. Durr had aided in lining up Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Justice Black as speakers at the organizational conference of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare in Birmingham in November, 1938.

Crouch finally said his only direct dealings" with Mrs. Durr closed Communist meeting, nor a high regard for the Congress room. I have come to the con-

Mrs. Durr's Statement

After she was released from the witness stand, Mrs. Durr issued this statement to newsmen:

"In the many years I lived in the United States because it was closest to them.

"After seeing and hearing all there existed the strongest bulwark for the protection of the liberties of the citizens of the union meeting one time, but said he had never seen here in any legislative pr

clusion . . . This hearing is a kangaroo court where people, called as witnesses, are being tried as criminals—as traitors to their country . . . they have been pre-judged and condemned on the basis of testimony of paid informers. . .

"I wish to state I do not recognize the power of this committee to try me as a traitor. . .

'Total, Utter Contempt'

"I refuse to submit to the authority of this committee and I stand in total and utter contempt of it."

After a luncheon recess, Arens called Williams to the stand, where he identified himself as publisher of the Southern Farm and Home, and a resident of Montgomery.

Williams acknowledged he was president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and had been "for five or six years."

He said Mrs. Durr had been on the SCEF board, but said he was not sure what her connection had been with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

He said his own connection with the SCHW began in 1946, when he was asked to serve as chairman of its nominating committee. He also was made a board member at the same time, Williams added.

Atmosphere Different

In a totally different atmosphere than prevaded the hearing yesterday, Eastland and Arens gently led Williams through a series of questions about his membership in and support of more than two dozen various organizations.

Williams' testimony was interrupted briefly by a near-violent side-show when Eastland paused to tell two Miami, Fla., witnesses they could be excused.

Leo Scheiner, Miami attorney, who clashed violently with Eastland and Arens yesterday, persisted in shouting he wanted to make a statement.

Eastland finally ordered United States marshals to "throw him out" and the burly lawyer was given a fast rush act to the door and a final, violent shove into the corridor.

The press corps, expecting bloodshed, departed en masse to the hall, but Scheiner made no move to strike his ushers.

SCEF Outlined

After that brief flurry, Eastland asked Williams to outline the objectives of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

"It fights racial discrimination," Williams answered. "We take a problem—such as the refusal of hospitals to accept patients because of color. We hold meetings. We have held meetings in various colleges in the South to influence young people to oppose segregation.

"We extend that fight against segregation straight across the board. We are dedicated to abolishing from the American way of life all discriminations based on race, color or creed," Williams explained slowly.

Eastland wanted to know then, "Who attends these conferences you hold?"

Enumerated Positions

Williams told him attendance and invitations were based on "people's show of interest and their contributions. Naturally, we seek sponsors with influence, such as college presidents."

The Montgomery publisher then enumerated the long list of federal positions he has held, dating back to his first federal post as Relief Administration for Mississippi under the Hoover administration in 1932.

Williams said he next was sent to Texas, still under Hoover, to organize relief in 250 counties there, and then went to Washington in 1933 as a field representative of Harry Hopkins in the Federal Employment Relief Administration.

He said he was named assistant Federal Relief Administrator in 1934 and Deputy Administrator of the WPA in 1935, the same year he was appointed executive director of the National Youth Administration.

'No Memory' Of Reds

From 1938 until the agency was liquidated in 1943, Williams said he was NYA administrator.

Williams told Arens he had "no memory" of knowing three men the committee counsel said were "top Communists" during that period.

Then Arens quoted from an address delivered in Madison Square Garden in 1947, and asked Williams whether he had made the speech attacking the government loyalty program and asserting "its all right for Communists to hold government jobs," Williams admitted those were his words.

Williams ridiculed a statement as an "aside made in jest" in Birmingham in 1938 when Arens quoted him as declaring to an audience, "I'm not sure class warfare isn't a good thing."

Williams denied ever subscribing to the Daily Worker, a Communist publication. He said he had seen Paul Crouch in Birmingham when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was organized, and had been interviewed once by Rob Hall, in 1945, for the Daily Worker.

When Arens asked him point blank, "are you a Communist?" William answered:

"I am not now and never have been a Communist nor have I ever accepted party discipline. I have never knowingly associated with any Communist."

Butler was then called to the stand and swore Williams was introduced to him in Nashville in 1942 as "Comrade Williams."

Williams spoke up and challenged Butler to "meet me in the hall out from under the cloak of immunity of this committee and repeat that statement before the newspapermen. Do it and I'll sue you the minute you do."

Butler affirmed his willingness to do so, and when the hearing adjourned for the day, Williams rushed over to repeat his challenge in front of reporters.

Butler backed away, declared, "I'm not going to say anything except under oath before the committee."

Crouch followed Butler to the stand and gave his testimony seeking to link Williams with the Communist Party.

It was after this recitation Durr took over the cross-examination as Williams' attorney and wound up being sworn as a witness himself.

Dombrowski Recalled

Before the quartet of Montgomerians took the spotlight this morning to hold it for the whole day's session, Dr. James A. Dombrowski was recalled to the stand to answer a subpeona which had been served on him late yesterday.

Dr. Dombrowski, executive director of the fund of which Williams is president, again refused to furnish the committee with any portion of a list of 3,000 names he said represented the contributors to the fund.

Eastland informed Dombrowski he had placed himself in contempt of the United States Senate.

The senator said later he would make "strong recommendations" to the entire membership of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which the internal security group is a subcommittee, about citations for contempt.

2 Main Witnesses

He indicated Dombrowski and Mrs. Durr were the two main witnesses so far who he believed had been contemptuous of the subcommittee.

Eastland ordered tomorrow's hearings to begin at 9:30 a.m., one half-hour earlier than today's session.

He said he "had no plans" tonight to recall Mrs. Durr or Williams.

Durr is expected to play a key role at tomorrow's hearings, however, as attorney for Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School, at Monteagle, Tenn.

Five witnesses have been heard and two more excused because of illness attested to by doctors' certificates, Arens said.

The hearing thus has three possible witnesses to hear of the original 10 subpoenaed.

Eastland said he expected to wind things up sometime tomorrow afternoon.

Eastland's real target

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14c 1954

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Race Problem Most Critical, Educators Told

Special to The Constitution

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2—J. Curtis Dixon of Atlanta, vice president and executive director of the Southern Education Foundation, Thursday termed segregation the most critical problem of our times next to the problem of international relations.

Addressing the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dixon said that American progress has said to the world that "no man ... may be imprisoned in his darker skin."

He said the Supreme Court ruling that segregation is unconstitutional in public schools is part of "the second American Revolution." He urged a "postive, cooperative study to bridge the gap (in attitudes) between people."

Dixon added that unless educators find means to adjust to the new situation, "the Supreme Court will do it."

14c 1954

TEXAS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

ARMSTRONG FORTUNE LEFT TO FOUNDATIONS

Family Also Shares In Estate Of Texas Millionaire

FORT WORTH, Oct. 12.—(UP)—The will of George W. Armstrong, filed here for probate Tuesday, leaves the bulk of the multimillionaire's fortune to foundations.

It directs that most of his estate go to the Texas Educational Foundation and the Judge Armstrong Foundation. It also orders that $140,000 be set aside to pay debts cancelled through bankruptcy proceedings in 1923.

Judge Armstrong, who died Oct. 1 in Natchez, Miss., was an oil man and planter, and was chairman of the boards of the Texas Steel Company and the Liberty Manufacturers of Fort Worth.

The will leaves his wife $50,000 and 1,000 shares of Texas Steel. Three grandsons, B. V. Thompson Jr., Thomas K. Armstrong and George Armstrong III, were named to receive 250 shares in the same firm and $10,000 each. Bequests of $10,000 go to each of three other grandchildren, Melody Armstrong, Murray James and Betty Jane Johnson. Three nieces, Tillie McFadden, Mae Rene Egan and May Schults, are to receive $5,000 each.

U. S. Steel Foundation Gives $700,000 in Aid to Colleges

The United States Steel Foundation, Inc., announced yesterday its first aid-to-education project. The program calls for an expenditure of $700,000 this year.

The program, outlined in a statement from foundation headquarters, 71 Broadway, by Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees, centers on giving financial support to liberal arts colleges. It also provides for support to the National Fund for Medical Education and the United Negro Colleges and for a limited number of graduate fellowships in major educational institutions throughout the United States.

Mr. Fairless said, "We are aware a large number of liberal arts colleges in the United States are operating at a deficit, and we are pleased to be joining other foundations and with industry, generally, in doing something toward relieving the serious financial plight of many privately supported colleges."

Formation of the foundation was announced Dec. 19, 1953. It is a non-profit foundation through which money will go to charitable, educational and scientific projects. It was incorporated in the State of Maryland, and its board of trustees is the board of directors of the steel corporation.

At its formation, a spokesman said the foundation would not operate on the scale of the Ford, Carnegie or Rockefeller Foundations, which were set up by individuals rather than by corporations.

Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of United States Steel's finance committee, said then the foundation's money for its educational and other programs would come from direct grants from the corporation. It does not hold non-voting stock in the company.

The money this year, in large part, will be spent on undergraduate institutions in fourteen states, most of which are highly industrialized states, Mr. Fairless said.

He said participants in the program include four associations of the many liberal arts college associations in the country. They are the Associated Colleges of Illinois, Inc., with twenty-two members; the Associated Colleges of Indiana, Inc., with twelve members; the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges, Inc., with twenty-two members, and the Pennsylvania Foundation for Independent Colleges, Inc., with thirty-nine members. Allocations within these state groups are decided through arrangements among the members of the several groups.

Mr. Fairless said although the foundation realizes there are many other worthy colleges in these and other states, it has "confined its program in the main to areas in which it had a natural interest."

In addition to these college groups, he said, forty-two other colleges in the four states and in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia are included.

Grants Unrestricted

Mr. Fairless said the grants to colleges will be unrestricted in all cases, adding, "The foundation has no desire to share purely educational decisions or to become involved in the customary provinces of colleges and universities."

He said, however, the aid carries with it the "expressed hope" that the institutions will use a portion of each grant for "improving faculty compensation and development."

About one-half of this year's funds have been allocated to current college and university building and endowment programs. Most of these grants have been made already.

Negro Group Aided

Included in this phase is a grant of $100,000 to the capital program of thirty-one United Negro Colleges in twelve states. An additional $15,000 has been assigned the group for its 1954 operating deficit.

The sum of $50,000 has been allocated for operating expenses of eighty medical schools in thirty-eight states comprising the National Fund for Medical Education.

The program also includes ten two-year graduate study fellowships to be awarded to a group of about forty nationally recognized professional schools and universities. Each fellowship carries a grant of $3,000 to $3,600.

14c 1954

THE VIRGINIA RANDOLPH FOUNDATION,INC.

Foundation to honor Virginia woman educator

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) —A new educational foundation, called The Virginia Randolph Foundation, Inc., was formed here last week.

A group of citizens obtained a charter from the Corporation Commission to finance a memorial in honor of a pioneer woman educator and to promote educational opportunities for children of the area.

The organization was established to honor the achievements of Mrs. Virginia Randolph, veteran school teacher, who devoted more than 50 years of her life to public school education in the South.

To Place Bust In School

Mrs. Randolph also will be immortalized with a bust to be placed in the lobby of the Virginia Randolph High School at Glen Allen, named in her honor many years ago.

Mrs. Randolph, now 80, retired in 1948.

Officers of the foundation are: Priddy Cosby, president; Juanita J. C. Whitaker, secretary; M. J. Robinson Sr., vice-president, and Melvin Glover, treasurer.

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Tell It To Old Granma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

That Erroneous Supreme Court Ruling

Editor, The Advertiser,

In the first place, the schools were not mentioned and not even thought of when the 14th Amendment was adopted. If the court can rule that equality before law can mean federal control of the schools, it can rule anything.

The court has taken over legislative powers. Congress has not passed laws as required by the Constitution to enforce such a ruling.

The court did not even consider the 10th Amendment, which states that all powers, not granted by the states to the federal government, shall be reserved to the states, or to the people. When did the states grant to the federal government the right to run their schools, or to dictate the manner in which they should be run?

The states have set up their own school systems and financed them. Then the federal government has no right to encroach upon the rights of the states to run their own schools.

The court says that, "We believe that segregation of the races deprives the children of equal educational advantages." That is the court's belief and believing a thing does not make it so.

The Negro race has greater advantages than it has ever had, and these advantages have been growing by leaps and bounds for the past few years. They have better schools, better buildings, better equipment, and better prepared teachers. They prefer to work their way up without undue molestation from other forces.

It is outrageous to force a system on the white and Negro people which neither wants. I have talked with some of the leading Negroes of this section, and they have talked with their people and they tell me that none of them want integration in the schools.

The court says separation in the schools makes the Negro children feel intimidated, or inferior to the white children. That is a weak argument. There is no comparison in the way they feel in segregated schools to the way they would feel in mixed schools. The whole argument is weak and farfetched.

The court has by-passed other rulings which granted separation of the races, when there were equal facilities. If those rulings were satisfactory then, they should be now.

If a person has been brought up right, he does not want to go where he is not wanted.

Why such a ruling anyway? What could be accomplished by it? What pressure was brought to bear on the court to cause them to make such a ruling? Was it because the Negro organizations for the betterment of the Negro race brought pressure on the court?

Many thousands of dollars must have been spent in the effort of this organization to deceive the people. They know it is not best under the circumstances, since it would cause greater disturbance to our section than anything since the Civil War, and this is just what the communists want. Of course the communists are in favor of just such a move.

Why not let the people of the South, both white and colored, work out their own destiny, since they are making such great progress?

Long-standing customs should be regarded, since they usually become the law of the land, and the will of the people. It has been the custom of the people of the South to be segregated from time immemorial.

Ariton, Ala.

The culture of the races differ and the Negro does not want to give up his culture for that of the white people.

T. G. PRITCHETT

Progress In Negro Education

Editor, The Advertiser:

I want to thank you for the excellent editorial about the school opportunities offered the children of Abraham's Vineyard in the newly reconstructed village school which has been provided for these pupils.

The editorial did not mention the fact that the pupils have the same length of school term as pupils in other schools in the city and county and that the same provision is made for free textbooks there as is made in other schools of this system.

The record of the Montgomery County Board of Education in provision for Negro children in this system has been called "a miracle," and, of course, I am agreeable to that compliment! It is a thrilling story to note the development of Negro schools, as well as progress in our white schools, during the 18 years of my service here as superintendent of schools. The Board of Education has adopted policies and authorized procedures which, when carried into effect, have made our school system a good one, although not perfect. Much improvement is needed yet in all areas of our service.

Thanks again for your thoughtful and helpful editorial. C. M. DANNELLY,
Montgomery. Superintendent.

¶ Another point in The Advertiser's *editorial should be clarified. We made the point that there are fewer pupils per teacher at the Vineyard school than at Harrison. Actualy, this comparison is meaningless because the three teachers at the Vineyard must, between them, teach all grades.—Ed.*

NAACP Seeks Friendly Desegregation Program In Anniston Schools

ANNISTON, Ala. — NAACP petitions seeking friendly desegregation of schools have been filed with the Anniston City Board of Education.

They carried 43 signatures. Dr. Gordon A. Rogers, president of the Anniston Branch NAACP indicated that the petitions were prepared by the NAACP's legal staff.

Board of Education Chairman Noah C. Wilbanks declined comment on the matter.

White School in Alabama Bars 23 Negro Children

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 1 (U.P.)—Twenty - three Negro children tried to enroll today in a white school here, but were refused on the ground that they lived outside the school district.

School officials said the group, led by the son of Montgomery publisher Aubrey Williams, appeared to register for classes with other children at the white school. They were accompanied by two representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

School principal R. T. Anderson said he dealt personally with the group.

"They were registered just like any other group of children," he said. "We got their names and addresses and filled out regular registration cards. Then we checked their addresses and told them they all lived in a district that is served by a Negro school. They were trying to register at the wrong school."

The Negro pupils then withdrew in a "very orderly manner," Mr. Anderson said. He said the incident occurred without fanfare or confusion and was "a credit to the Negro race."

He said the grades which the children sought to enter ranged from the first to the sixth. He said there were no harsh words or threats of law suits.

It was the first incident reported in Alabama since the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Aubrey Williams jr. led the pupils into the school single file. His father, Aubrey Williams sr., is the publisher of a Montgomery farm newspaper, and under the late President Roosevelt was director of the National Youth Administration and deputy administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

A Report On Segregation In Schools Is Given Folsom

CULLMAN, Sept. 14 (U.P.)—Gov.-nominate James E. Folsom received an oral report today on Alabama school problems and what other states are doing to maintain segregation.

The report was supplied by Dr. Austin Meadows of Huntsville, Democratic nominee for state school superintendent. The actual report was not made public but Folsom said it was a general outline of the entire situation and that it was receiving his "constant study."

Folsom and the legislative leaders also has recently appointed studies of educational situation with incoming cabinet members at what the governor-nominate termed their first "important policy meeting."

More Talks Planned

The meeting, which opened yesterday, also was devoted to Folsom's highway program and his plans to aid old age pensioners. Folsom said further discussions would be necessary before those programs could be completed.

Also discussed, he said, was the statewide Democratic rally to be held in Birmingham Oct. 21 honoring party nominees throughout the state.

Folsom said National Democratic Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell will be one of the speakers at the $25-a-plate dinner rally. Funds will go toward campaigns for national democratic congressional nominees in a drive to gain control of the Congress.

Folsom commented, "we can't stress too much the importance of winning a Democratic Congress. A Democratic Congress would veto the Republican scuttling of TVA and REA.

"I'm for giving farmers greater parity support," he added. "We've got 100 per cent tariffs and I think as long as we've got them we ought to have 100 per cent parity for our farmers."

Plans Trip North

Folsom said he planned to leave for the National Democratic meeting at Indianapolis within the next few days.

The governor-nominate disclosed that new industry and business consumed part of the session and that "I'm getting wonderful co-operation from both business and labor groups on our new industry plan and financing thereof."

Folsom said legislative reapportionment and a constitutional convention, which is expected to be called immediately after he is inaugurated Jan. 17, also were aired.

He said he had scheduled similar meetings with his leaders between now and inauguration day to further discuss legislative matters.

State Won't File Segregation Brief

Sykes Says Such Action Might Bind Alabama Legally Or Morally By Decrees

PHENIX CITY, Sept. 15 (AP)—Alabama won't file a brief in the school segregation cases now awaiting the Supreme Court's final decree, Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard Sykes said today.

Today was the deadline for notifying the court whether Southern states expected to submit briefs prior to arguments before the tribunal sometime after Oct. 1.

The Supreme Court has already held segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional but hasn't said how the ruling will be enforced.

Sykes released a prepared statement from his temporary office here, explaining that while Alabama is not directly involved in the pending segregation cases, the filing of a brief might obligate the state "legally or morally."

The only issue remaining before the Supreme Court, he said, is whether segregated schools shall be a violation, immediately or gradually, and if gradually, whether the Supreme Court or lower courts should issue the actual desegregation decrees.

The state's chief legal officer said briefs would have to be filed "on the basis that separate schools for races are illegal" since the Supreme Court has already ruled to that effect.

One purpose now in joining in the suits before the court, he added, would be "to help formulate decrees ordering the mixed attendance of white and colored pupils in the public schools."

"The facts surrounding Alabama's separate schools for white and colored," he said, "have not been presented to, and are not now before the United States Supreme Court. Alabama, by filing a brief in cases not arising within its own borders, in cases based on facts not the same as those in Alabama, may find itself either legally or morally bound by decrees requiring both white and colored pupils to attend the same public schools.

"Alabama should not be bound nor hazard the possibility of being bound by decrees rendered in response to matters arising in other states."

On segregation, Banks says—

City may find it easier to meet rule

The problem of meeting the Supreme Court's ruling on non-segregation in public schools may be simpler to handle in Birmingham than in many other places, City School Supt. Frazer Banks said today.

Dr. Banks told the Birmingham Protestant Ministers Assn. here today that this should be possible because city schools are built as near the children they serve as possible.

"In Birmingham like in most other cities our size, schools are built as near to the center of the population to be served as possible, except where the center of the population has shifted," he said.

"White elementary schools are near the center of population in white residence areas.

"Negro elementary schools are near the center of population in Negro centers.

"Making separate districts for each individual school should not make any great shift in school enrollment where there is enough room for all the children."

THIS WAS in answer to a question by one of the ministers.

Dr. Banks pointed out that just how Birmingham public schools will carry out the Supreme Court's plan to eliminate segregation will be decided by the State Board of Education set up in compliance with the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

The three problems discussed by the school superintendent were: Increase in enrollment particularly in the primary grades; increase in cost of services and the way in which the Legislature made its last appropriations.

DR. W. A. SHELTON, president of the association, appointed the following committee to plan the 1955 Festival of Faith:

Dr. R. Laurence Dill Jr., Dr. J. Wayne Drash, Dr. Edward V. Ramage, the Rev. John C. Turner and the Rev. Lamar Jackson.

The association also heard a brief discussion of the Brother Bryan Mission.

The meeting was held at the First Methdist Church, downtown.

Montgomery NAACP Requests Hearing To Discuss End Of School Segregation

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser City Editor

The Montgomery NAACP Chapter has asked for a hearing before the Montgomery Board of Education to discuss ending segregation in the Montgomery school system.

Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of schools, said the mimeographed petition of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was handed to him last week after a meeting of the Board of Education had adjourned.

As secretary of the school board, Dr. Dannelly said he would present the petition along with other usual business at the next meeting of the board next month.

He said it was a matter for the board and that he had no comment on the petition.

Seventeen of the 22 people signing the petition were residents of Abraham's Vineyard. The others were from various sections of the city.

T. L. Bear Sr., chairman of the board, said the petition would not come before him for action until it had passed through ordinary channels and was presented to the board.

He said all matters which come before the board are studied and decisions arrived at and comments made when the board convenes.

The action followed on the heels of an attempt of 23 Negro pupils two weeks ago to register at the white William Harrison Elementary School just off Norman Bridge road in the southern section of Montgomery.

They were denied registration at the white school with the explanation they would have to register in the school district in which they reside.

Registration in district of registration placed these Negro children in the Abraham Vineyard's Negro School district.

Released by Dr. Dannelly, the petition which was handed him by NAACP representatives reads:

"We, the undersigned, are parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary high schools under your jurisdiction.

"Pursuant to the state law racially segregated public schools are now being maintained by you for the children of Negro parentage.

"As you undoubtedly know, the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 ruled that the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that ... in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place.

"Separate educational facilities are inherently equal.

"We, therefore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court on May 17. As we understand these principles, children of public school age attending and entitled to attend public schools cannot be denied admission to any school or be required to attend any school solely because of race and color.

"We request a hearing before the board for the purpose of discussing this petition. We further wish to point out our availability as parents and citizens of this community to be of whatever assistance we can to you in devising and implementing a program of desegregation in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision.

"We are further authorized to advise you that Montgomery branch of NAACP at a meeting on July 17th, 1954 voted to offer its services to the board to aid you in the implementation of a plan of desegregation and we request that Mr. R. L. Mathews, 1000 Ewell St., Montgomery, president of the branch be notified of the date of the meeting on this petition and be invited to be present."

It was signed by Mose C. Harris, 196 Martin Patton; Clayton Williams, 190 John Morris; Hubert Reynolds, 107 John Morris, Mary Campbell, 279 John Morris; Mrs. Alma Peeples, 146 Martin Patton; Zack Stovall, 140 Martin Patton; Willie Mullin, Martin Patton; Luesendy Lawrence, 218 John Morris; Johnie Mae Talbert, 222 John Morris; Annie Bell Connell, 233 John Morris; Charlie Dillard, 103 John Morris; Willie Mack Williams, 130 John Morris; Tobe Sankey, 160 John Morris; Anna Jane Wesley, 435 John Morris; Mrs. Martha Williams, Rt. 1, Box 12; Lorzenia Robinson, Rt. 1, Box 446; Ola Mae Bailey, Rt. 1, Box 31; all residents of, Abraham's Vineyard; Mrs. Bertha Butler, 746 Central St.; Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, 847 Corbett; Columbus Johnson, 847 Corbett; J. T. Primus, 647 Cleveland; and Mrs. Susie Anna Davis, 646 Clinton.

Signing as attorney was Peter Hall and E. D. Nixon as chairman of the NAACP education committee.

Parent - Teacher Association spokesmen for the Negro march on Harrison school said it was not sponsored by the NAACP. The movement was sponsored by the P-TA, the spokesman said.

Alabama Wants Neither Secret Hearings Nor Talmadge Spirit In Education

Important matters of public interest are involved in the special meeting of the State Board of Education which has been called for Friday morning by Governor Gordon Persons.

First there is the question of open or secret discussions.

At the board meeting held June 9th, newsmen were asked to leave while a conference was held with Dr. W. W. Hill, president of the Livingston State Teachers College. Also present was J. V. (Jake) Jordan, Budget Officer.

One member of the Board questioned any legal authority by which to eject the public and the press, but was overruled. The law states that such an executive session can be called only when the "character or good name" of a man or woman is involved.

After the meeting, the board member who had voted against going into secret session publicly re-affirmed his belief that there was "no basis" for barring the press. Yet by going into executive session the board had plainly stated by inference that either Dr. Hill, or Mr. Jordan, or somebody was under attack for doubtful "character or good name."

This demonstrates the dangers involved when public officials arrogate to themselves the right to determine what the public may, or may not know. It is to be hoped that the Board of Education meeting Friday will be open to the people.

A second matter of public interest Friday will be the nature of the discussions with, or about, President Hill. While members of the board have maintained silence on the June 9 meeting, the Associated Press reports that the "unfinished business" announced for Friday "apparently concerns" Dr. W. W. Hill.

Many years have passed since a state college president in Alabama has been confronted by circumstances that suggest political pressure. Alabamians have not shown any liking for the Talmadge-or Bilbo-type rule of education. Our people remember what a disastrous effect political manipulations had upon the educational institutions of Georgia, and how long a time was required for the damage to be repaired. Alabamians count on their State Board of Education to see that the spirit of Bilbo and Talmadge is not resurrected in this good state.

School Leaders Duck Any Stand On Segregation

Education Board Holds Long Talk With LSTC Chief

The Alabama Board of Education met in a lengthy four-hour session at the Capitol yesterday but managed to tiptoe by the segregation issue without comment.

This was the first meeting of the board since the May 17, U.S. Supreme Court ruling which banned segregation in public schools.

Top feature of an otherwise routine meeting was a closed door session with Dr. W. W. Hill, president of Livingston State Teachers College.

After the executive session had concluded, H. L. Upshaw, vice chairman of the board, said no action was taken. He declined to say what had been discussed with Hill but said the matter will be taken up again at the next meeting, something [illegible].

It had been reported before the meeting Dr. Hill's position as president of the college was in jeopardy but this was denied by board members.

A lively debate ensued between board members as they prepared to go into executive session. One member of the board questioned the legality of excluding newsmen from the session but when the question was put to a vote the board member taking sides with the press was outvoted.

Secret Sessions Prohibited

Title 14, Section 394 of the 1940 State code prohibits "executive or secret sessions" of any state board, commission or other agency which handles public funds. However, it provides an exemption in cases where the "character or good name" of a person is involved.

Before asking newsmen to leave the room, the board passed a number of resolutions including one which raised the salaries of the presidents of all state teacher colleges except Dr. Hill from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. This raise will go into effect Oct. 1.

The resolution, presented by Col. Harry M. Ayers, Anniston newspaper publisher, was amended to include the state's two Negro colleges—Alabama State at Montgomery and Alabama A. & M. near Huntsville.

Although Dr. Hill was not included in the salary raise, the board did approve an expenditure of $12,000 to be used for construction of a new $45,000 president's home at Livingston.

Half of Enrollment

Hill's school has an enrollment less than half those of the other three teacher colleges in the state—Jacksonville, Troy and Florence.

Earlier the board voted against appealing a recent Montgomery Circuit Court decision outlawing the 1953 Textbook Labeling Act.

Supt. W. J. Terry, who had previously discribed the law as "unworkable," said the Alabama Textbook Committee also voted against appealing the court ruling.

In other business the board named new members of the Alabama Textbook Committee to serve from July 1 through Jun 30, 1955. Appointed to the committee were:

Mrs. Genevieve R. Smith Jackson; Miss Mae Bryant, Foley; Mrs. Julia Collins, Auburn; Mrs. N. E. Leatherwood, Ragland; Mrs. Dot W Hipp, Fyffe; Mrs. Lena S. Thomas, Moundville; O. E. Brown, Phil Campbell;

Mrs Esther Hester, Cherokee; Miss Ellen Sellers, Dora; R. C. McCulley, Sylacauga; Charles P. Hayes, Kennedy; Mrs. Ruby Massie, Birmingham; Mrs. Opal Burnside, Montgomery and Mrs. Marguerite McCaslan, Union Springs.

The board voted unanimously to change the name of the Negro college in Montgomery to Alabama State College. The school has used that name for several years although its official title was the Alabama State Teachers College.

A committee was also appointed to study the possibility of deleting the word "teachers" from the names of the four state schools.

School Board Votes To Keep Segregation

Education Group Passes Resolution; Hill's Tenure At Livingston Ended

MONTGOMERY, July 9 (AP)—Alabama school officials acted formally today to continue segregation of the races in classrooms even as a Negro minister warned "we are facing a day of judgment."

On motion of Gov. Gordon Persons the State Board of Education adopted, unanimously a resolution to continue school operations through the 1954-55 school year on the same basis as now.

The board also pulled the rug from under Dr. W. W. Hill, president of Livingston State Teachers College who had been fired last month but held his office under a court order.

Gov. Persons in offering the segregation resolution observed state Constitution requires separation of the races in public schools and this is still the supreme law of Alabama.

Explains Law

He said no part of the Alabama Constitution was under attack in any of the cases which brought on the U. S. Supreme Court's historic anti-segregation decision last May 17.

The Rev. S. S. Seay, a Montgomery minister, raised the only voice against the board action.

"We are facing a day of judgment in America," he said, "And none of us is making preparation to meet this judgment."

The minister added that he didn't mean his remark as a "threat" but rather as a "prediction." He urged the board to "let things happen that can happen—now."

Among the things he said could be allowed with the opening of the Fall term of school would be admission of Negro students at the University of Alabama. The minister said he felt also that the state could begin intergrating Negro and white school teachers during the next school year.

Withdraw Charges

Before ending Dr. Hill's tenure at Livingston the board adopted a resolution withdrawing all charges that had been made against him.

Dr. W. J. Terry, state school superintendent, in calling for Hill's dismissal at the June 19 board meeting charged him with insubordination, incompetency and wilful neglect of duty.

The Livingston president went into Circuit Court here for a temporary restraining order which held up execution of the board's order.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ruled the board acted improperly in dismissing Dr. Hill without giving him 10 days written notice of the charges against him and a public hearing to answer them.

The resolution approved today merely mentioned "unreconcilable" differences between the board and Dr. Hill on administrative matters.

A resolution of protest from the Livingston Alumni Assn. at Mobile was read by board member Myron Rubey of Mobile.

Montgomery Attorney James J. Carter who represented Dr. Hill said he recognized the board's authority to fire Dr. Hill since the charges were withdrawn "and his name cleared."

Finding Ways To Do The Unconstitutional

Members of the Alabama Board of Education are scheduled to meet in Montgomery Friday, July 9 to, among other things find "ways and means of maintaining segregation in the public schools of Alabama." The United States Supreme Court on May 17 unanimously ruled that two-standard schools based upon race have no place in the field of public education. This is now the law of the land as interpreted and pronounced by the highest court of the nation.

Not to mention moral and ethical grounds, it looks bad indeed for public officials sworn to uphold and respect the law to be scheming to evade, dodge and disobey the law. Far better would it be for all to seek means to carry out the mandates of the court. Alabama must accept the challenge of living with change and of moving forward in the direction of the full promise of democracy.

Public education means too much to the survival of democracy to resort to emotionalism in seeking a way out of a situation which requires enlightenment, broad-mindedness and demonstrated bold goodwill. State-imposed segregation is without legal standing in this country and has never been justifiable. The Alabama Board of Education has a great opportunity to show that its members understand the issues of the new times. They have the opportunity to stand up and be counted in the parade of liberty-bearers for a democracy, which when it works, works for all alike. History will be a fearless witness of how well the members of the board live up to the freedom demands of democracy and the ethical requirements of Christianity.

Persons of vigorous goodwill owe it to the Alabama Board of Education to give creative assistance in finding ways to meet constructively the robust implications of the court ruling outlawing dual schools. To do so would obviously serve to strengthen our schools and improve our community relations. Healthy group relations is a product of friendly person to person relations.

We believe that positive action for implementing the court decision would far outweigh any negative designs for trying either to preserve the unconstitutional public school system or to delay de-segregation. This whole thing is enmeshed with a larger and dearer consideration. For underlying the school freedom issue is the basic and cherished concept of respect for law. Respect for law is the American way. Respect for law historically in this country knows neither racial nor sectional line. For it is the solid line of sound Americans.

Educators Vote NoIntegration; Dr. Hill Fired

State Board Okays Segregated Schools Through 1954-55

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Board of Education voted unanimously yesterday to continue segregation in the public schools of Alabama at least through the 1954-55 school year.

By a vote of 11-0 the board passed the resolution on segregation which had been introduced by Gov. Gordon Persons. It was the first official action taken by the board since the May 17 ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The decision on segregation completely overshadowed another feature of the board meeting, the removal of Dr. W. W. Hill as president of Livingston State Teachers College. Dr. Hill was dismissed effective yesterday by a board vote of 10-1.

Lone Dissent

Member C. G. Dobbins of Montgomery cast the lone vote in favor of retaining Dr. He did so on the grounds he felt the board "did not have a case" against the Livingston president. Dobbins had voted against Hill's dismissal at the June 18 meeting also.

Persons pointed out in the segregation resolution the Alabama Constitution says: "Separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children, and no child of either race shall be permitted to attend a school of the other race."

He said further this particular constitutional provision "has never been stricken by any court in the land."

Ruling Not Final

Referring to the recent Supreme Court decision, Persons said "the ruling is not final in that the how, the when and the general and specific applicability of the decision has not, and will not be announced until after the beginning of the 1954-55 school term of the public schools of Alabama."

The three basic rulings of the resolution are as follows:

"First, that the public schools of Alabama will operate for the 1954-55 school year. . . on the same basis that they operated for the school year of 1953-54.

"Second, That no changes in this announced policy shall be made in any public school system in this state during the school year 1954-55, irrespective of any action by any court in any case in which a unit of the public school system of the State of Alabama is not a party.

"Third, That we call upon all interested persons, school officials, faculties, students, patrons and the general public to work together to make the 1954-55 school year in Alabama the best we have ever had for the advancement of our greatest resource, the children of Alabama."

Protest From Negro

The only protest to this resolution came from the Rev. S. S. Seay, a Montgomery Negro minister.

"Being a black man in this group of white people, I know you people are wondering why I am here," Seay said. "And I know the good Lord wants me to speak here today.

"We are facing a day of judgment in America, and it makes my heart sick to see that none of us have made any preparations to meet this day," the minister declared.

"I am here not to make a rebuttal to the resolution, nor to make any comment," he added, "I am only doing what I know God wants me to do."

Second Day Of Judgment

"There is going to be a second day of judgment, and a worst day of judgment, if we all don't do what we can do—peacefully," Seay said. "There are ways in which integration can be worked out in a peaceful process, and if we don't find these ways then we will be punished. Let me emphasize, I am not threatening you, just prophesying."

Seay urged the board to consider admitting Negro students to the colleges in Alabama and also said he felt it would be wise to begin the integrating of Negro and white teachers "on a small scale this fall."

No Comments Heard

None of the board members made any comment regarding Rev. Seay's remarks.

The board's action against Dr. Hill provided most of the fireworks of the meeting. A delegation of about 30 students, faculty members and citizens of Livingston attended the meeting and a number were sharply critical of the board's action.

The board adopted a resolution withdrawing all charges originally placed against Dr. Hill, but the resolution also included a paragraph which terminated his tenure in office effective yesterday.

One of the critics of the board's action was Mrs. Abbie Moore, a teacher at an elementary school near Livingston for 34 years.

"I can see no justification for the charges placed against Dr. Hill, and I fear that an able and respected educator is being sacrificed by selfish interests," Mrs. Moore declared.

Battle With Governor

Later, after the board had dismissed Dr. Hill, Mrs. Moore engaged in a sharp oral battle with Gov. Persons.

"This is the first time I have seen Alabama government in action at close range," Mrs. Moore told the governor. "Am I to follow this policy in my own class rooms?"

One of the persons attending the meeting was the wife of Dr. Hill, and as the meeting wore on she became obviously upset.

At one point, one of the board members turned to her and stressed the fact none of the board members "have anything against your husband personally."

The attractive Mrs. Hill snapped back, as tears streamed down her cheeks, "I think you should leave me out of this . . . will you please do that . . . just leave me out of it."

Statement To Board

James Carter, local attorney representing the absent Dr. Hill, made a brief statement to the board following its decision. Carter said:

"Now that all charges have been withdrawn, and Dr. Hill's name, ability and integrity are not questioned in the slightest degree, it is recognized that the board has the authority to fix the tenure of any president of a state teachers' college or any other employe of the board not under the merit system.

"This is a duty and a responsibility of the board. If the board elects to exercise its authority in this matter, it will, of course, accept and bear full responsibility in the forum of public opinion for the wisdom and justice of its action."

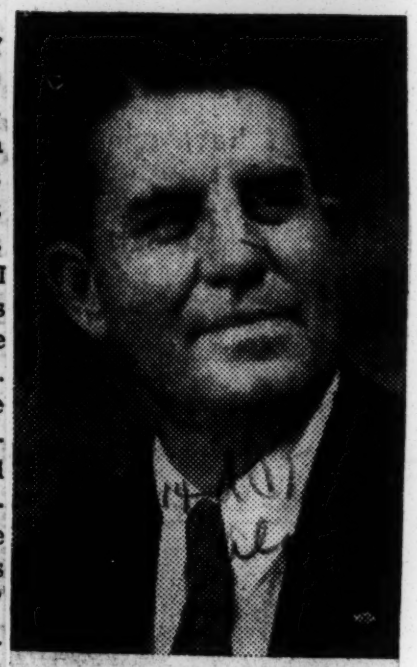
Acting Head Named

Later, the board passed another resolution appointing Dr. R. M. Lyon of LSTC as acting president of the instiution until a successor is named. The board had originally planned to retain Dr. Hill on the payroll as an advisory, but in a third resolution passed yesterday Dr. Hill was released immediately.

Dr. Hill was originally dismissed on June 18 on charges of incompetency and insubordination, but he appealed to the circuit court and the board's action was overruled by a temporary injunction.

Failing in this manner to dismiss Dr. Hill, the board merely dropped the charges and ended Hill's tenure of office.

Clyde A. Pruitt Is Named Superintendent Of Schools



CLYDE A. PRUITT

Clyde A. Pruitt, principal of Tallassee High School for the past several years, has been elected superintendent of Macon County Schools, effective next July 1 when B. L. Balch, present superintendent, retires. Mr. Pruitt joined the Macon County school system last Monday to serve as assistant superintendent until he takes over the top executive post.

Mr. Pruitt was born at Pine Hill, near Camden, Ala. He entered Auburn in 1925 and played football under the famous Auburn coaches "Mike" Donahue and Boozer Pitts. Mr. Pruitt was named on the "All Southern" (now Southeastern) team of 1922. During his senior year in college he was tapped by the ODK, national leadership fraternity and was elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. He was a member of the Alpha Gamma Rho social fraternity and was president of the Auburn Glee Club.

Upon graduation in 1925, Mr. Pruitt went to Notasulga where he taught and coached for three years. He produced one of the finest Notasulga football elevens to come from this community, beating such schools as Alex City, Tallassee, Columbus, Dadeville and Tuskegee, with only 13 players. Among the men who played on this team were the late Pat Evans, Marshall Segrest, Mack Segrest, Victor Copeland, George Boles, Bennie Higgins, Mack Jackon, Red Long, C. H. Whitman, Winston Stevenson, Cecil Wilkerson, Ira Cook and Olin Gutherie.

42,000,000 Names: A Study In Utter Folly

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones administered a fitting *coup de grace* to Alabama's textbook branding law, Act 888, yesterday, but there is no reason to suppose that this kind of legislative idiocy can't happen again. When the case against the law finally got to the courts there was hardly a voice raised in its defense. But when the act was passed last year by the state legislature, only one lawmaker voted against it.

Only one lawmaker voted against a law which would, by testimony produced in the court action against it, have cost an institution like API a million dollars and thousands of man-hours to attempt to comply with it. If API had attempted to comply with the law, it would have had to check the political leanings, if any, of an estimated 42,000,000 authors (including, of course, duplications) and counting not just the authors of books in Auburn libraries but books listed as parallel reading as well.

As the court noted, the end result of Act 888 would not be labelled textbooks "but no textbooks." It is jolting that a deliberative body of intelligent men could have passed such a stupendously unworkable law with hardly a discussion. There is a dangerous form of non-logic in the land, of which this law is only one example, which holds that anything aimed at communism is, *ipso facto*, all right. On such a premise it would be easy to justify the repeal of the U.S. Constitution.

Quite apart from its being an example of patriotism gone wild, the corpse of Act 888 should remain as a reminder to our legislators that it wouldn't hurt to read the laws they enact. A few seconds of reading Act 888, followed by a few seconds of thought, would have convinced any reasonable man that the proposal was, at least, unworkable; at worst, paralyzing to our state schools and colleges.

Unworkable Textbook Law Thrown Out

MONTGOMERY, May 10 (AP)—Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones denounced Alabama's textbook labeling act as "unworkable" and "unreasonable" today and then signed an order declaring the law unconstitutional.

The 1953 statute, which required school textbook publishers to designate any writings by Communist authors or others with subversive leanings, was attacked in a test suit filed by the publishers themselves.

They argued during a hearing last month that it was impossible to comply with the law. As proof, they submitted affidavits to show that neither the Justice Department nor the House Un-American Activities Committee was able to furnish lists of subversive writers.

Judge Jones mentioned that in announcing his decision and in holding the law "unworkable, vague and indefinite." He said the Legislature "failed to set up any sufficient guidance to those who must comply."

"It is impossible to give Act 888 (the textbook law) any intelligible application in the circumstances it is intended to operated," the court declared, and the State Board of Education and the State Textbook Committee have "no right or authority" to require publishers to comply.

Judge Jones said, too, that the act is "unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive" and that it would deprive the schools of needed textbooks and other reading matter "which was plainly not the purpose of the act."

Let Us Be Candid

The Boutwell legislative committee on segregation has urged a special session to abandon Alabama's public school system.

Now the Constitution of the United States is what the United States Supreme Court says it is. Does anybody dispute that?

The Supreme Court has ruled that segregation violates the Constitution. Does anybody dispute that?

Therefore, the Boutwell committee's purpose is to evade the supreme law of the land. Does anybody dispute that?

The Advertiser wishes to make itself clear. This evasion may be desirable. It may be undesirable. It may be wise or unwise.

Certainly it would not be the first time Alabama has studied until it found the means of evading both the U.S. Constitution and the Alabama Constitution.

But in considering the Boutwell "take-out" of the public school system, let us candidly acknowledge that our purpose is evasion and weigh the step prayerfully.

Benjamin Mays Lays Out Blueprint for the South

Predicts End of School Jim Crow, Then Eyes Future

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Expressing his belief that the United States Supreme Court will rule that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays declared that in the very near future in the South "men will be competing with men . . . the best among men . . . and not just the best in certain racial groups."

Dr. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, made this forecast as he spoke to a capacity crowd of teachers, parents and other citizens in attendance at the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association's first Cultural Forum held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The appearance of this noted educator, scholar, world-traveler, orator and writer initiated the first of a series of cultural programs to be presented this year by the JCNTA, of which Prof. N. Judge King is president.

DR. MAYS pointed out that in a segregated society, many feel proud at just being the "best Negro doctor, the best Negro teacher, the best Negro preacher, the best Negro banker, and not the best among men."

He warned that such "tags" will soon be a thing of the past.

He said that the United States cannot remain half-segregated and half non-segregated, just as the United States "did not remain half-slave and half-free."

He suggested that the teachers be not afraid of losing their jobs if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in the schools. He counseled them to be competently prepared when the "great change' takes place.

"I don't believe the South would mistreat its teachers or deny them job opportunities because of skin color. I believe that the South will judge everyone by his or her competency and merits and not by color."

* * *

THE SPEAKER deplored the "prophets of doom" who are spreading rumors that race riots and bloodshed will follow. He denounced such nonsense, pointing out that such things did not occur when the United States outlawed segregation in the armed forces, in schools on government reservations and many job opportunities.

Dr. Mays declared that segregation is not only un-Christian and unconstitutional, but "segregation is a badge of inferiority pinned upon the weak by the strong."

He pointed out that the 'badge" says:

1. Negroes are sub-human.
2. Negroes are unfit to live among others.
3. That police don't have to be equally just in treatment.
4. And that Negro children can be kicked around without anything being done about it.

* * *

"THE TRAGEDY of segregation in the South is that a majority of the Negroes have been conditioned to feel that they are inferior to others," the speaker declared.

Dressing his oratory to fit the program's theme, "The Role of Educational Leadership in Our Society," Dr. Mays expounded:

"Teachers constitute the most signficant group in our society in America."

* * *

HE POINTED out that teachers are "leaders" and that Jefferson County, Birmingham, the South and the United States comprise the "society."

He said that one of the prerequisites for being a leader is that the teacher "must know thoroughly what he or she teaches." If not, "you handicap our future doctors, our future leaders, our future legislators." He said they all have to come by the teacher.

"Teaching is a calling, not a profession," Dr. Mays explained.

He said that if a teacher knowingly teaches what he or she does not know, that teacher has "committed a crime." He said that it is not only a crime, but "distinctly immoral." He suggested that no one wants to be a criminal.

* * *

THE TEACHER'S role is to "know what you teach." To do that, one must study, study and study, the speaker said.

He said that the Ph. D. or master's degree is no guarantee that one is thoroughly or competently prepared. He pointed out that even a Ph. D. holder "will get rusty and behind the times" if he does not continue to study, study and study.

Dr. Mays said there are two kinds of teachers. They are:

1. Those who cannot do anything else, and
2. Those who know how and love to teach.

* * *

HE COUNSELED the teachers not to teach just to make a living, but to "make a life."

He said, "I don't know what kind of living Moses made, but he made a life. I do not believe that Jesus made a comfortable living as a carpenter, but I know he made a life.

"The Apostle Paul made a life. Due to his physical ugliness, it is very doubtful that Socrates made a living, but he did make a life."

Officials Remain Mum On Segregation Decree

By Bob Ingram
Capitol Reporter, The Advertiser

THERE HAS BEEN a considerable reluctance among officials to comment on the court decision outlawing public school segregation. This was plain at the state Board of Education meeting Wednesday.

INGRAM

Holding its first regular meeting since the May 17 decision, the board bypassed the question without the slightest comment.

The board conducted a mass of routine business in methodical manner. It almost seemed the members had spent hours rehearsing their lines to make certain there would be no slip-ups.

Gov. Persons has also followed this "speak softly" policy very closely. The governor has repeatedly refused to make any comment on the segregation question.

Even Gov.-nominate James Folsom who seldom hesitates to comment on any thing, has steered clear of this ticklish matter.

Possibly this watchful waiting has its merits. Most certainly when the NAACP gets ready to bear down, the first targets will be Georgia and South Carolina—the states where Govs. Talmadge and Byrnes have been so outspoken.

In this case, it could be he who speaks his piece may not get much peace.

Folsom Pleased

INCOMING GOV. FOLSOM checked out of a downtown hotel late Wednesday after three days of legislative conferences.

A spokesman for the governor said he was "extremely well pleased" with the conferences and felt that "much good had been accomplished" in his chats with 33 members of the new legislature.

The sole purpose of these meetings was to line up the new House and Senate members behind the Folsom platform, and judging from the atmosphere which was evident throughout the sessions, the man from Cullman must have done a good job of selling.

Folsom followers were particularly pleased with the outcome of one of the sessions between Folsom and a new member of the legislature from a South Alabama county.

There had been widespread reports that this man was preparing to form an anti-Folsom bloc during the next administration, but these rumors were quickly erased when the two men got together. The legislator not only denied the report, but made it more emphatic by inviting into the room several strong Folsom supporters from his own county to witness the denial.

Legislative Turnover

WHILE MENTIONING the new Legislature, it is interesting to note the vast turnover of personnel in both the House and Senate.

Of the 106 House members nominated in the recent elections, only 35 served in this capacity during the present administration.

The turnover in the Senate is even greater, with only four members of the present House being reelected.

However, this almost complete change in the Senate is to be expected. In most cases where two or more counties share the same senator, that position is alternately filled by a man from each of the counties.

Notes On An Incendiary

"WHAT makes a white man in Montgomery, Ala., do what Aubrey Williams, Jr., did?"

Many Montgomerians are asking that in genuine bafflement over why a man should defy the ancient folkways and dominant sentiment of the village as young Williams did in accompanying the 23 Negro school children in their effort to force their way into a white school.

It is a striking incident of human behavior when a man places himself beyond the pale with an open, calculated transgression of the tribal way and order without hope of gain. The dimensions of such defiance may be measured by the fact that more than half the businessmen of this city wear coats in the summer in obedience to punishing custom and shrink from the mild controversy of a letter to the editor.

We may substitute the name of Aubrey, Sr., for his son since their viewpoint on race matters is identical and since the longer history of the father provides more traction for a discussion.

AUBREY WILLIAMS — a nationally known alumnus of the New Deal. His political views were such that after a while the Senate rejected confirmation of his appointment to high office (loyalty was not the question).

Williams is a gentle, winsome radical who snoots reality. Marshall Field, one of the tamest Roosevelt multi-millionaires, at one point decided to expand his humanitarian exertions by becoming a newspaper publisher.

Merchant Field is a man of considerable quality, but he was not successful. He tried to publish a New York paper *(PM)* without advertisements. It cost him a hunk of grandpap's mercantile millions to learn that ads are closely attended as reading matter. *PM*, edited by a stall of self-conscious "liberals", died.

The only way Field was able to maintain life for his *Chicago Sun* was to graft it on the going *Chicago Times*.. Field finally decided that the cobbler should stick to his last and returned to merchandising.

HOWEVER, one of his enterprises, the *Southern Farm & Home*, survives in Montgomery. Field and an associate own the controlling interest. Williams publishes it.

The *Farm & Home* is a monthly tabloid with upwards of 800,000 circulation over the Southern region. Williams, with his ineffective idealism, gives his man-with-a-hoe clientele massive doses of sermons on the evil of McCarthy, how Point IV is working out in Pakistan, etc. It undoubtedly bores his subscribers.

Williams also harangues his Southern farmers on the evil of segregation. They cancel their subscriptions and write inflamed letters to the editor. Williams prints them.

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SOME years ago, as many will remember, the lean and gentle Williams stood beside Gessner McCorvey and told a throng of Confederate descendants in the City Auditorium that he did not believe in segregation and had had colored guests in his home.

The result of all this is that Williams is a pariah in Montgomery. People looked through him or away from him.

The Advertiser, whose personal relationship with Williams has been one of personal amity, has before now referred to him as an amiable John Brown at Harper's Ferry, Ala. But here and over the country Williams is considered an incendiary.

The Advertiser considers his agitations unwise and of folly fabricated. *The Advertiser* deplores the Negro intrusion into the white school. Law or no law, it violates tradition, training and inclination and hence will be obeyed like prohibition.

But while deploring Williams' agitations (he is not, we understand, the author of the present incident) *The Advertiser* considers it fair to say that Williams behaves as he does out of conviction. He holds his views at considerable economic and social sacrifice.

★

WILLIAMS and his like-minded associates act unwisely in our view. Nevertheless, if Wililams were defending himself before a bar for opposing segregation he would not be without a brief. He probably reasons: "The United States Supreme Court says I'm right. The Democratic Party says I'm right. The Republican Party says I'm right. Adlai Stevenson says I'm right. Dwight Eisenhower says I'm right. A great element of the Protestant and Catholic churches say I'm right. Can you say I'm alone?"

No Immediate Threat To Montgomery Segregation

THE effort yesterday to register a group of 23 Negro children in a white school seemed to be purely a legal maneuver. It was a herald of things to come, but it presents no immediate difficulty.

Segregation in Montgomery schools is in no danger for the time being.

What happened was precisely what was expected. It was one salvo in a barrage of legal actons undertaken by Negro leaders to enforce local application of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling.

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THURGOOD MARSHALL, the Negro lawyer who argued the case before the court, told *The Advertiser* in an interview some time ago that he well understood that it would be years before segregation was dissolved in some Southern areas and that it might be necessary to take legal action county by county.

The court's ruling did not specifically apply to Alabama. The court is stalling sudden application of its ruling by means of an announcement that it would say, after hearings, just how its ruling should be applied.

Negro leaders here do not expect any mingling of the races in Montgomery schools in this school year.

Their action yesterday in herding a group of innocents to a white school evidently was to create a case ("justiciable issue") that could be taken to court to compel, eventually, school de-segregation in Montgomery.

They went very much as the Negro golf players recently went to the white municipal course in Birmingham—without any golf clubs.

★

WE SUPPOSE that the Negro leaders anticipate that they may have to implement the court's ruling with local suits in almost all of Alabama's 67 counties. Such court action is a long-drawn process and, even when the courts are friendly, considerable periods of time are required for final action in the appellate chain.

What happened in Montgomery yesterday at the William R. Harrison Elementary School is a dot in the pattern of legal compulsion of the South planned and announced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For example, alongside yesterday's *Alabama Journal* story on the attack upon Montgomery's oaken segregation system was one from Dallas, Texas, saying:

> DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 2 (UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People formally petitioned Dallas schools yesterday to abolish segregation at once—and the superintendent of schools immediately rejected the petition.

★

THERE was yet another story in yesterday's *Advertiser:*

> CHARLESTON, W.Va., Sept. 1 (AP)—The same orderly pattern of inte-

grating Negro pupils into West Virginia's public school system continued today. A total of 41 Negro students reported for classes in white schools as Brooke County opened its new term. White and Negro pupils already were mingling at other schools which opened Monday or Tuesday.

★

THERE you have the key to segregation. In West Virginia there are relatively few Negroes, and so there is no resistance.

In Montgomery, Ala., and Dallas, Texas, the proportion of Negro citizens is large and there is firm, and for the time fixed and unyielding, resistance to mingling.

CITY LIMITS

... By JOE AZBELL ...

Negroes Bar Whites

THE question of whether Negroes will enter the white schools of Montgomery became a very important one Thursday when 23 Negroe children attempted to register in Harrison Elementary School, which adjoins the Negro-populated Abraham's Vineyard.

Azbell

At the Montgomery county courthouse, the incident caused some refleotion on another long-established Negro community in Madison Park. The opposite approath has been taken by Negro residents there in a suburb of this the Cradle of the Confederacy.

The Negroes in that community insist upon segregation. And they have set up a legal code to keep the white man out.

Attorneys going over the records of the probate court have noted the unusual restrictions on several occasions and commented on it.

The official records show the first restriction code was set up by 31 Negro property owners of the Madison community Dec. 18, 1940. They were led in the move by General P. Madison of the large Negro Madison clan, who still lives in the community.

They filed on that date in the probate court this code of restrictions:

"Know all men by these presents: that we the undersigned persons being the owners of all the lands in the community known as Madison community desiring to confine the ownership of all of said lands to the colored people because we believe that good feeling in the community can best be accomplished by such ownership and race agitation can best be prevented by a restriction ownership;

"For and in consideration of the mutual benefits which will result in such course and in consideration of the sum of $1.00 paid by each to the other do hereby place a restriction upon the ownership of the said lands owned by us and make it a covenant running with the lands that none of said lands owned by us shall ever be sold or rented or leased to any person not of the colored race nor occupied by any person not of the colored race."

And to make certain that the code was carried out, the 31 Negroes set up a damage clause which read:

"And in the event that this convenant is ever violated by any of us that person so doing shall be liable in damages to the other owners of said land. . . . .

The code was signed by John H. Winston, Gen. Madison, Luerennar Ware, Lucy Casbet, Eli Madison, Devotie Ware, Martha J. Porter, Delamia Felder, Charles Mitchell, C. G. Trotter, Jerry Chambless, Bill Williams, Eddie Watts, David Charles, Curtis Williams, Frank Hendricks, Mose Williams, Andrew Hendricks, Isiah Henderson, Saul Williams, Rachel Fuller, Harvey Hall, Bennie Arms, Waller Henderson, Harvey Williams, Isaac Felder, Mary Harper, Stephen Gadson, Eliza Wilson, Emma Fuller, and Robert Taylor.

It's Good For Negro Business

STRANGELY, the code has protected the property in many ways. It has kept away the mortgage men who often foreclosed on property because they don't want to take a chance on ending up with a Negro restricted piece of ground. It means the only businessmen in Madison Park—grocers, filling station operators, etc.—can be Negroes.

While there is no prosperity story connected with Madison Park, there is a certain pride in the community in the ownership of homes and land. They are first rate citizens. Sheriff's deputies are seldom called to the community.

Because none of the people who signed the original code were available for comment yesterday, I don't know the origin of the colored-only code.

But a check of the tax assessor's office shows that the restriction covers between 1,200 and 2,000 acres of land along the Wetumpka highway near the overpass between the Alabama River bridge and Gunter Air Force Base.

The first code must have proved successful for in July 3, 1944, a second code covering more acreage was entered on the probate court records. It was signed by Arthur Madison, David Madison Ernest Taylor, Osie Motley, Juliette Smith, Addie Taylor, Ben Vinson, Horatius Ware, Carlton Coleman, and McKinley Faurier.

End Of The Line

AND STILL a third code of the same wording was entered on the records on Aug. 11, 1947. It was signed by Elijah Madison, Eddie Saunders, Will Moore, Louvenia Williams, Jack Cattrell, Lucile Peterson, Eula Washington, Lizzie Williams, Leola Tally, Paul Wood, Kelly Hadnott, Killis Draw, Henry Patton, James F. Motley, Maggie Gavin, Callie Ray, Annie Lee Hendrick, Louis Hendrick, Julia Lee Hendrick, George Madison, Mamie Guice, Lucas Molton, Archie Haggerty, Perry Wells and W. F. Madison.

The court house records show that this is the only property in Montgomery county restricted to use by Negroes. Yet there are many pieces of property restricted to whites.

The Madison community is considered by real estate men to be very valuable. In years to come, it no doubt will become a part of the city. Houses for whites have been built up in many areas along the Wetumpka highway. But when the white homes come up to the border line of the Madison community, construction will have to stop there.

There, a white man can't own an inch of ground.

Dispute over improvements—

Negro parents assert capital school board broke promise

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7—(AP)—A group of Negro parents whose children tried to enter a white school are blaming the attempt on what they call broken promises by the City-County School Board.

In a prepared statement yesterday, the Parent-Teacher Assn. of the Abraham Vineyard School for Negroes said the Board promised to improve the Negro school but hasn't done it.

And that, the statement said, was why 23 Negro children sought enrollment last Thursday at the all-white William R. Harrison School just 200 yards away from the Vineyard school.

THE NEGRO PTA said the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had nothing to do with the enrollment attempt and that an NAACP observer merely went along.

SUPT. C. M. DANNELLY said, "We've done everything we promised to do" about improvements. When the Negro pupils tried to enter the white school last week, Principal Robert Anderson turned them down with the explanation that they were in the Vineyard school district.

White School In Capital Turns Down
gro Youths Trying To Register

TUSKEGEE INST
ALA 3 AMA

Move Designed To Form Basis For Legal War

William R. Harrison On Talliaferro Street NAACP Testing Area

By JACK FREEMAN

A group of 23 Negro children tried to enroll at the new all-white William R. Harrison School on Talliaferro Street at the south end of Montgomery yesterday. They were turned down.

The move, apparently designed to serve as the basis for a lawsuit to bring Alabama's segergation laws before the U. S. Supreme Court, was the first effort Negroes in the state have made to enter white schools since the court ruled segregation in public schools constitutional.

Related story, pictures, map on Page 1-B.

Nesbitt Elmore, a white attorney representing the group, said, "We definitely plan to take the issue into court."

The probable issue in the suit, if decided by the Supreme Court, could affect school practices not only in the South, but throughout the country. It may test the common technique of "adjusting" school districts to segregate the races.

Federal Suit Likely

He said no decision has been made on when or where the suit would be filed, but said it would probably be in U. S. District Court here "since it is a federal question."

The reason principal Robert Anderson gave for turning down the enrollment applications was all the children lived in another school district, that of Abraham's Vineyard.

The Abraham's Vineyard school, with three classrooms and an enrollment of approximately 90 Negro students, is on the same block as the brand-new Harrison school, with more than 20 modern classrooms and an enrollment of more than 650 white students.

The Negro children, their parents and two "observers" from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People showed up at the white school yesterday morning after most of the white students enrolling for the year had left.

Led By Williams

They were "led into the school," according to Anderson, by Aubrey Williams Jr., son of the former administrator of the old National Youth Administration, now publisher of the Southern Farmer.

Williams said afterwards he went along because of "friendly interest" and "because I was interested in seeing democracy at work." He said he had nothing to do with organizing the group, but he was interested in seeing desegregation come about in the public schools.

The group, sponsored by the Abraham's Vineyard P-TA, was taken into Anderson's office where the children filled out the customary enrollment blanks. After checking the addresses on the blanks, Anderson told the children they would have to enroll at the Abraham's Vineyard school.

Horace G. Bell, treasurer of the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, who accompanied the group as an "observer," said the group was treated "as cordially as possible."

Lawsuit For Sure

But he said a lawsuit would definitely come out of the incident. The issue, as he defined it, is whether the county can exclude Negroes from a school by manipulating the district line.

The Harrison school district is bounded on the south by Martin Patton road, directly behind the school. There is a Negro residential area across the street.

Bell said, "We are going to get together soon to decide what our next step will be. It is quite certain that we are not going to let the matter drop now."

His son, William Bell, applied for admittance to API in 1948, but later withdrew his application because "I was upset over all the talk around town about it." He is now teaching school at Clanton.

R. L. Mathews, president of the Montgomery NAACP branch, denied any knowledge of the plans to enroll the Negro children in the white school.

Bear Uncertain

T. L. Bear Sr., chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Education, said, "I don't know what we will do." He explained he had not expected anything like this so soon.

He emphasized Alabama's constitution forbids mixing the races in schools. All school officials are sworn to uphold Alabama's law, he said, and until the law requiring segregation is knocked out or changed, "No one connected with education could follow any other than the present procedure."

"If and when the Supreme Court hands down a ruling declaring segregation unconstitutional in all states, and the Alabama legislature passes a law in accordance with it," he said, "I don't know what we will do."

No Serious Trouble

Bear said he did not foresee any serious trouble in Montgomery because there are so many "good people, both white and Negro" here.

Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of schools, said he thought Principal Anderson an Asst. Supt. William S. Garr

NOT FOR THEM—Two of 23 Negro children who were denied admission to the William R. Harrison Elementary School yesterday walk down the stairs of the school after an inspection of the building. Harrison School, the newest unit in the school system within the city limits, is located on Taliaferro Street near the Negro-populated Abraham's Vineyard.

handled the situation "beautifully."

The president of the Alabama NAACP, W. C. Patton of Birmingham said other attempts are planned to enroll Negro children in white schools in the state. He declined to say where or when.

Negro children seek admission at Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 2—(AP)—Twenty-three Negro children sought unsuccessfully to enroll at a new, all-white elementary school today in what appeared to be the first of a series of similar registration attempts throughout Alabama.

The Negroes who appeared at the newly opened William R. Harrison School here, accompanied by their parents and two officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, were not accepted as students.

THEY WERE ADVISED by Principal Robert Anderson that they were not eligible to register at the school because they were from a different school district.

"We went through the regular process of taking information needed for enrollment cards used in schools throughout the county," the principal said." And the children and parents were informed that they lived in the school district served by the Abraham's Vineyard School.

"Since they live outside our school district, they were advised they could not be enrolled in our school and that they should enroll in the proper school."

ANDERSON SAID the group was led into the school by Aubrey Williams Jr., son of the publisher of the Southern Farm and Home Magazine and former administrator of the old National Youth Administration during the Roosevelt administration.

Two observers for the Alabama chapter of the NAACP, The Rev. Horace G. Bell and The Rev. D. Jackson, accompanied the group.

At Birmingham, W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama NAACP chapter, said other attempts to enroll Negro children in white schools are planned.

"The schools of Alabama are going to be asked to conform with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court," he said.

Patton declined to say where or when the other efforts are planned.

YOUNG WILLIAMS, contacted later, said he accompanied the group out of "friendly interest" and "because I was interested in seeing democracy at work."

He said he had nothing to do with planning the effort, but was much interested in seeing desegregation in public schools take place.

Asked if he or the others were aware that the state constitution prohibits enrollment of Negroes in white schools, Williams said, "I didn't think the Supreme Court decision was important. That was not the important issue involved."

Negroes Test Alabama School

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 2 (AP)—A group of 23 Negro children sought unsuccessfully to enroll in an all-white elementary school today in an action that may set the stage for a lawsuit.

Nesbitt Elmore, a white Montgomery attorney representing the group, said, "We definitely plan to take the issue into court."

Won't Let Matter Drop

Another spokesman for the group, the Rev. Horace G. Bell, a Negro Congregationalist minister, said, "We certainly don't intend to let the matter drop here."

Mr. Bell accompanied the children and their parents to the school as an observer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

W. C. Patton, Birmingham, president of the Alabama N.A.A.C.P. chapter, said other attempts are planned to enroll Negro children in white schools. He declined to say where or when.

This was the first attempt by Negroes to seek admission into Alabama public schools since the United States Supreme Court ruled against segregation in public schools.

Reports from other Southern states showed no similar moves undertaken or planned by the N.A.A.C.P.

The Negro group showed up at the new William R. Harrison School which opened its doors to students for the first time today.

Robert Anderson, Harrison principal, advised the Negroes that they were not eligible to enroll as students there because they lived in another school district.

Children Denied Entry Into Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(INS)—Twenty three Negro children tried to enroll in all-white Montgomery school Thursday in what was described as the first step to force Southern Education Boards to conform with the Supreme Court ruling.

W. C. Patton, President of the Alabama conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapters said all Boards of Education will first be asked to conform with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling which abolished segregation."

Doctor Clarence M. Dannelly, Superintendent of schools in Montgomery County, said, "This whole thing is part of a south-wide effort by the NAACP to end segregation in the public schools."

The Negro children who applied for admission in the William R. Harrison school were turned down on the grounds that they lived in another school district.

After their names and addresses were taken they were told to enroll in the Alabama Vinyard School, an All-Ngro school.

Nesbitt Elmore, Attorney for the Montgomery group, said his clients had not determined whether to go ahead with a suit against the Education Board now or wait until after additional Supreme Court hearings. But he said they plan definitely to enter a suit "at sometime."

Accompanying the children were two representatives of the NAACP and Aubrey Williams, Jr., son of the publisher of the Southern Farm and Home Magazine. Williams said he want along "because I want to see these children get decent schooling."

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last spring that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, but means of effecting the ruling were not decided. However, the court set additional hearings for October on how to enforce their ruling.

Negroes denied Capital school admission will sue

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3—The first attempt to enroll Negro students in an Alabama white school today appeared to be the groundwork for an NAACP court suit against school segregation in this state.

The appearance of 23 small Negro children at the new all-white William R. Harrison School here yesterday resulted in their being turned away "because they did not live within the school district."

Nesbit Elmore of Montgomery, a white attorney representing the group, said today a law suit will be filed, possibly in U. S. District Court here, "since it is a federal question."

THE MOVE — following the U. S. Supreme Court decision last Spring that school segregation is unconstitutional—came as a surprise in most quarters. It had been widely believed that Negroes would not attempt to enter Southern white schools until the Supreme Court had handed down its anticipated ruling setting down a pattern for a de-segregation program.

The 23 small children who attempted to enroll at the Montgomery school yesterday were accompanied by their parents and a Negro Congregational minister the Rev. Horace G. Bell, who said he was also a representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Rev. Bell later stated that "we do not intend to let the matter drop here."

Alabama NAACP President W. C. Patton of Birmingham, said Alabama schools "are going to be asked to conform with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

He said other attempts to enroll Negro children in Alabama white schools are planned.

WHEN THE CHILDREN attempted to register at the William R. Harrison School yesterday, they were told by school officials that they were not eligible because they lived in another school district.

"We went through the regular process of taking information needed for enrollment cards used in schools throughout the county," said Principal Robert Anderson, "and the children and parents were informed that they lived in the school district served by the Abraham Vineyard School."

The William R. Harrison School, which was opening its doors for the first time, is little more than a block away from the Abraham's Vineyard School, which is much smaller. A number of Negro families live in the section near the Montgomery city limits.

IT APPEARED the threatened court suit which may grow out of the incident could be aimed at testing one of the major tools which Alabama school officials have planned to use in slowing down a quick de-segregation program.

Almost all public elementary schools in Alabama, white and Negro, have definite boundary zones from which they take students. Students, in most cases, are required to attend the school in the school district in which they live.

Because Negro schools are usually located in Negro residential neighborhoods, school officials have looked to the district boundary lines as a kind of safeguard against a sudden and heavy breakdown in the segregated school program.

Rev. Bell said today the proposed court fight might center around the methods used to decide school districts. Charging that the lines are drawn so that Negro and white neighborhoods fall in separate school districts, he called that an attempt to achieve "segregation by gerrymandering."

The group of 23 Negro children was led into the white elementary school yesterday by Aubry Williams Jr., son of the former National Youth Administrator, now publisher of an Alabama farm periodical, according to Principal Anderson.

Williams said afterward that he went because of "friendly interest" and because "I was interested in seeing democracy at work."

ALABAMA SCHOOL BARS 23 NEGROES

All Are Refused Admittance to White Classes on Ground They Live in Another Zone

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 2 (UP)—Twenty-three Negro children tried to enroll today in a white school here, but were refused because they lived outside the school district.

School officials said the group, led by the son of a Montgomery publisher, Aubrey Williams Jr., appeared to register for classes with other children at the white school. They were accompanied by two representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

R. T. Anderson, school principal, said he dealt personally with the group.

"They were registered just like any other group of children," he said. "We got their names and addresses and filled out regular registration cards. Then we checked their addresses and told them they all lived in a district that is served by a Negro school. They were trying to register at the wrong school."

The Negro pupils then withdrew in a "very orderly manner," Mr. Anderson said. He said the incident occurred without fanfare or confusion and was "a credit to the Negro race."

Mr. Williams led the pupils into the school single file. His father, Aubrey Williams Sr., is the publisher of a Montgomery farm newspaper, and was one of the late President Roosevelt's most liberal New Dealers. He was director of the National Youth Administration and deputy administrator of the old Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Anderson said the grades that the children sought to enter ranged from the first to the sixth. He said there were no harsh words or threats of lawsuits.

It was the first incident reported in Alabama since the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

New Paper Comes Out

Special to The New York Times.

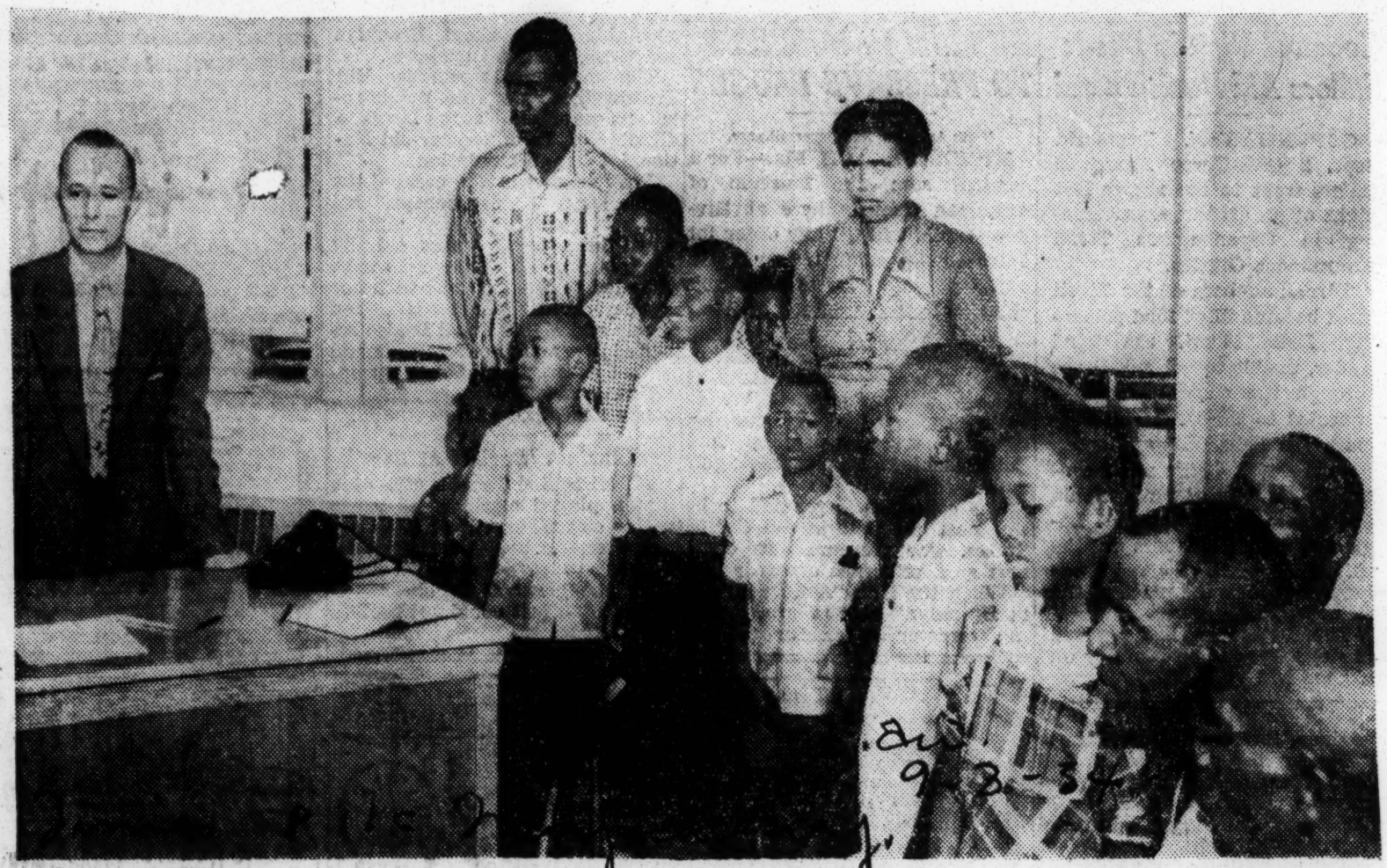
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2—The first issue of Southern School News, a sixteen-page tabloid devoted exclusively to problems arising out of the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the public schools, was published today by the Southern Education Reporting Service.

It is planned as a monthly publication. It was issued on the eve of a new school term that may be the last in which schools in most Southern states will be operated on a completely segregated basis.

Distributed free upon request, the first issue went to nearly 10,000 persons, including Governors, school officers, Boards of Education, school superintendents, university presidents, librarians, all daily and weekly newspapers in the seventeen "segregation" states and radio and television stations.

It covered developments in the segregation area since last May 17 when the Supreme Court ruled against separate schools but delayed, pending further arguments, issuance of a decree putting the opinion into effect.

It is edited by C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte News, who is on a leave of absence to direct the project, which is financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.



Associated Press Wirephoto

NOT ADMITTED: Some of the twenty-three Negro children who were denied admission to the William R. Harrison elementary school, the newest school in Montgomery, Ala. Children and parents are shown here with Principal Robert Anderson after he advised them that they would have to attend another school because they lived in another school district.

What Makes One School Better Than Another?

CERTAINLY no one will question the fact that the new William R. Harrison school is superior, physically, to the school now serving some 80 Negro students in the Abraham's Vineyard community. Still, no two schools anywhere afford equal advantages to pupils and this situation is no exception. Aside from the doubtful educational advantages of new bricks and modern design, the pupils of Abraham's Vineyard School have it better in some respects than the pupils of the new school.

For example, with three teachers for 80 pupils, children of the Vineyard will have a better teacher-pupil ratio than will those of Harrison. The Vineyard teachers are of comparable competence with those in the rest of the county school system. The Vineyard principal holds a master's degree and, like the other two teachers, receives the same pay (considering training and experience) as other teachers.

SOME time ago, the County Board of Education decided to abandon the Vineyard school, because of its size and condition, and to transport students to another school. Vineyard residents objected. They wanted their own school in their community.

At the requests of parents, the school was moved from its old location, near the Southern Bypass, to the back of the school's lot. The reason for the change was to locate the school more conveniently to the homes surrounding it.

★

AFTER the relocation, the Vineyard school was painted and repaired, another teacher was added, new furniture provided, running water and inside toilets installed, and a third teacher (there had been only two) added to the staff. Parents had asked for a lunchroom. None was provided, chiefly because the rule is that to be allowable lunchrooms must be self-supporting. It was decided that, with only 80 pupils, a lunchroom at Vineyard would not be practical.

Besides which, most children live within two blocks of the school and can easily go home at noon to eat with their families. Far from being a hardship, however, such an arrangement is often preferred by children as well as parents. But in most cases, because of distances from school, it is impossible.

Many white children from families living beyond the Vineyard must ride buses to school each day. They, too, are denied enrollment in the new Harrison School.

★

OUTSIDERS, unfamiliar with the facts, might decide that here is a clearcut case of genuine inequality in the education provided for white children and Negro. That conclusion would have to rest almost entirely on an architectural premise: the Harrison school is, esthetically, much superior to the Vineyard. It is also superior in this respect, and others, to many white schools in the city, just as the Vineyard school is superior to many, many rural schools, white as well as Negro. And Vineyard students enjoy many advantages denied white children of the city.

Segregation is one thing, but this is no simple case of white children having everything and Negro's nothing.

Negro P-TA Charges Board Of Education Didn't Keep Pledges

'We've Done All We Promised,' Dannelly Says

Abraham Vineyard Statement Denies NAACP Leadership

By JACK FREEMAN

The attempt of a group of Negro children to register at the white William R. Harrison School last Thursday was to protest the alleged failure of the Board of Education to carry out its promises to improve the Abraham Vineyard School, the school's P-TA announced yesterday.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had nothing to do with the action, the announcement says, and the move was not part of the NAACP plan to attack segregation in the Alabama public school system.

All the children who tried to register at the new white school are students at the Vineyard school.

The P-TA charges the board has failed to put gas or electricity in the school building, the work on the interior was never completed or cleaned up and the grounds have never been landscaped. It acknowledges the board has kept its promises to move the school building, install toilets and add a classroom.

Improvement Orders Placed

T. L. Bear, chairman of the board, said yesterday an order had been placed for installing gas service, the electrical installation was to be done by the maintenance crew of the school system, and the landscaping had been begun and would be completed.

Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, county superintendent of schools, said, "We've done everything we promised to do."

The P-TA, through its attorney, Nesbitt Elmore, also had asked for a lunchroom in the school. This request was rejected by the board because of the small size of the school and the fact most of the students live within two blocks of it.

Statement of P-TA

The statement by the P-TA reads:

"The parents of the children involved in the registration attempt (at the Harrison School) took this action on their own initiative as a protest against the failure of the Board of Education to fully carry out its promises regarding the improvements in the Abraham's Vineyard School building. This was not a part of the NAACP plan to attack segregation in the Alabama public school system—in fact, the NAACP was in no way connected with this action. The NAACP official (the Rev. Horace Bell) who was present on the occasion attended in an unofficial capacity merely as a private citizen, as did Mr. Aubrey Williams Jr. Any inference to the contrary is false and misleading."

The 23 Negro children, accompanied by their parents, the Rev. Bell and Williams, applied for registration at the new $300,000 white school Thursday after most of the white students registering had left.

They were told by Principal Robert Anderson and Asst. Supt. William Garrett they did not live in the Harrison district, and were instructed to register at the Abraham's Vineyard School.

Campuses Are Adjacent

The campuses of the two schools are adjacent to each other. The buildings are about 200 yards apart. Across the street from both of them is a populous Negro residential area. The street, Martin Patton road, serves as the Southern district line for the white school.

Local NAACP officials have accused the Board of Education of "gerrymandering" the district, or manipulating the district lines to insure segregation. School officials have denied the charge.

The legal staff of the NAACP is reportedly studying bringing suit against the board to determine whether the districts have been gerrymandered and to test the constitutionality of the practice, which is used openly by some northern cities to effect segregation.

Education By Poison Label And Monkey Censorship – V

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

It appears that the educators of Alabama are finally taking arms against the state's foolish textbook branding act.

Appropriately, the first organized opposition to Act 888 is reported from Birmingham, home of the author of the bill, state Rep. James B. Morgan, and also home of the super-patriots who started the whole thing with their idiotic attack on the textbook, The Challenge of Democracy.

In a meeting this week, the Birmingham Federation of Teachers denounced the act as "fantastic" and "absurd", which it is. The teachers noted, as we have previously, that the act would "virtually empty every school library in the states."

A history teacher made the point that the act, if enforced, would all but eliminate her job, because you "can hardly teach European history without mentioning political scienec theories." A school librarian noted that to comply with the law would be clerically impossible.

Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, is quoted by The Birmingham News as saying that he and other college presidents in the state have been conferring with attorneys about the act. "I have no comment now," Dr. Carmichael said, "but we have not been idle."

Presumably, out of it all will come some planned assault against the poison label law which has ridiculed this state in the eyes of the nation.

It would be an error, we believe, to assume that because it is virtually unworkable it is not dangerous. The spirit of the act must be repudiated. The act is a palpable evil so long as it remains on the books, even if Dr. Terry's orders—for city and county superintendents to commence immediately their branding operations—are not complied with because of the cost.

Even if there is no mass labeling in our public schools and colleges, the law invites invasion of cranks, busybodies, superpatriots and just plain jerks. It does this by deputizing every taxpayer as a Watch & Ward censor with the right of injunction against any book—any book at all—used in any of the schools and colleges of Alabama, if not properly branded.

Act 888, aimed at ghosts, is a flesh and blood peril to sound education in our public schools and academic freedom in our institutions of higher learning.

Segregation Decision May Come Quite Soon

THE United States Supreme Court decision on whether school segregation in Alabama and other states will be forbidden may come a good deal sooner than expected.

It has been the fashion to expect that the court would not release its decision until about the time of the end of this school term. But Gov. Talmadge of Georgia is now predicting that the decision will be handed down tomorrow or "shortly thereafter."

Talmadge's prediction is based on deductions from those familiar with court procedure. There is nothing conclusive about this, but it is not likely that Talmadge made the prediction without considerable basis.

Moreover, it should be recalled that J. Thurgood Marshall, the able Negro counsel who argued the case for destroying segregation, issued a statement in Tuskegee some weeks ago predicting that the decision would come soon, certainly before June.

THERE are some knowledgeable persons who believe that, one way or the other, the court wil uphold school segregation, but the large majority believe that the court will destroy segregation. Our own guess is that it is highly unlikely that the court will leave things as they are, although the extent and schedule of the derangement are matters about which we have no speculation.

In any case, we do not expect to see "blood in the streets"; nor do we expect to see white children and colored children in the same classroom.

MEANWHILE, Senator Sparkman, the former Alabamian, said in a speech last week that he sincerely hoped that the court would uphold segregation.

But two years ago, Sparkman helped write with his own hand and ran on a campaign plank that demanded an end to school segregation. "I think I can sell it to the South," Sparkman said of the plank in Chicago at the 1952 convention. Here is what that Sparkman plank said:

> We are proud of the progress that has been made in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces . . . The [Truman] Departament of Justice has taken an important part in successfully arguing in the courts for the elimination of many illegal discriminations, including those involving rights to own and use real property, to engage in gainful occupations *and to enroll in publicly-supported educational institutions. We are determined the federal government shall continue such policies.*

That was the plank Sparkman helped write.

That was the plank he accepted along with his nomination for vice president.

That was the plank he ran on.

That is the plank, now that he seeks votes only in Alabama, he opposes.

He now says that on his honor he "never deviated" in 1952 from his Alabama stand!

For Prichard—

New School Is Promised To Negroes

MOBILE, June 3 (AP) — The Mobile County School Board, responding to a request by a Negro delegation, said today it planned to build a new high school for Negroes in the Prichard area.

The school commissioners said construction would start as soon as funds become available.

Federal aid has been asked but if action on this request is held up, the board said funds may become available from $1,000,000 in school bonds to be sold soon.

The delegation representing Negro organizations in the Prichard area requested that the high school be for Negroes.

No mention was made of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools.

Day of decision nears—

Alabama still studying action if school segregation ruled out

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6 —(AP)—With the Supreme Court's ruling on school segregation only days or weeks away, Alabama educators and legislative experts haven't agreed yet on a fallback program.

But they may be getting close. Anxiety was quickened this week with a prediction by Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge that the decision may come Monday or soon afterward.

Many ideas have been suggested in Alabama. Some have been discarded as unworkable; others still are under consideration. But Director Charles M. Cooper of the Legislative Reference Service says no one individual has submitted a "real, whole plan."

"There are several ideas and we're working on them," says Cooper, whose office is doing much of the detailed research for the specially created legislative committee appointed during the 1953 session to study the segregation problem.

"But they're nebulous for the most part," Cooper added, "just a thought."

NEVERTHELESS, there is one approach which seems to be attracting more and more attention among school authorities. That is the authority already granted to local school boards to establish attendance districts and compel children to attend classes in their designated areas.

And out of that has grown the suggestion that compulsory attendance laws might be changed to permit children to attend other schools under certain circumstances.

In most cities, the educators say, attendance districts themselves will segregate white and Negro pupils in the event the Supreme Court outlaws the South's traditional dual school system.

Schools in Negro sections of town can be zoned for Negro children and those in white residential areas can be restricted to white pupils, the school authorities say.

But in fringe areas and in rural communities, where the two races live close together, the attendance district rule might not work. So some educators have proposed an elastic zoning arrangement, giving the boards wide lattitude in letting students attend other schools.

For example, suppose Negroes were eligible to enroll in a previously all-white school. White children who objected could transfer to classrooms elsewhere in white residential areas.

Whether that would be legally workable is another question. But it represents the thinking of a growing number of school authorities who talk freely in private but won't be quoted by name.

Another approach is one by State Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County (Tuskegee), whose original outline of a "free private school" system financed with state funds was junked by the Legislature last year.

Engelhardt is working on a plan to allocate funds directly on a per-student basis, patterned after the Southern States Regional Education Program for Institutions of Higher Learning. But the Macon County legislator hasn't worked out the details yet.

THAT IS ALL predicated, of course, on the possibility that the Supreme Court will outlaw classroom separation. If the justices leave the segregation laws undisturbed, the solution will be immeasurably simpler.

If the court, for instance, reaffirms its previous separate-but-equal doctrine but with a time limit for compliance, the school boards will face primarily a financial question. The cost in dollars and cents will be tremendous, but the approach is easy and direct.

But whatever the outcome, State Supt. W. J. Terry and other education authorities say there's no cause for panic. For one thing, the Supreme Court's ruling will apply only to the states involved in the litigation and only indirectly to Alabama.

As an illustration, they point to the famed Texas decision of 1936 which opened the doors of a white university to a Negro. Although that ruling came 18 years ago, there are five states which still don't admit Negroes.

Henderson Upholds Segregation, Wants Private School System

Negroes will be satisfied with equal, separate school facilities "if they know that's all they're gonna get."

That was the answer Bruce Henderson gave an elderly inquisitor Monday night as he spoke before a highly responsive audience of 175 at the County Courthouse.

Earlier, the candidate for governor had told his cheering listeners that to end segregation in Alabama would be "unthinkable, unbelievable, unholy and immoral."

The Henderson speech, first of a series sponsored by Montgomery Young Democrats, had two developments unusual for a political meeting. The first: Rev. Paul Mathison, pastor of Capitol Heights Methodist Church, opened the meeting with prayer asking God's guidance in electing men who would return the government to the religious principles that have made it great. The preacher then had the audience pray with him the Lord's Prayer.

Secondly, Mr. Henderson, interrupted by applause more than a dozen times in his speech, received a "curtain call" at the conclusion and responded with an additional three-minute speech.

The Wilcox County senator said the three main issues in the governor's race are school segregation, right-to-work law, and constitutional convention.

On the school question, Henderson said he favors Alabama adopting a private school plan similar to South Carolina's in the event segregation is ruled unconstitutional.

He said he is the only gubernatorial candidate who took a definite stand on the right-to-work law last summer. "I said then that if I were governor I would sign it," adding that he still stood for any law that would help the common laborer.

Examiner editorial that posted the

Henderson, in one of many vigorous digs at Ex-Gov. Folsom, said that those who propose to rewrite the constitution would do so as a means of fooling the public. The revision, he said, would be too technical for the average man to understand and "would lead to socialism. We have a good constitution now, and it should stand."

After the wet-dry issue was brought up by a listener, Henderson called attention to a recent Examiner editorial that postd the question: How will Henderson replace the $12,000,000 in liquor revenue if the state will go dry? Without referring to the paper by name, he said that the figure used was erroneous, that the state in reality received only nine or 10 million annual from liquor taxes. He did not say how liquor revenue would be replaced.

AEA Officials Study Problem Of Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, March 24 (AP) —A committee of educators today said two methods could be used to delay or circumvent racially integrated schools if the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation in public schools.

The committee reported to Alabama school administrators, meeting in advance of the full session of the Alabama Education Association getting under way tomorrow.

Court cases can be started on the segregation issue, the committee said, thus tying up enforcement of any such Supreme Court ruling in Alabama as long as the case is unsettled.

Rezoning Possible

School districts also can be rezoned to keep Negroes in one school and white children in another, the report added.

Another committee studying sales tax exemptions recommended this area was the most likely source of more school revenues.

Forty exemptions are costing the state—and the schools—37 million dollars annually in revenues, according to this report.

The administrators approved the nomination of I. J. Browder, Anniston, as vice president of their state organizations.

Outgoing AEA President G. Virgil Nunn expressed disapproval of the method used by the legislature in giving teachers "across the board" pay raises.

The Fairfield educator spoke out as around 10,000 teachers and school officials converged on Birmingham for their annual convention.

The gathering of the politicaly potent group will draw candidates for governor and other major state offices hoping for teacher support.

Funding for Alabama's public schools, teacher pay, and what to do if the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregated schools are prime issues of the governor's race.

Referring to recent "across the board" pay raises, Nunn said distribution of money appropriated for them should be left to local boards of education.

Such legislative actions give the impression of mistrust of the local boards, he declared.

The flat raises also have undermined carefully planned salary schedules based on training and experience, he asserted.

Nunn said the legislature has taken school matters in its own hands by passing bills regulating the use of textbooks, which "place a question mark in the minds of the public in regard to their teachers."

Prominent educators have criticized the 1953 Morgan Act, which requires principals to label textbooks to show whether its authors were Communist-influenced.

Nunn said campaign pledges and promises are "popular practice with politicians, and often based on more services but less taxes."

"Our most important task right now is to get candidates not to tie their hands," he declared. "Schools must have more money, and it's the job of each of us and the man who wins to find that money."

He warned against the danger of tax exemptions which he said are cutting an estimated six million dollars a year out of present school tax money.

Most of the exemptions, Nunn asserted, are results of "paying political debts."

Mrs. Laura Gaines Sprott of Troy, incoming AEA president said she would launch her administration with emphasis on professional unity in a large-scale move for increased public support of schools.

Mrs. Sprott said an effort must be launched immediately toward Alabama, will have two general sessions tomorrow, and affiliated professional organizations will be holding separate meetings.

Nunn and Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, will speak at tomorrow AEA meeting.

Folsom, Allen, Pledge Campaign Crowds To Keep State School Segregation As Is

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Two candidates for governor, Lt.-Gov. James B. Allen and former Gov. James E. Folsom, have talked about segregation in the public schools.

Folsom spent Wednesday night and yesterday at Kowaliga, in Elmore County, before continuing his speaking tour last night in Clay County.

When asked what he would do if elected governor again and if the U.S. Supreme Court knocked out segregation in the schools, he replied:

'That's an 'if' and 'when' question. I say this: 99 per cent of both our Negro and white people want things to stay as they are and in my opinion that is how it's going to stay in Alabama."

Down in Mobile, Lt. Gov. Allen, discussing segregation in the public schools, promised the Mobile Association of Insurance Agents to keep segregation in the schools, but said he was nevertheless pessimistic over the outcome of the Supreme Court decision.

"Could Equalize Schools"

"The best decision we could hope for," Allen said, would be one upholding the principle of separate but equal facilities. If left alone by Washington," he continued, "I believe we could equalize our schools in the next decade or so."

Later Lt. Gov. Allen told the Mobile Junior Chamber of Commerce the gubernatorial race was between him and former Gov. James E. Folsom.

"The big issue will be: Shall we go backward with Folsom or forward with me?" he declared.

Allen criticized action of State Atty. Gen. Si Garrett in filing suit in the name of the state of Alabama challenging legality of the 1953 law giving the states ownership of the tidelands.

"If elected, I would be for dismissing the suit," he said.

"This suit is against the best interest of Alabama."

Allen also said that if elected he would set up a committee of 100 men to seek out new industry for the state. He expressed belief that expansion of industry rather than increased taxation was the answer to the state's economic problems.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW TALLASSEE HIGH SCHOOL—This modern new building will house the students of West Tallassee, Ala. It is modern from every standpoint. Prof. S. B. Payne is the principal. The school is just a stone throw from the old site near Log Town.

Takes Issue With Folsom

Up in Bessemer, a third gubernatorial candidate, Henry W. Sweet, took issue with a statement made by Folsom last Monday at Boaville.

Folsom had said that he was "the only man running for governor this year, and the others are all running for second place."

Sweet wired Folsom: "Let's keep the record straight. I'm running for first place, too, and you know it better than any other person in the state."

Sweet, who was fired from his job as state docks director by Folsom, and later quit a similar post, under Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge, at the Savannah docks, said also:

"Every citizen in Alabama will find you (Folsom) out for what you are before this campaign is over. So, keep whistling in the dark, if you like, but remember that the great light of dawn is coming."

More Candidates Qualify

Meanwhile, more candidates yesterday qualified to run for various offices this spring.

Machinery Dealer Joe Money, who ran for governor four years ago, is a candidate again this year but for a different office. He's running for the legislature from Jackson County.

Money, who lists his legal residence as Scottsboro, qualified for House seat No. 2 from that county as candidates continued to put their names in the hat for the May 4 Democratic primary.

One of ex-Gov. James E. Folsom's former cabinet members also took his place alongside Folsom as a candidate for office. R. R. Wade of East Tallassee, who headed the State Labor Department during the Folsom administration, filed for House place No. 2 from Tallapoosa.

The former governor himself, of course, is running for a second term in that office.

Others qualifying yesterday were:

Joe Calvin of Decatur for State Senate from second district (Lawrence and Morgan counties).

Rep. J. B. Morgan of Birmingham for another term in the House from Jefferson.

Rep. John C. Weathers of Roanoke for renomination to the House from Randolph.

Reps. J. W. Springer Sr., and J. A. Crook for renomination to their present places in the House from Bullock.

J. Roy of Troy for Senate from 25th district (Coffee, Crenshaw and Pike).

Joe B. Davis of Braggs, Ala., for Senate from 16th district (Lowndes County).

Rep. A. Kenneth Holman of Ozark for another term in the House from Dale.

Woodrow Albea of Anniston for Calhoun County's seat No. 1 in the House.

Robert E. L. Key of Evergreen for solicitor of the 21st judicial circuit.

Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, running for the state Senate from the 26th district (Macon and Bullock counties).

V. Cecil Curtis of Phenix City, House place No. 2 from Russell County.

Rep. Robert L. Eslick of Huntsville for renomination to House seat No. 2 from Madison.

Rep. Emory Solomon of Headland for another term in House place No. 1 from Henry County.

W. Allen Davis of Ozark for the House from Dale.

To Run For Congress

Another Bankhead may run for Congress.

He is Thomas M. Owen, Wetumpka, grandson of Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the State Department of Archives and History, and the late Dr. Thomas M. Owen, noted historian.

Owen's two great uncles were the late Sen. John H. Bankhead, and Speaker of the House William Bankhead. Actress Tallulah Bankhead is his aunt.

Owen said yesterday he was "very seriously" thinking of running for the House from the fourth congressional district against incumbent Congressman Kenneth A. Roberts, who is presently ending his second term.

Owen discussed his political ambitions immediately before leaving for Maxwell Air Force Base Hospital.

Veteran Of Korean War

He is a veteran of the Korean War, where he flew more than 100 combat missions as a jet pilot.

He recently was forced to bale out of his aircraft while on a routine flight in this country, and suffered slight injuries. He has been ordered a medical check.

Before joining the Air Force, young Owen was assistant floor manager of the House in Washington.

He said he would make up his mind finally on whether to run "within the next few weeks" but strongly indicated he expected to make the race.

Rep. Roberts has not yet qualified for renomination, but is expected to do so shortly.

Deadline for qualification in the May 4 primary is not until midnight, March 1.

Education By Poison Labels And Monkey Censorship—IV

DR. W. J. TERRY, state superintendent of education, has mailed copies of a letter about the state's book-branding Act 888 to all city and county superintendents of education. It's interesting reading, to say the least.

In the letter Dr. Terry attempts to explain how the act can be complied with. It is a manful attempt, but in our opinion the letter succeeds only in compounding the confusion of the poison label law. Moreover, it poses some more rather perplexing questions, but leaves them unanswered. Dr. Terry, it should be remembered, has praised the act and publicly expressed the hope that other states will adopt similar laws.

According to Dr. Terry's letter of instructions, principals of each school in the state must supply to the respective publishers a list of titles, copyright dates, and the names of authors of books used by the school. This includes, Dr. Terry says, books owned by the state, by the pupils, by the teachers, "or those in the school for any purpose."

THE publishers must then mail directly to each school the appropriate certifications for each of the millions of books—textbooks as well as library books—used or available for use in Alabama schools. "There are thousands of books in the elementary schools of the state which are no longer listed on our inventory and annual report forms," Terry warns the principals. These must be inventoried, investigated and branded too, Terry says.

In addition, local boards of education have bought books, Parent-Teacher Associations and individuals have contributed some, and many teachers have supplied books of their own for classroom use or reference, he advises. All should be certified as either written by persons not associated with any communist or Marxist group or sympathizing with them, or else branded as in doubt. Terry says:

> Again, I believe that it will be necessary for every book in the library to be labeled or else some teacher could inadvertently make an assignment in a book that had not been properly labeled. This could lead to embarrassment for school personnel and publishers should any person wish to bring suit against the use of the book in question. [It will be recalled that Act 888 makes every taxpayer an official censor—Ed.]

★

IF THE principals reading Dr. Terry's letter of instruction have not started writing their letters of resignation by the time they reach this paragraph, they have only to read further:

> In addition to the books normally found in our libraries, there will be copies of annual reports of the state department of education and other departments of government, courses of study and other materials that may be used in the instructional program from time to time. These books should be labeled.

In other words, the teachers must not only get certifications from national publishers, but they must also make sure that any Alabama educator or official of the state department of education who writes any kind of report used in any way has no record of improper thinking or doubtful affiliations. That of course means that Dr. Terry himself must be investigated by the principals.. Good luck, Doctor.

If it looks like the teachers and principals of Alabama will have nothing to do but investigate and stick on labels, read on:

> Another phase of this whole matter that will demand your most serious thought is how your teachers are going to answer the questions coming from the children and others as to what is communism, Marxist socialism, communist party, communist front organizations, etc. As you know a great wave of hysteria might well be started in our state through improper information about these subjects.

★

WHEN the kiddies see that label in their spelling primer, their little curosities will naturally be aroused. Unfortunately, however, Dr. Terry's letter is not too helpful to our nervous, mixed-up teachers, who're already apprehensive, thanks to Act 888, of every book and every author. You may be sure there won't be many clear answers.

TO TOP it all, Dr. Terry informs the local superintendents:

> This work will involve a tremendous cost to local boards of education and I regret to inform you that no provision was made in Act No. 888 for bearing this expense.

In other words, superintendents, get out and rustle up the dough yourselves or you'll be labeled a you-know-what.

★

IT SEEMS to us that Dr. Terry has quite effectively put the monkey on the superintendents' backs. And presumably they will in turn pass it to the principals, and they to those eternal buck privates, the teachers.

Inadvertently perhaps, Dr. Terry, by his letter, has joined *The Advertiser* in ridiculing Act 888 as unworkable. He may not agree with us now that it is also dangerous, since it opens the door to all kinds of mischief. But give him time.

Alabama Public School System Observes 100th Birthday Today

Alabama's public school system marks its first 100 years of existence today.

It was on Feb. 15, 1853 that Gov. J. A. Winston signed into law a legislative act which provided the first statewide tax-supported educational system. Designed to find funds to maintain public schools, the act authorized school taxes but did not make them mandatory.

But it did appropriate $100,000 which came from tax money.

The law also provided for a state superintendent, appointed at first by the legislature, three school commisioners for each county, one of them the probate judge, and three trustees in each school district.

There were no county superintendents. The commissioners ran the schools, with control over all money. Counties were authorized to levy a maximum 10-mill property tax for school purposes.

The first state superintendent was William F. Perry, and his report for 1854-55 showed 145,588 pupils between 5 and 18, divided roughly into four classes.

Actually, public education at the local level had its beginning in Mobile County in 1826 when the legislature authorized that county to established and regulate schools. Under that law, Barton Academy which opened in 1836 became the state's first public school.

Attorney Says—

Schools Will Get Few New Books

Test Case Planned For Morgan Law

MONTGOMERY, March 24 (AP) —State education officials have been advised that Alabama schools will get almost no new textbooks unless the Morgan Textbook Labeling Act is knocked out by the courts.

Attorney Truman Hobbs, in making the disclosure, said the American Textbook Publishers Institute is planning a lawsuit to test the constitutionality of the law.

Hobbs has been retained by the institute, which represents publishers of about 85 per cent of textbooks entering Alabama, to prepare for the court test.

Sponsored by Rep. Jimmy Morgan of Jefferson County in last year's Legislature, the law requires textbook publishers to certify whether authors are members of the Communist Party or Communist front organizations or ever have held membership in them.

To limit the possibility of children getting no textbooks because of the act, the Publishers Assn. is preparing material for a possible test case law suit, Hobbs said.

Publishers have been unable to obtain a list of the organizations and many of them are no longer in existence, the attorney added.

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ALABAMA

The Proper Approach To School Segregation

By J. D. Thompson, President of The Alabama State Teachers Association

SO MUCH has been said and is being said about the anticipated Supreme Court decision respecting segregation in public schools I have felt that the president of the Alabama State Teachers Association should have a little something to say on the subject. This is what I call an objective point of view.

As I understand it, at this stage the merits in the case, pro and con, are not being discussed. This is very well since both sides of the question have been sufficiently debated both in court and out. It would be well for everyone who is interested in this question and who wants to be intelligent about it to read these arguments. Another recommended reading is what Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, had to say on the matter. Many feel that his article is one of the sanest yet written on the subject.

In anticipation of a decision outlawing segregation in public schools Alabama and other Southern states face what they call a problem, although I would prefer to call it a situation. But in their efforts to deal with this situation it occurs to me that there might be some better approach than that of evasion at any cost. When one considers the strenuous efforts which are put forth to evade a possible interpretation of the United States Constitution he is left to wonder about the implications for constitutional law and order. Indeed, the question may be asked, what position is one to take when the decisions of the highest court do not suit him. The matter of trying openly to find a way of evading the law gives the problem a peculiar and questionable standing. All the while we have been taught to defend the country when called on, uphold the constitution of our government, and obey the laws of the land. To many, these are the essence of citizenship and patriotism.

If the problem was one of complying with the law it would be much simpler. Some scientific approach could be made. There would not be so much a question of will it work but one of how to make it work. In that case experimental situations could be set up. Examples could be pointed out. But the problem is altogether different when it is a matter where one does not want it to work. The problem then lies in the realm of prejudices and emotions. These things result from certain conditioning factors in the society. They are difficult to work with yet they can be changed.

GOV. PERSONS is to be commended for discouraging the interplay of emotions regarding this matter. A person is not likely to be either rational or consistent when he is steeped in emotions. Those people who speak of bloodshed in connection with this problem or question are yielding to their emotions or perhaps even to wishful thinking. And those who cry blood are for the moment forgetful that American democracy was born out of blood and fire. But at this stage in the 20th Century if we must still face our social problems with ideas of brutality perhaps we may well let schools go altogether. I for one believe that there is too much intelligence in Alabama for that.

But in this whole issue as in many others, certain positions are difficult to defend. Arguments which are used in defense today can be used in offense tomorrow. For example, some say that the North tries to impose its ideas and thinking upon the South. But at the same time there are those in the South who would impose their ideas and way of thinking upon all others in the South. After all, not all Southern white people have the same attitudes toward race relations.

Regarding a real "solution" to the problem I am about like everybody else. I know none. It is going to be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to circumvent something that is a universal trend, and probably even a Divine plan. Concerning the whole matter I believe that Negro leadership is willing to abide by the law. As for the Negro on the street, he is about like many a white person on the street; he is not too much concerned or worried about this matter one way or the other.

As a suggestion let us face facts. If we hope to get any place we must face them. Many a Negro in Alabama who would not dare to speak openly and frankly on the question of segregation has contributed money liberally toward the efforts to get the type of decision which is now commonly referred to as unfavorable if it comes. I believe that the real Negro leaders in the South are against segregation as a law and as a principle. But don't ask any Negro about this matter if there is the slightest possibility that his answer will jeopardize his job or welfare, which is possible. I do not believe that honest Negro leadership in the South will be willing to forfeit the benefits of a possible court decision for which he has worked and helped to pay; yet he is practical enough to know that segregation will not be completely ended overnight. These are some of the facts which may well be considered by all who are concerned with this matter.

Wed. 2-10-54

ANOTHER critical point is this. To one side, the question of mixing the races is pointed out as the main issue. But for the Negro, if I understand at all, the real issue is that of human dignity. What we need is to find some common ground and acceptable principles as a starting point. I recommend that the best minds of both races work together. However, I would like to emphasize best minds, not Negro "leaders" carefully "selected", who cannot be depended on even to tell the truth. There can never be a sensible solution derived from a combination of extreme prejudice and cowardice. Yet, honest differences of opinion are recognized as both healthy and normal. This situation should be faced with facts, honestly, sincerely and a charitable disposition. I believe that in all wise councils where there are two sides, each side will take some and give some. If one side insists on taking all and giving none then confusion lies ahead.

In conclusion, I have been disappointed because nearly all the discussions I have read recently respecting Alabama and this matter have dealt with what will *not* be done, or what *not* to do and how *not* to do. Various strategies for getting around doing things have been proposed. Almost no proposals have been made for what will be or should be done constructively. In other words, the proposals are negative rather than positive. If the whole emphasis were changed I believe that what appears to be a big problem would become a very small one.

Charges Intimidation In School Action Probe

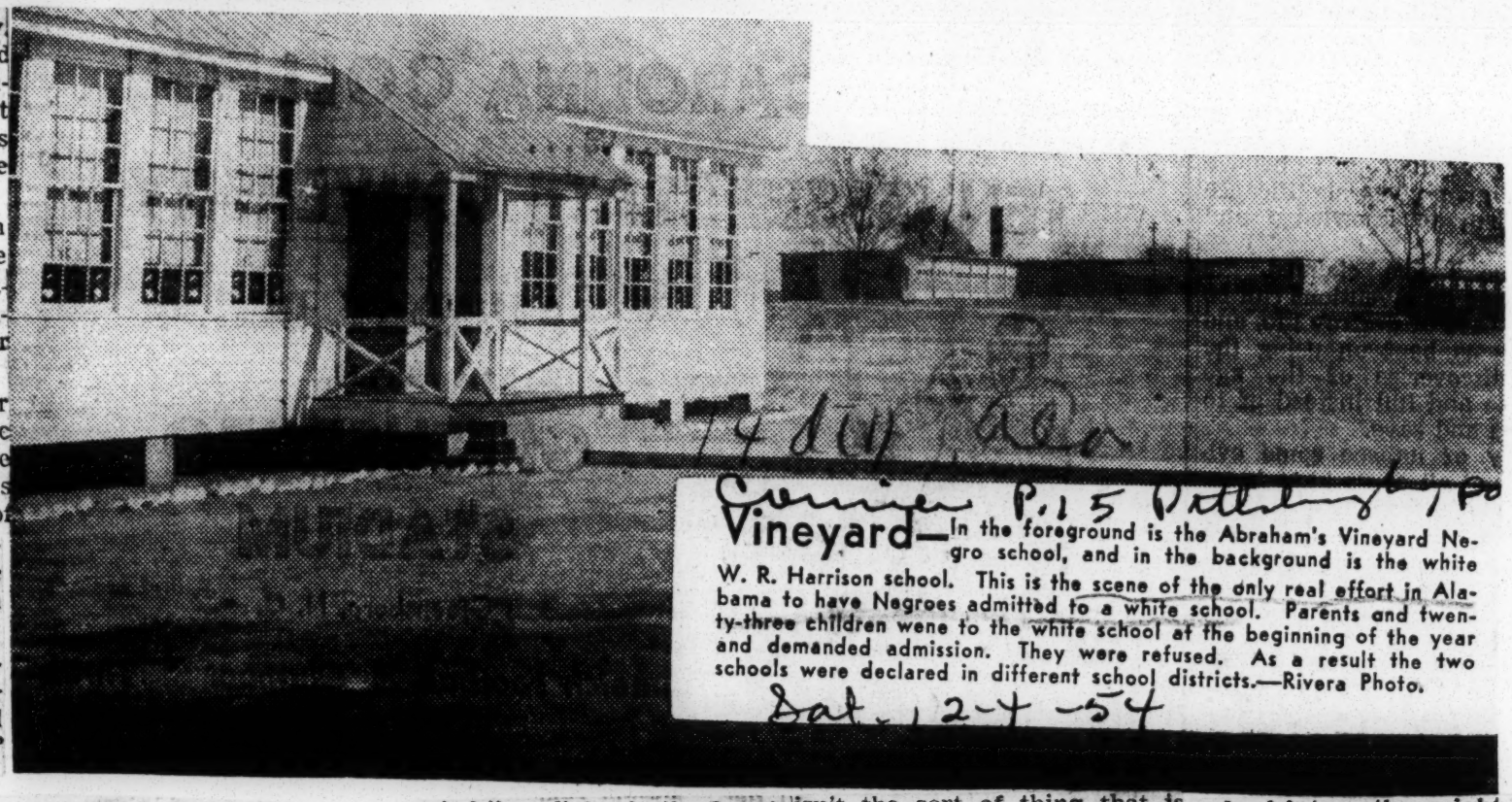
Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54

BATON ROUGE, La. — Atty. Alex Pitcher last week denounced a proposed bar association investigation of his ethics as "an effort to intimidate law-abiding citizens in their lawful efforts to secure their rights." P. 18

The East Baton Rouge parish school board has requested the investigation as a result of Pitcher's unsuccessful attempt to enroll 39 Negro children in Gilmer Wright school.

The board has claimed Pitcher and Atty. Johnnie Jones took the children to the school without the consent of their parents. It has accused the two attorneys of "drumming up" business and violation of a bar association ethic prohibiting "fomenting litigation or strife."

"The charge that I was not authorized by the parents of children in the Gilmer Wright school situation is totally unfounded," Pitcher said.



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Courier P. 15 Pittsburgh Pa.

Vineyard—In the foreground is the Abraham's Vineyard Negro school, and in the background is the white W. R. Harrison school. This is the scene of the only real effort in Alabama to have Negroes admitted to a white school. Parents and twenty-three children wene to the white school at the beginning of the year and demanded admission. They were refused. As a result the two schools were declared in different school districts.—Rivera Photo.

Sat. 12-4-54

Poll of College Students Reveals

Unlearning Prejudices A Must for Both Races

Courier P. 3 Pittsburgh Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Integration is a two-way street and when it comes its implementation much will depend upon the flexibilities of whites and Negroes, perhaps as much as their sense of social responsibility.

It is a generally accepted fact among sociologists and psychologists that division based on race or class encourages and fosters suspicion and distrust—the seeds of group hate.

Following legal integration, it appears that both groups will have to do a lot of "unlearning" before the prejudices of both whites and Negroes can be pushed into the background.

Sat. 11-27-54

NEGROES HAVE a deep-seated and understandable prejudice against the white man in general and particular reservations against certain form of "intermingling." Since the women are more vocal about these peeves than men, we interviewed a group of Alabama State College co-eds.

A sophomore from Utah, Ala., said that she would welcome white male and female students to Alabama State. She also stated that she didn't mind them living in the dormitories and being an integral part of the college community. We asked her if she would object to white girls dating the Negro boys, her answer was no. She also replied in the negative when asked if she would object to her girl friends dating white fellows, but she wasn't sure that she would date white fellows.

It was the last phase of the questioning that brought the most interesting results since most of the respondents favored integration generally.

One junior from Mobile said that she thought she'd date white fellows if they were schoolmates. She added, however, that she did not expect many whites to come to Negro colleges. She explained that "facilities and reputation of a college will determine how many come."

* * *

A MALE sophomore from Detroit, Mich., said dating just isn't the sort of thing that is planned months in advance." He expressed the belief that if he was attracted to a white girl he would date her.

A male sophomore from Montgomery said, "I'm just against segregation in any form. Sure I'd date white girls if they appealed to me."

A senior from Montgomery said, "We must learn to live together." She didn't think that she would date a white student although she approved it for any one else who wished to do so.

* * *

ONE WOMAN teacher said, "I'm just prejudiced and I can't help it. I fear that white women will be raiding the race for our best men. Trained women do not have too much to choose from now," she said, "and I feel that we will be left out in the cold."

Of course, elementary school integration might be a far stretch from social integration, but since the questions are flying about we thought it might be interesting to feel out the Negro woman. For the most part she wants her own men and she wants her men to own her.

A 'Good Atmosphere' in Seaport Town

Everyone in Alabama Calls Mobile the 'Most Civilized'

Courier Sat. 11-27-54 Pittsburgh Pa.

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

MOBILE, Ala.—Anyone in Alabama will tell you that Mobile is the most civilized spot in the state . . . and it is generally believed that this seaport city will be the first to attempt a school desegregation program.

Said Methodist minister, the Rev. J. E. Lowery, who serves as director of the Mobile NAACP Branch's desegregation program: "There is a good atmosphere here and I honestly believe Mobile County will comply with the Supreme Court decision."

The same opinion came from John LeFlore, long a fighter for first-class citizenship, and from C. H. Montgomery, president of the Mobile NAACP Branch. Mr. LeFlore, who is executive secretary for the Mobile NAACP, also thinks the Catholic influence here will help bring about the change.

Springhill College, a Catholic institution here, began a desegregation program two years ago, and it is believed here that the Negro Catholic grade school will be merged next year with the white Catholic grade school.

* * *

OTHER THAN having a strong NAACP branch and an alert Negro leadership, Mobile has seen more political action than any other part of the state, claims powerful labor organizations in which Negroes hold top positions, and has elected two Negroes to the Mobile County Democratic Committee.

It was learned from a very reliable source that some members of the school board here are ready to start a school desegregation program next fall by opening the doors of all first grade classes to Negro and white pupils.

Some Negroes in Mobile are willing to go along with such a program but opposition to the plan is expected to come from two distant points—the national office of the NAACP and the State Board of Education.

The NAACP is expected to come up with a "no compromise" plan, demanding full integration in all grades, and the State Deparement of Education is known to be against any form of desegregation.

In School Issue—

Negroes Deny Role By NAACP

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 7 (U.P.)—The parents of a group of Negro children who tried to enroll in a white school here last week denied that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had any connection in the unsuccessful try.

The Parent-Teachers Assn. of the Abraham's Vineyard School said the parents took this action on their own initiative as a protest against the failure of the Board of Education to fully carry out its promises regarding the improvements in the Abraham's Vineyards School building.

They did not specify in what way the board failed, but it was learned that the three-room Negro school was not fired for electricity, had been moved recently to a new site which still needed improvements, and the building was not clean for registration to begin on Sept. 2.

The PTA said, "This was not a part of the NAACP plan to attack segregation in the Alabama public school system—in fact, the NAACP was in no way connected with this action."

But a Negro went along with the group as an "observer," he said. Also, Aubrey Williams Jr., son of Montgomery Publisher Aubrey Williams Sr., accompanied the 23 Negro children into the school in their unsuccessful attempt.

The PTA said, however, that the NAACP official who was present on the occasion attended in an unofficial capacity merely as a private citizen, as did Aubrey Williams Jr.

"Any inference to the contrary is false and misleading," it added

Legal Minds Work To Hold Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Some of the best legal minds in the deep South, along with state legal departments down this way are working overtime trying to figure out how to defy the U. S. Supreme Court and make it legal.

Some states, not involved in the NAACP suit, have been worrying whether filing briefs would make them parties to the suit.

After heated legal debates in North Carolina as to whether the state's entry into the case as a friend of court would make it party to the pending cases and thus subject to any direct decree by the court, North Carolina's Gov. Umstead and Atty. Gen. Harry McMullin issued a joint announcement last week declaring that McMullin would file a brief.

Three lawyers, members of the governor's segregation advisory committee, have not decided whether McMillin or a member of the committee will appear in person to present North Carolina's position.

Also in the air was just what the state's position will be.

In Tennessee, where an announcement was made earlier that the state would present a brief advocating gradual desegregation on a grade-by-grade basis, it looks like state officials will pass up the opportunity to air their views before the high court.

Gov. Frank Clement said last week the state had only protected its right to submit a brief by stating its intention of doing so.

State officials indicated Tennessee may not submit a brief for these reasons:

1. Local school boards enjoy virtual autonomy, and a plan suggested by the state might not have approval of local authorities.

2. Many local authorities apparently prefer the state submit no brief.

3. Some officials believe filing a brief might be considered to place the state directly under the court's jurisdiction in the case, thereby reducing the time limit it might have for effecting desegregation.

Meanwhile, Arkansas' Atty. Gen. T. J. Gentry agreed to a request from the state board of education to file a friend of the court brief—a step which would direcly involve Arkansas for the first time in the May 17 Supreme Court ruling.

The board made the request after receiving petitions from 30 school districts in East Arkansas which are more directly affected by the decision because of large Negro populations.

Since briefs are due by October 1, Gentry will be forced to ask for an extension of time. The decision to file was brought to a head by recent petitions of NAACP branches.

Harold Weaver, chairman, West Memphis School Board, presented petitions from the districts asking that the board request the attorney general to intervene.

Weaver said the Supreme Court should fully realize the hardship a decision might work on some districts, such as his own, which has 2,500 Negro pupils and 1,600 white students.

"It would tear our school system all to pieces," he said.

While Arkansas and North Carolina prepared briefs for the high court, State Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County told members of the Birmingham Rotary Club that a workable-save-school-segregation plan had been forwarded to Gov. Gordon Par-

interest to them is ... anent alleged land misappro tion in the French Cameroo UN Trust Territory.

In this particular ins Theodore Mayi Matip of Union of the Populations o Cameroons stated that he petitioning on behalf of the can population of Eseka (Ca

School named after Comers' maid

EUFAULA, Ala., Dec. 28—The Barbour County Vocational High School at Old Spring Hill has been named after Rebecca Comer.

Rebecca Comer was the housemaid in the home of the founders of the Comer family.

The school teaches scientific agriculture to Negroes.

The Comer family donated the site on which the school is located. A canning plant costing $6000 was the gift of Mrs. Eva Ryding and the late Herbert Ryding.

Rebecca Comer was housemaid for John Pierce and Catherine Comer, the founders of the Comer family. In recognition of her service, Rebecca Comer and her husband were given 260 acres of land where they reared a large family.

Alabama politics—

It would cost $300 million to equalize state's schools

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 13—State Supt. of Education W. J. Terry came out this week with a lengthy set of figures calculated to prove it would take $300 million to bring Alabama's white and Negro school buildings up to par.

It wasn't so much the total amount—that whopping $300 million that caught the eye of some observers. State Department of Education figures for buildings and other school needs invariably are sky high.

What seemed more interesting, however, was Dr. Terry's figures which he said discloses exactly how much more is needed in each county to bring the county total to the so called ideal level.

SPARROW

Dr. Terry's figures in that respect, at least, proves something that has been talked hereabouts in recent days since the threat of an adverse U. S. Supreme Court ruling loomed on the horizon.

That is, that Alabama's Black Belt counties have been laggard in providing school facilities for Negroes.

Despite the fact that Negro children far outnumber white children in those counties, and the further fact that state school funds for buildings, etc., are allocated largelyl on the per pupil basis, Dr. Terry's figures show a wide disparity between the amounts needed to bring Negro and white up to standard.

Dr. Terry, himself a Black Belt county resident, does not directly accuse his Black Belt colleagues of spending most of the money for white buildings and very little for Negro school units, but his figures do exactly that.

TAKE BULLOCK County for instance.

Dr. Terry's figures list $3,025,000 as the total needed for buildings. Of that total, $3,940,000 is listed as needed to bring Negro school units to an acceptable standard and $85,000 for white school buildings.

Or, more properly, consider another typical Black Belt county, Lowndes.

The Terry estimate totals $3,052,000 as the total need for the county, all of it needed for Negro buildings.

HERE ARE THE totals for several other Black Belt counties, the first amount listed in each instance representing the total needed to modernize Negro school buildings and the second the amount needed for white school buildings:

Dallas, $5,327,500 and $769,500.
Greene, $1,980,000 and $15,000.
Hale, $3,112,500 and $150,000.
Macon, $3,340,000 and $280,000.
Perry, $2,999,500 and $782,000.
Sumter, $3,967,500 and $100,000.
Barbour, $2,771,000 and $875,500.
Wilcox, $3,305,000 and $70,000.

A breakdown as to the needs for Negro and white school buildings in Marengo and Montgomery Counties was not listed. Dr. Terry's report totaled $5,827,800 as the total need in Marengo and $3,469,600 as needed in Montgomery.

IN A DOZEN other counties adjoining the Black Belt, Dr. Terry's figures show, amounts needed for Negro school buildings far exceed the totals for white units.

With the first figure showing the amount needed to bring Negro school units to standard, here are how those counties compare:

Autauga, $1,550,000 and $550,000.
Butler, $2,160,000 and $922,500.
Choctaw, $2,647,500 and $600,000.
Clarke, $3,112,500 and $332,500.
Conecuh, $2,348,000 and $440,000.
Elmore, $2,747,700 and $1,609,500.
Henry, $1,650,000 and $297,500.
Lee, $2,797,500 and $1,587,500.
Monroe, $3,562,500 and $385,000.
Pickens, $2,225,000 and $835,000.
Russell, $3,127,500 and $1,452,500.
Talladega, $3,457,500 and $2,142,500.

ON THE OTHER hand, consider how the ratio is dramatically reversed in North Alabama counties.

In the following counties, the first figure represents the amount needed for white school units and the latter the amount needed for Negro schools:

Bibb, $2,370,000 and $1,252,500.
Blount, $2,292,500 and $240,000.
Calhoun, $4,012,000 and $1,880,000.
Cherokee, $862,500 and $360,000.
Chilton, $2,329,500 and $832,500.
Clay, $1,147,500 and $600,000.
Cleburne, $850,000 and $210,000.
Colbert, $3,840,000 and $1,620,000.
Cullman, $3,997,500 and $240,000.
DeKalb, $3,892,500 and $255,000.
Etowah, $6,553,000 and $875,000.
Franklin, $1,290,000 and $360,000.
Jackson, $4,365,000 and $502,500.
Jefferson, $22,776,000 and $21,205,000.
Lamar, $702,500 and $630,000.
Lauderdale, $2,967,500 and $610,000.
Lawrence, $1,872,500 and $1,290,000.
Limestone, $4,430,000 and $1,780,000.
Madison, $3,822,500 and $2,377,500.
Marion, $1,567,500 and $270,000.
Marshall, $4,265,000 and $210,000.
Morgan, $4,647,800 and $720,890.

Randolph, $1,267,500 and $922,000.
St. Clair, $2,466,000 and $1,050,000.
Shelby, $1,540,000 and $877,500.
Tuscaloosa, $5,652,500 and $3,958,500.
Walker, $5,035,000 and $1,350,000.
Winston, $2,670,000 (all for white schools).

AND THE TOTALS for a few other counties in widely separated areas:

Mobile, $9,350,000 white, $7,055,000, Negro.
Houston, $1,957,500, white, $2,312,500, Negro.
Pike, $2,285,000, white, $2,789,000, Negro.
Tallapoosa, $1,300,000, white and $1,925,000, Negro.
Coffee, $2,211,000, white, $1,437,000, Negro.
Covington, $4,902,500, white, $670,000, Negro.
Coosa, $900, white, $795,000, Negro.
Dale, $1,230,000, white, and $1,035,000, Negro.
Geneva, $1,632,000, white, and $870,000, Negro.

DR. TERRY'S estimates, particularly those relating to Black Belt counties, should throw additional light on a certain happening in the Legislature on the closing day of the session.

School forces in Alabama sponsored a large scale bond issue to provide money for needed school additions.

The bill passed the House without a hitch. But in the Senate it was killed by a combined assault of Black Belters.

The bill was killed during the last minute rush on the last day of the session.

Black Belters apparently were satisfied they had plenty of school buildings for white children and didn't want a bond issue because of the probability it would mean additional taxation.

Judge Jones Rules Textbook Label Law Unconstitutional Under 14th Amendment

Alabama's book labeling law, Act 888, is a controversy no more. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones declared the law unconstitutional yesterday.

"Act 888 is void and unenforceable and is in violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States," the judge stated in his decree.

The law was passed by the Legislature last year and required textbook publishers to designation any and all writings Jones said the law is "unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive," a list of subversive authors.

Judge Jones further called the law "unworkable, vague and indefinite," and said the legislature failed to set up any sufficient guidance to those who must comply."

The judge pointed out publishers had been unable to get information necessary to label the textbooks. During a hearing in his court they submitted affidavits saying neither the Justice Department nor the House Un-American Activities Committee could make available

Tested By Publishers

Act 888 was tested in court by publishers after the State Board of Education itself adopted a resolution urging the act be held invalid.

In his written decision Judge Jones said the State Board of Education and the State Textbook Committee have "no right or authority" to compel the publishers to "abide by that statute," he said. The court went on to declare that the "of the ... dedication of com-

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ no poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Good Citizenship, Good Insurance

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—An experience I had recently indelibly impressed upon me the value of a Red Cross blood donor's card. I feel that is a civic duty to let others know what a blood card was worth to me, so that they may protect themselves at the same time they are giving blood for others.

Having been ill for some time, my younger son had, of course, not been able to donate blood. His brother's wife, who was already protected by her husband's card, had donated blood and had the card made out in my younger son's name. This procedure, by the way, is entirely in order and, in fact, is recommended by our Red Cross.

In December a Birmingham specialist prescribed especialy prepared blood for my boy. The day before he was to begin receiving the blood, I consulted the specialist about what I should do in regards to those who wanted to give blood for him. The doctor told me, as the boy already had a card, thanks to the donation given in his name, to tell these people to donate their blood through Red Cross. They would then receive blood donor cards for themselves.

While in the Jefferson Hospital, my boy was given seven pints of blood. When he checked out, there were charges in his bill for blood amounting to $175. In this bill, there were also credits totaling $175, which were given because he had the blood donor card. In other words, that card was worth $175 to me then, and if he needs more blood within the six months term, that same card will be worth that much more.

It is impossible to enumerate here the many therapeutic values of blood, and all the good reasons why people should give blood for the benefit of others; those reasons are already known to most of your readers.

The object of this letter is to bring to their attention the importance of having a card that enables them to get blood when it is needed by them or their blood dependents. It's too late to get the card when the blood is urgently needed!

As a father who realizes only too well the value of having blood available for a loved one, I cannot urge too strongly that others procure this protection for themselves and their families.

Six months blood "insurance" will be available to those who "pay the premium" by offering a pint of blood to the Bloodmobile when it comes to Montgomery next Wednesday.

Montgomery. W. G. WARD.

◆

For Segregated Private Schools

Editor, The Advertiser:

[In reply to Gov. Persons' request for advice on school segregation]: A breakdown of our traditional segregation policy is unthinkable. This policy has been tested by time and has proved to be in the best interest of both races. The people of Alabama, in my opinion, would not tolerate non-segregated schools, nor would they tax themselves to finance such schools.

Should the Supreme Court of the United States reverse an unbroken chain of its own decisions covering a period of 75 years and rule against segregated public schools, then I can see no alternative except to establish in Alabama a system of segregated private schools. Such schools, of course, should come up in every respect to the educational standards of our present public school system.

A constitutional amendment would be necessary to effect a changeover from public schools to private operation. If the court strikes down our segregation principle I have no doubt whatever that the voters of our state would overwhelmingly ratify such an amendment.

An amendment was proposed in the last session of the legislature, as standby legislation to meet any emergency arising from a court decision. I was among those who felt the amendment should have been submitted at that time, as a preparedness measure, but it was not submitted due to a widespread feeling that we should watch, wait and study the problem further.

It now appears that the court's decision may be handed down at a very early date. In that event I understand you are ready to call the legislature into extraordinary session. If and when we meet I believe dominant sentiment, in and out of the legislature, will favor such an amendment as that previously proposed.

Let us all devoutly hope and pray that the court will not attempt to strike down in Alabama and the rest of the South the policies and principles which long since became a vital part of our way of life, and under which we have maintained splendid race relations in a spirit of harmony and friendly understanding.

Our Negro citizens of Alabama are not clamoring for a breakdown of segregation. On the contrary, most of them agree that segregated schools are best. You and I know where the demand for abolition of segregation is coming from—it is coming from radical agitators and political race-rousers in distant states.

What our Alabama colored citizens want is a school system in which the facilities are separate but equal. Our state can take pride in the great advances of recent years in this direction. This program of equalization of facilities must and will be continued. It is my fervent hope that the court will stand by its previous decisions and hold again in favor of the "separate but equal facilities" doctrine, thus enabling us to preserve our public school system and move straight ahead with our equalization program. On that, we do not have nearly as far to go as some people seem to believe.

Federal interference with the operation of our schools would be intolerable. The people of Alabama will not submit to it. Non-segregated schools would, even if they ever existed, work to the great detriment of our Negro people, right at a time when they are making their greatest strides forward in education. Thousands of Negro teachers would be faced with the loss of their positions under a non-segregated setup.

In the impending crisis I hope for the best. But if the court outlaws public school segregation our course seems clear; we must move forward educationally under a system of segregated, privately operated schools. The people of Alabama are grimly determined to preserve our way of life, and to maintain home control of our educational program.

[REP.] WALTER C. GIVHAN,
Safford, Ala. Dallas County.

Button Gwinnett Says

(From Shades Valley Sun)

The School Segregation Problem

The governor's recent invitation to legislators, educators and others to submit suggestions on school segregation has been the occasion of renewed serious thought in many Alabama quarters on this important issue.

There has been occasion in the past to express in this column the (1) belief that the Supreme Court would ultimately find that the Fourteenth Amendment's requirement of equal treatment of all citizens is not satisfied by "equal" but separate facilities, but (2) hope that this decision might be delayed for the time to permit the process of gradual acceptance of the Negro in our Southern institutions of higher learning to penetrate downward to our high and then to our elementary schools. Today this belief persists, but the hope has been dimmed by reports, from those who think they know the trend in the Court, that segregation is to be immediately condemned.

What will be the effect of such a Supreme Court ruling in Alabama? It is difficult to know in advance of the event, no matter how much how many may speculate. It would seem desirable however, to cushion the heavy effect of the decision by some preliminary thinking on basic principles. Some of these are the following:

(1) The decisions of the Federal Supreme Court on the interpretation of the Constitution must be accepted as law. There should be no consideration of a policy of nullification.

(2) The possibility of modification of such a Supreme Court decision by amendment of the Constitution is so remote as to preclude any serious effort to bring it about.

(3) We must consequently lay our plans to conform to the decision, not immediately which would be humanly impossible, but gradually as funds and physical facilities permit.

(4) There should be no fear of a crisis. The pattern of segregation living as between the white and Negro elements of our

School leaders say time ample in segregation case

(This is the first of two detailed stories on the problems Alabama may have to face when the Supreme Court rules on segregation, and the steps taken to meet them.)

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9 — (AP) — School authorities in Alabama say that whatever the Supreme Court does about classroom segregation, there's no need for hysteria.

No matter which way the court decides, explained State Supt. W. J. Terry, "we think we will have time in which to act. But, of course, we hope to be ready for it when it comes. We're working on that now."

Ultimately, the effect of the court's findings will be felt in Alabama and every other Southern state, but at the outset, Dr. Terry said, it will apply only to those directly involved in the litigation—South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia.

ALABAMA WILL FALL into the pattern in due course, he continued, but it may take more court orders to accomplish it.

A lawyer who has devoted months of study to the segregation problem, Director Charles M. Cooper of the legislative reference service, pictured it this way:

Suppose the Supreme Court holds that classroom segregation violates the federal Constitution. That order would be addressed directly to the states involved in the appeals and only indirectly to Alabama and the others.

So it would be up to the Negroes themselves to enforce it in Alabama by seeking admission to white schools and appealing to the courts if turned down. Whether any school authority would refuse to admit them is another matter.

AND IF THE Supreme Court decision comes late this Spring or early in the Summer, it won't take effect anyway until the start of the new term in the Fall, all of which will give Alabama added time.

Much the same reasoning will apply if the court sticks to its old separate-but-equal doctrine but with a fixed time limit for compliance, the course many Southern educators hope for in preference to mixed classrooms.

As far as the courts are concerned, Cooper explained, there would be a legal presumption of equal facilities throughout Alabama until Negroes made formal complaints in the various communities.

Then, he continued, the courts would have to determine whether discrimination did exist. That, too, would take weeks, perhaps months.

IT IS THE ABSENCE of a definite program that has some educators and legislators worried. Unlike South Carolina and Georgia where steps have already been taken looking toward a switch from public to private schools in the event segregation is outlawed, Alabama has adopted no stand-by legislation.

Two legislative groups are studying the problems, and Gov. Gordon Persons has appealed for ideas and suggestions from leaders in various outside fields.

Some educators have channeled their thinking toward the assumption that segregation will be abolished, not so much because they seriously believe that but because it's the most challenging of all the possibilities.

The "free private school" idea was explored by the 1953 Legislature and discarded for the time being. It may be revived later if nothing more acceptable can be found.

ANOTHER APPROACH under serious consideration now is an extra-legal form of segregation based on the power given to city and county school boards to fix attendance districts by residential zoning.

In the cities it might work because Negroes and whites generally live in separate communities, but in the rural school areas it would be of questionable value. How could you draw up an attendance district, for instance, that would segregate Negro and white children living on the same farm or plantation?

And yet it is in those rural communities where some school authorities say privately they hope for the least trouble, especially in the Black Belt.

With fingers crossed, they are gambling that many Negro tenant farmers and sharecroppers will be reluctant to send their children to white schools.

State Readies For Court Move On Segregation

Officials Believe School Fight Allows Time For Solution

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

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Cooper's Explanation

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County legislators to wait for court action on segregation

Jefferson County legislators want to see how the U. S. Supreme Court rules on the school segregation cases before making any recommendation to Gov. Persons on what to do about it.

Chairman Larry Dumas, Sen. Albert Boutwell and all the other Jefferson House members are strongly opposed to abolition of segregation in the schools.

DUMAS POINTED OUT to other members of the group at a luncheon meeting yesterday that Alabama is not directly involved in the pending cases before the high court. And he said that "only one county in South Carolina is."

Because of this, he and other delegation members said they did not believe there is any necessity for "hurried action."

Sen. Boutwell and Reps. Dumas, Henry Beatty, Paul Meeks, James G. Allen, Jr. and James B. Morgan met in response to a letter from Gov. Persons on what should be done if the high court knocks out segregation.

SEN. BOUTWELL had declared earlier that "We will not accept abolition of segregation in our public schools in Alabama," adding that I think we will take the necessary steps to preserve our Southern traditions and way of life."

Beatty and Meeks both had proposed that studies be made of state and local police powers with a view to determining to what extent authorities could maintain segregation on a basis of health and mental tests in case of an adverse ruling.

The Proper Approach To School Segregation

By J. D. Thompson, President of The Alabama State Teachers Association

SO MUCH has been said and is being said about the anticipated Supreme Court decision respecting segregation in public schools I have felt that the president of the Alabama State Teachers Association should have a little something to say on the subject. This is what I call an objective point of view.

As I understand it, at this stage the merits in the case, pro and con, are not being discussed. This is very well since both sides of the question have been sufficiently debated both in court and out. It would be well for everyone who is interested in this question and who wants to be intelligent about it to read these arguments. Another recommended reading is what Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, had to say on the matter. Many feel that his article is one of the sanest yet written on the subject.

In anticipation of a decision outlawing segregation in public schools Alabama and other Southern states face what they call a problem, although I would prefer to call it a situation. But in their efforts to deal with this situation it occurs to me that there might be some better approach than that of evasion at any cost. When one considers the strenuous efforts which are put forth to evade a possible interpretation of the United States Constitution he is left to wonder about the implications for constitutional law and order. Indeed, the question may be asked, what position is one to take when the decisions of the highest court do not suit him. The matter of trying openly to find a way of evading the law gives the problem a peculiar and questionable standing. All the while we have been taught to defend the country when called on, uphold the constitution of our government, and obey the laws of the land. To many, these are the essence of citizenship and patriotism.

If the problem was one of complying with the law it would be much simpler. Some scientific approach could be made. There would not be so much a question of will it work but one of how to make it work. In that case experimental situations could be set up. Examples could be pointed out. But the problem is altogether different when it is a matter where one does not want it to work. The problem then lies in the realm of prejudices and emotions. These things result from certain conditioning factors in the society. They are difficult to work with yet they can be changed.

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GOV. PERSONS is to be commended for discouraging the interplay of emotions regarding this matter. A person is not likely to be either rational or consistent when he is steeped in emotions. Those people who speak of bloodshed in connection with this problem or question are yielding to their emotions or perhaps even to wishful thinking. And those who cry blood are for the moment forgetful that American democracy was born out of blood and fire. But at this stage in the 20th Century if we must still face our social problems with ideas of brutality perhaps we may well let schools go altogether. I for one believe that there is too much intelligence in Alabama for that.

But in this whole issue as in many others, certain positions are difficult to defend. Arguments which are used in defense today can be used in offense tomorrow. For example, some say that the North tries to impose its ideas and thinking upon the South. But at the same time there are those in the South who would impose their ideas and way of thinking upon all others in the South. After all, not all Southern white people have the same attitudes toward race relations.

Regarding a real "solution" to the problem I am about like everybody else. I know none. It is going to be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to circumvent something that is a universal trend, and probably even a Divine plan. Concerning the whole matter I believe that Negro leadership is willing to abide by the law. As for the Negro on the street, he is about like many a white person on the street; he is not too much concerned or worried about this matter one way or the other. As a suggestion let us face facts. If we hope to get any place we must face them. Many a Negro in Alabama who would not dare to speak openly and frankly on the question of segregation has contributed money liberally toward the efforts to get the type of decision which is now commonly referred to as unfavorable if it comes. I believe that the real Negro leaders in the South are against segregation as a law and as a principle. But don't ask any Negro about this matter if there is the slightest possibility that his answer will jeopardize his job or welfare, which is possible. I do not believe that honest Negro leadership in the South will be willing to forfeit the benefits of a possible court decision for which he has worked and helped to pay; yet he is practical enough to know that segregation will not be completely ended overnight. These are some of the facts which may well be considered by all who are concerned with this matter.

ANOTHER critical point is this. To one side, the question of mixing the races is pointed out as the main issue. But for the Negro, if I understand at all, the real issue is that of human dignity. What we need is to find some common ground and acceptable principles as a starting point. I recommend that the best minds of both races work together. However, I would like to emphasize best minds, not Negro "leaders" carefully "selected", who cannot be depended on even to tell the truth. There can never be a sensible solution derived from a combination of extreme prejudice and cowardice. Yet, honest differences of opinion are recognized as both healthy and normal. This situation should be faced with facts, honestly, sincerely, and a charitable disposition. I believe that in all wise councils where there are two sides, each side will take some and give some. If one side insists on taking all and giving none then confusion lies ahead.

In conclusion, I have been disappointed because nearly all the discussions I have read recently respecting Alabama and this matter have dealt with what will *not* be done, or what *not* to do, and how *not* to do. Various strategies for getting around doing things have been proposed. Almost no proposals have been made for what will be or should be done constructively. In other words, the proposals are negative rather than positive. If the whole emphasis were changed I believe that what appears to be a big problem would become a very small one.

Higher Teacher Pay Also To Be Sought

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Staff Writer

GADSDEN, Feb. 3—Lt. Gov. James B. Allen launched his campaign for governor here tonight promising to reapportion the State Legislature, an attempt to raise teacher pay and a continuing farm-to-market road program.

Before more than 1000 hometown neighbors and visitors from around the state, Mr. Allen said he believes his lengthy program could be accomplished without additional taxes.

He didn't ignore his favorite subject, ex-Gov. James E. Folsom.

"The main issue in the race for governor is whether this time next year we will have in Alabama a government of integrity and morality and decency and efficiency, or a throwback to four years of waste, extravagance, debauchery and corruption.

"The issue," Allen declared, "is, shall we go backward with Folsom, or onward and forward with Allen."

Folsom Program Flayed

He "unqualifiedly condemned" what he called the Folsom program of favoring the few and recommended a "forward looking government that is dedicated to the unselfish service of all the people."

On segregation in public schools, Allen said Alabama "will never" be ready to abolish its equal but separate facilities.

"So long as I am governor of Alabama, we will fight the breakdown of segregation on every front," he asserted. " . . . we will fight to a finish with every legal weapon we can find. We will never surrender the traditions of our people."

The kick-off banquet for Allen, held in the City Auditorium, was sponsored by the Etowah County Bar Assn.

Proceeds are to be turned over to Allen's campaign. An estimate of receipts made prior to tonight was that some $20,000 might be dumped into the Allen kitty.

Atty. Hubert Burns was chairman. Invocation was pronounced by Dr. Oscar Davis of the First Baptist Church.

Segregation Bill Will Be Ready

Post Herald

SELMA, June 27 (AP)—A bill to maintain segregation in public schools will be ready for the next Alabama Legislature if the U. S. Supreme Court Makes such action necessary, Rep. Walter Givhan said yesterday.

Givhan reported on a trip which he and two other legislators made to confer with Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Following Advice

Givhan said he and the other members of his "self-appointed" group were following the advice of Byrnes to wait and see what final action the Supreme Court will take.

While the Supreme Court has declared segregation in public schools illegal, it has invited the states which practice segregation to suggest plans for putting the decision into effect. The ruling won't become final until then.

Pattern Adopted

The legislation prepared for Alabama is patterned after a law already adopted in Georgia and pending in South Carolina, Givhan said.

One major clause would provide automatic curtailment of funds for any school that permits "mixing of the races," Givhan said. Another would make members of school boards of trustees judicial officers.

Members of the private committee with Givhan are State Sens. Gerald Bradford of Grove Hill, Sam Englehart of Macon and James S. Coleman of Eutaw. Coleman was unable to accompany the others on the recent trip.

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ALABAMA

Children Back At School After Protest Over Teacher Dismissal

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
(Birmingham World Managing Editor)

LINDEN, Ala. — (SNS) — Students were back at Linden Academy last Tuesday, April 6 after a one-day stay-away from school in a parent-sponsored protest over the notice of dismissal given Prof. George P. Austin by the Marengo County Board of Education.

Sixty-year-old Prof. Austin who has headed this formerly Baptist-related institution for approximately 30 years has been officially notified that he is being dropped from teaching employment here April 15. He is charged with insubordination, misappropriation of funds and incompetence.

Parents have been advised by Marengo County Superintendent S. D. McKnight that unless the children who left school for a protest vacation returned, the weight of the law would be invoked.

One parent said here Tuesday, April 6 that the Linden Academy P-T.A. met Wednesday night, March 31 at the school and voted unanimously to withhold their children from school until after the April 15 firing date of Principal Austin.

In an open letter to parents, dated April 5, Supt. McKnight wrote:

"It has come to my attention that certain elements of the Linden Academy P.T.A. and other individuals have gone on record as recommending and encouraging the pupils of this school to remain away from school until after April 15, 1954."

"This is to inform you that this action is unlawful and unauthorized by the Marengo County Board of Education. All pupils under sixteen (16) years of age are required by law to attend school unless authorized to be absent by the Marengo County Board of Education.

"It is to the best interest of you and the pupils that your child or children return to school immediately."

Copies of the lette. also went to the members of the Marengo County Board of Education, namely, M. K. McKee, president; T. W. Harris, vice president; T. A. Moseley, J. M. DeLoach, and L. L. Simmons, together to Atty. J. C. Camp and Atty. G. E. Sledge, the last of Greensboro.

Frank P. Thomas, editor and publisher of the Alabama Citizen, Tuscaloosa, and I went to Linden last Tuesday to check up on this "pupil strike" because it was unusual, and certainly something unexpected for the city which prides itself as "The Capitol of the Cow Country" and the heart of the Black Belt.

One parent said she had not returned her children to school and did not intend to do so until after the protest period had ended. She said that the attendance officer and also Deputy Sheriff Bradford had visited the homes of some of the striking school children suggesting that they go back to school. "Some of the parents have been frightened and sent their children back."

This parent related instance of alleged teacher brutality. When we visited the office of Supt. McKnight where we talked with him for over an hour he said that Prof. Albert Williams, a war veteran, reportedly had an encounter with a student and that he had suggested a "compromise" of the differences since legal action had been threatened against the teacher.

Community people suggested that the whole background of the predicament of Prof. Austin grew out of the ambition of Assistant Principal Richard Coats to ascend to the principalship of the school. In an interview Mr. Coats denied this and said that he would hesitate to be made principal and had never entertained any thoughts of riding into the principalship upon anything like this.

Mr. Coats had been a teacher without tenure status. He returned to the system as one of the two supervisors. The other is Mrs. Mayola Shialo, who was praised by Mr. McKnight. Both live at Thomasyon, Ala. He was later placed as assistant principal of the academy. Those of the school community were of the impression that Prof. Willie Fitts was the assistant principal.

In our interview with Supt. McKnight he cleared up this particular status by saying that officially that there had been no assistant principalship but that Mr. Fitts had been assigned that title by Prof. Austin. He asserted that Mr. Coats had been placed as second in charge to assist Prof. Austin whose duties had been whittled down to looking after the buildings and grounds.

We questioned Mr. Coats upon alleged charges of teachers seeking to register to vote reportedly being intimidated by two high-placed Negro educators in Marengo County. He stiffly denied that anything like this, to his knowledge had occurred. Supt. McKnight said nothing of the kind had happened. He expanded his remarks to say that he has expressed himself as discouraging going enmasse to register." But he said that this really was not in the scope of his activities. He is an elected county superintendent of education.

Mr. Coats admitted that he was not a qualified voter but pledged to become registered at the first opportunity.

Some community people had said that Mr. McKnight, the superintendent was "unapproachable." However, when we went to his office on second floor of the Marengo County Courthouse, he received us in a friendly way. He answered all of our questions fully and confronted us with a batch of evidence collected in support of the purported charges against Mr. Austin. We asked him about the report that the two Negro supervisors had no office out of which to work. He said that this was true but that they could use his office.

Sitting in the conference with us was Atty. Camp, one of the two lawyers preparing the case against Mr. Austin. He is a former mayor of Linden and is attorney for the board. Atty. Sledge is a special lawyer employed to help build the board's dismissal case. An auditor has been hired to gather and organize data dealing with alleged improper handling and accounting of funds by Mr. Austin. The superintendent described the notified-of-dismissal principal as one who excessively tips his hat to white people when he meets them on the street and who talks evasively in circuitouously when asked for specific information about anything.

"Has this dismissal matter been discussed with the three-man board of trustees or the P-T.A. leaders?", the superintendent was asked.

He had not done so but the matter had been brought up in conversation with one of the trustees. The superintendent insisted that his office was open for anybody to see him about anything. He showed us a petition which citizens had presented against Mr. Coats and said that a committee had followed it up and that he insisted that they talk facts.

He hinted that they did not talk facts and that he may have stoutly demand this. "They talk about how much love they had for Prof. Austin," he cited as an example.

Linden Academy, according to Mr. Coats, a graduate of Alabama State College, has a total of 689 students — 289 in high school and 600 in elementary school. Marengo County has 37 elementary and four Negro-serving high schools. None has either state or regional accreditment. According to the survey conducted by the State Department of Education it would take $5,827,800 to bring the Negro-enrolling schools up to acceptable standards. The white schools are already up to this level, according to this survey.

Marengo County which is in the seven-county First Congressional District has a population of 29,494 of which 9,016 persons are white and 20,478 are colored. There are 10,223 Negro persons of voting age with only 27 qualified voters, according to the survey conducted by Prof. J. E. Pierce, head of the political science department of Alabama State College.

After we had raised with Supt. McKnight just about all of the pertinent questions we had, the conversation switched back to the status of Acting Principal Coats. He said he did not intend to appoint him as principal of the academy. He said that the life of Mr. Coats had already been allegedly threatened by a community leader. We asked him whether he planned prosecution of the parents who kept their children out of school in protest of the Austin dismissal and whether there was strict enforcement of the compulsory school attendance laws. On the last question he intimated that no one during his superintendency had been prosecuted for violating this law. He let one draw the conclusion that attention had been given the threats against Mr. Coats and possible legal action against the parents of the striking school children.

Best information is that Prof. Austin will fight the ouster move. He has a number of influential white people behind him and has

Educator says—

If segregation ruled out, South won't rush into action

A Jefferson County school official yesterday said he thought the South would do nothing about a U. S. Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling "until the local courts made us do it."

Rayburn J. Fisher, assistant superintendent of Jefferson County schools and president of the Southeastern Association of School Business Officials, added in an interview with the New Orleans States in New Orleans, La., today that he foresaw "no overnight changes."

"If the ruling is against segregation, I think all of us in the South will go ahead just as we have been doing for some time. We would do nothing about the ruling until the local courts made us do it."

Fisher referred to five cases now under consideration by the high tribunal asking an end to segregation in schools.

The Alabama education was here today to preside over the opening session of the association's third annual convention.

Regardless of the court's decision, Fisher said he thought there would be "plenty of time for people to adjust to the new situation."

Textbook Law Under Hot Fire In Court Case

By MARIAN BOYLAN

Textbook publishers hauled the Morg ing act into court yesterday in an attem the state's books.

The state superintendent of schools for the publishers asked the court to de the law un-

constitutional because, they declared, it can't be enforced.

After nearly seven hours of argument against the controversial bill Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones withheld immediate decision.

The challenge to the act, which meets virtually nobody's approval, came from three authors and 25 publishers, who said they could not comply with its provisions.

The law requires all textbooks be labeled with a statement saying whether the author is a Communist or a member of a Communist front organization.

Terry Testifies

State School Superintendent, W. J. Terry testified, in his opinion the publishers would cancel their contracts with the state unless the law is taken off the books.

He said, if the law is not declared void, textbooks now in use would have to be withdrawn by Jan. 1, 1955, because they aren't labeled.

Lloyd King, of New York, executive secretary of the American Institute of Textbook Publishers, told Judge Jones the publishers have not been able to get any list of subversive authors either from the Justice Department or from the House Un-American Activities committee.

He read a letter from chairman Clarence Velde (R-Ill) who said he could not furnish such a list.

Tried To Comply

King said the publishers have tried to comply with the Alabama law, but could not do so.

Attorneys for the Publishers Institute, Godbold and Hobbs, introduced an affidavit from the attorney general's office in Washington which said the Justice Department "does not maintain a list available to the public of persons who are known advocates of Communism or Marxist Socialism."

The affidavit was from Warren Olney III, third assistant attorney general for the United States.

A statement from President Ralph Draughon of Alabama Polytechnic Institute estimated it would cost API more than one million dollars to check some 200,000 books in the library. He said an average library book contains some 282 references.

Hearing Hits Snag

A brief snag in the procedure came earlier in the afternoon when a Birmingham attorney attempted to intervene in defense of the Act.

Fred Blanton sought to enter the controversy as an "interested taxpayer," but Judge Jones denied the request on the grounds parties to the suit were not properly notified.

However, the judge ruled Blanton was welcome to appear as a "friend to the court." Blanton, a former law professor at the University of Virginia, insisted the law is workable and can be enforced.

Co-respondents to the bill of complaint were the Alabama Education Committee and the State Board of Education.

State Attorney General Si Garrett, who represented members of the state committees, said he did not wish to impugn the legislators who passed the bill last September.

However, Garrett said "it would take the wisdom of a Solomon to determine what the act means and the patience of a Job to comply with its provisions."

He called the act the "most serious situation ever confronted in Alabama" and said it was "McCarthyism run riot."

Truman Hobbs, in a final plea to strike the law from Alabama's books said, "You can make this bill workable if you don't want to have textbooks."

Hobbs contended the act is an illegal delegation of authority as well as a challenge to the federal and Alabama constitutions.

Present in the courtroom yesterday as "friends" were Miss Carol Orr, Birmingham attorney, representing the state's colleges and universities, and Col. Marion Rushton, representing the Alabama Education Association.

Expert Says Integration Comes Slow

BIRMINGHAM — White people here, maybe a large portion of them, believed that segregation is wrong, but they also hold fast to the idea that no matter how wrong it is it will take years to equalize Negro and white schools, and that integration must be a gradual process unaccompanied by legislation.

Prominent educators said here last week that it would take at least 15 to 20 years to bring Negro schools up to white standards.

This was the opinion of Dr. Truman Pierce, speaking before a meeting of Alabama Secondary School Principals.

Dr. Pierce, who is director of Peabody College's Southern States Cooperative program, added:

"Segregation and public education are but one aspect of a much broader cultural problem."

He said that segregation is an emotional rather than technical problem and that drastic changes such as from segration to integration, do not come about suddenly.

Capitol Hill News

770 Local Teachers Get Salary Bonuses

Some 770 Montgomery County Teachers last week received $63 bonus checks, the second of four like payments approved in the most recent session of the state Legislature.

A total of $49,310.80 was paid Montgomery teachers.

Early payment of the money was authorized by Gov. Gordon Persons to enable the teachers to get the money before schools closed for summer vacation.

According to the Education Department 23,597 teachers received a total of $1,511,151.88. Of these figures 17,732 teachers in county systems received $1,135,557.28 and 5,865 teachers in city systems received $375,594.60.

The two remaining payments will be made next year.

Walter Givhan Promises

State Bill To Keep Segregation Ready

SELMA, Ala., June 26 (AP)—A bill to maintain segregation in public schools will be ready for the next Alabama legislature if the U. S. Supreme Court makes such action necessary, Rep. Walter Givhan said today.

Givhan reported on a trip which he and two other legislators made to confer with Govs. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, and James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.

Givhan said he and the other members of his "self-appointed" group were following the advice of Byrnes to wait and see what final action the Supreme Court will take.

While the Supreme Court has declared segregation in public schools illegal, it has invited the states which practice segregation to suggest plans for putting the decision into effect. The ruling won't become final until then.

The legislation prepared for Alabama is patterned after a law already adopted in Georgia and pending in South Carolina, Givhan said.

One major clause would provide automatic curtailment of funds for any school that permits "mixing of the races," Givhan said. Another would make members of school boards of trustees judicial officers.

Members of the private committee with Givhan are State Sens. Gerald Bradford, of Grove Hill, Sam Englehart, of Macon, and James S. Coleman, of Eutaw. Coleman was unable to accompany the others on the recent trip.

Givhan predicted if the legislation is offered it will be approved on the grounds that "the people will demand that regardless of what the politicians want."

A committee from the state legislature also is investigating school segregation problems.

14d(1) 1954

ALABAMA

State Facing New Year With No Solution To Possible End Of School Segregation

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Alabama stepped cautiously into the new year with a worried feeling of uncertainty over perhaps the gravest problem since reconstruction.

Although the very tradition of white supremacy in the changing land of the South may be challenged by the Supreme Court's ultimate decision on school segregation, the birthplace of the Confederacy has found no solution.

Two other states, South Carolina and Georgia, have set up what amounts to free private school systems to function if segregation is abolished in the public schools.

A similar program was offered the Alabama legislature last year, but never got out of committee. House and Senate members were unwilling to gamble on any stand-by legislation that far ahead of the Supreme Court's ruling.

But the legislators did create a joint Senate-House segregation committee to study every possible approach and recommend definite action when the fate of the two-school system is known.

Then Gov. Gordon Persons, in a pre-Christmas letter to newspapermen, radio commentators, educators and legislators, appealed for ideas and suggestions, declaring the state must be ready for "any eventuality." The answers are being turned over to the committee members.

Still another lawmaking research group, the Legislative Council, is making a correlated study of the classroom segregation puzzle. Some faint outline of a pattern may develop at a council meeting here next Friday.

Governor Bewildered

Gov. Persons, admittedly bewildered, since there is no way to measure the intensity of the problem, based his thinking nevertheless on the assumption that the Supreme Court will:

1. Outlaw segregation altogether, or

2. Reaffirm the old separate equal doctrine with a fixed time limit for compliance.

The solution will be tremendously costly in terms of dollars but still much simpler to work out if the court follows the latter course. It will be primarily a matter of finding the money to finish the job of equalizing school opportunities.

Many counties have moved a long way in that direction, and the gap between white and Negro school expenditures is being steadily closed. But educators are quick to point out that much remains to be done.

A recent survey indicated, for example, that at least 100 million dollars will be needed to bring the Negro school buildings up to the white level throughout the state.

Only Part Of It

And that's only part of it. Stury courses and all other facilities would have to be brought to the same level, meaning perhaps the creation of special classes in some instances to accommodate a few Negro students.

But it would be basically a financial problem, and although the legislature probably would wrangle over which sources of revenue to tap, the members would know what their goal was.

With the outright abolition of classroom separation, however, the problem would be infinitely more acute. There would be no unity of thought because too many legislatures have varied ideas about the right answer.

Rep. Sam Engelhardt, of Macon County, proposed a far-reaching "free private school" program which would turn the classrooms over to local school corporations financed by state "grants."

But some legislators argued that if the Supreme Court says the states can't use tax money directly to discriminate between races, it would mean they can't do it indirectly, either.

The same reasoning might hold true on any other plan to use tax dollars to keep Negroes and white segregated in school.

Whatever the outcome, it may well call for a special session of the legislature this year at a time when political sympathies are divided over the election of a new governor. Whether they like it or not, the gubernatorial candidates almost certainly will be drawn into it.

Face Segregation Issue In This Administration, Allen Advises Persons

GADSDEN, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Alabama mustn't count on federal funds as a way out of the school segregation problem, says Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, and it's up to the present administration to face the issue.

Answering Gov. Gordon Persons' appeal for ideas and suggestions about the pending Supreme Court decision, the lieutenant governor cautioned that "cries for federal aid offer no panacea for our problems. We must face our problems and work out our own solutions."

And if an "adverse decison" comes during the present Persons administration, Allen said "It poses a problem for this administration which should be met and a decision reached by it.

"The problem should not be passed on to the next administration."

Allen himself is an avowed candidate for governor in the 1954 election.

Asks for Suggestions

Waiting on School Decision Worries Alabama Governo

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Governor Persons has asked public and non-public leaders in Alabama to provide him with suggestions for handling the segregated school problem which is "bigger than any of us."

On Dec. 18 he sent out a letter to the various segments of leadership seeking to find ways to "be prepared" for any of three possible decisions the U. S. Supreme Court might hand down: (1) rejection of Federal jurisdiction; (2) "complete abolition of segregation' or (3) affirmation of the doctrine of 'Separate but Equal.'

* * *

HERE IS THE text of Governor Persons' letter:

Dear Sir:

The one thing which would most greatly affect us here in the South would be a breakdown of segregation in our public schools. A decision from the U. S. Supreme Court is expected in the near future.

The consequences of an unfavorable decision are, of course, unknown to any of us. **What** the decision itself will be is, of course, also unknown. However, it appears to me that perhaps the Court could decide along one of three general lines:

1. Rejection of the case on the assumption that the Federal Government's jurisdiction lies only in the District of Columbia. This seems highly unlikely.

2. Complete abolition of segregation. To me this is unthinkable in view of the fact that the present system of "separate but equal facilities" was itself long ago established by the Supreme Court.

3. Continuation of the present system, but with a definite time in which to completely comply with the "separate but equal facilities."

* * *

WE ALL KNOW every city and county in Alabama has, for many years, been making an all-out effort to provide equal facilities. Some have accomplished this. Others are still in the process.

I wonder, therefore, if you will take the time to write me your views and suggestions covering the problems which will confront us in the event of a Supreme Court decision based on the possibilities of No. 2 or No. 3.

No matter whether you are a Democrat, an Eisenhower-Democrat, a Republican, or whether you are pro or anti-Truman, pro or anti-Eisenhower, or pro or anti-Persons, this problem is bigger than any of us.

Sincerely,
GORDON PERSONS.

* * *

THIS LETTER went to 600 school officials, newspapermen and radio newscasters, and legislators seeking their views on how to approach the segregation cases.

Persons To Be On Hand For Segregation Parley

When Alabama lawmakers meet here Friday to begin a survey of the ticklish school segregation problem, Gov. Gordon Persons plans to be on hand.

Persons said yesterday he expects to sit in on the meeting of the Alabama legislative council with a school segregation committee created by last year's Legislature.

The Legislative council is scheduled to spend much of its quarterly meeting discussing ways to prepare for a pending Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools.

Gov. Persons recently appealed to newspapermen, radio commentators, legislators and educators for ideas on how to deal with the segregation issue. He promised to turn the replies over to the special segregation study committee.

County legislators to huddle on expected segregation ruling

BY FRED TAYLOR
Newsstaff writer

Jefferson County legislators will meet at noon tomorrow in an attempt to come up with a solution to problems expected to arise from an early U. S. Supreme Court ruling on racial segregation in schools.

Rep. Paul Meeks said he would suggest to the delegation that a "complete study" be made of state and local police powers with a view to determining to what extent authorities could maintain segregation on a basis of health and mental tests.

"I certainly think this could be done validly and without violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution," said Rep. Meeks, Birmingham attorney.

THE EFFECT of this suggestion was embodied in a recent proposal submitted to Gov. Gordon Persons by Rep. Henry Beatty, Birmingham lawyer and likewise veteran member of the delegation.

Sen. Albert Boutwell, who also is a member of a legislative interim committee on segregation, declared recently that "I think we will find a solution and take the necessary steps to preserve our Southern traditions and our way of life."

"eW will not accept segregation in our public schools in Alabama," he said.

REP. LARRY DUMAS, delegation chairman, said he was calling the group together in response to a letter from Gov. Persons asking "views and suggestions" on what should be done, if the high court rules out segregation.

Dumas is a member of the State Legislative Council, which will meet with the interim committee at Montgomery Friday to discuss problems likely to arise from the high court decision.

eBsides Dumas, Boutwell, Beatty and Meeks ,other delegation members are Reps. James G. Adams Jr., James B. Morgan, Hugh Kaul and Thomas E. Huey Sr.

Legislative Study Opens On Segregation Friday

Two Committees To Meet In Montgomery; Abolishment Brings No Problem At Maxwell

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Two legislative committees meet tomorrow in what probably will be the first of a series of historic discussions on segregation in Alabama's public schools.

Beginning at 11 a.m., the meeting will be in the chambers of the State Senate at Montgomery.

Larry Dumas, chairman of the Jefferson legislative delegation as well as a member of one of the two committees to meet in Montgomery, has called the Jefferson delegation together today.

It will meet to discuss segregation problems.

Meantime, first word of how nonsegregation already is working in Alabama came from the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery yesterday.

"Segregation in the Air Force was abolished in conformity with an executive order by President Truman, dated July 26, 1948, and an Air Force regulation of Sept. 14, 1950," wrote Lt. Col. William B. Abbot Jr., deputy chief of staff.

"I know of no 'incidents' at Maxwell Air Force Base attributable to the policy. It has not involved any particular problems to this command and is generally regarded as being successful," he explained.

The colonel's letter was in reply to one from The Post-Herald asking for particulars on how the policy was working at the air base.

Negroes Provide Idea

Rep. Sam W. Engelhardt, Jr. of Macon County said he has asked the Legislative Reference Service to work on an idea which came to him from "the Neroes themselves."

The plan would work on a contractural basis through the state superintendent of education, Mr. Engelhardt said.

However, he explained, it is a complicated procedure and will be explained in detail later.

Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, said the organization has been "trying to accumulate as much information as possible concerning the plans and proposals which are being made or which have been made in the Southern states regarding segregation in public schools.

"In other words," Mr. Cooper explained, "we are attempting to get ourselves in a position to be able to furnish members of the Legislature and other interested parties with background information on this subject."

Mr. Cooper was directed to begin his work by the Legislative Council last October.

He probably will report his preliminary findings to the council at tomorrow's meeting.

Persons Report Likely

Another report expected is one from Gov. Gordon Persons, compiled from answers to sme 600 letters he mailed to interested persons throughout the state seeking their advice on the problems.

Apparently very little is being done in the State Department of Education toward an eventual U. S. Supreme Court ruling on the matter.

Dr. W. J. Terry, superintendent, said yesterday he felt it would be unwise for him to make a statement. He did point out that the department is furnishing legislators with all the figures it may have which the legislators request.

Dr. Terry said he expects to be at the meeting tomorrow.

In a speech to the Birmingham Lions Club yesterday, he said only that "we can hope for the best."

The Legislative Council is meeting in regular session tomorrow. The other committee, composed of three senators and three representatives, was organized by direction of a resolution the Legislature adopted in 1953.

Purpose of this committee is to submit such proposed legislation as it thinks necessary "to protect the interests of the state and its citizens in the event of a decision by the Supreme Court . . . which destroys or impairs the principle of separation of the races in the public schools . . ."

The resolution, by Sen. J. Miller Bonner, noted:

"The policy of social segregation carries no implied or necessary imputation or inferiority, since, so far as the state is concerned, it is appliable to whites and Negroes alike, without hypothesis except social harmony."

Legislative Study Opens On Segregation Friday

Two Committees To Meet In Montgomery; Abolishment Brings No Problem At Maxwell

Continued from Page 1

the legislative council and a special Senate-House committee investigating the unprecedented problem.

Cooper also will outline plans already on the books in other Southern states to meet the educational upheaval expected if the high tribunal holds segregation of Negro and white pupils in public schols in unconstitutional.

The legislators also face the possibility the court will insist Negro school facilities be brought up to par with whites.

It has been estimated 100 million dollars would be needed to equalize buildings alone in the two shool systems. Improving other facilities will take much more money.

The Legislative Council, mindful the momentous decision is expected within the next several weeks, asked the special legislative committee to sit in on its regular meeting tomorrow.

It will be the first time the committee has met since it was set up by the 1953 legislature, and practically all the session is expected to be devoted to the segregation issue.

Persons Says Nothing On Segregation

MONTGOMERY, June 11—(U.P.)—Gov. Gordon Persons returned tight-lipped from the governor's conference on segregation today.

He said he had nothing to say about the meeting at this time.

Persons flew back to Montgomery after the two-day meeting. He returned to his office this morning.

The Alabama governor met with representatives from 15 other states. At the meeting, he said he did not see how the states represented could make any segregation plans until the Supreme Court handed down its final rulings in school segregation.

State's Moves On Segregation To Get Airing

The course Alabama should follow when the Supreme Court rules on school segregation will be given serious study by two state legislative groups here today.

Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, will explain several suggested programs to members of

Blames Dismissal on 'Personal Reasons'

Fired Ala. Teacher 'Tests' Law

VERNON, Ala.—A school teacher's charge that her proposed dismissal is based upon "personal grounds" may lead to a crucial test for the Alabama Teacher Tenure Law.

Mrs. Louella Williams of Fairfield told the five-man Lamar County Board of Education that the termination of her teaching contract was being based upon reasons other than an alleged decrease in teaching units.

The teacher, represented by Attorneys Arthur D. Shores and Orzell Billingsley Jr. of Birmingham, made her charges before F. M. Sizemore, board chairman of Sulligent; I. B. Hawkins and S. Y. Shelton of Vernon; W. Vance Johnson, Newport; and J. C. McAdams, Kennedy.

* * *

THE HEARING was held in a courtroom after Attorney Shores protested against efforts to hold a private session.

School Supt. A. A. Chandler, who reportedly had sought to have the hearings held in private was subjected to a one hour grilling by Atty. Shores.

Supt. Chandler testified that the proposed cancellation of Mrs. Williams' contract had been based upon a reduction of teaching units. But, Mr. Chandler also said that he had given Mrs. Williams no specific reason as to why she would be dismissed.

* * *

LAMAR COUNTY has 14,604 whites and 2,437 Negroes. A Federal-State survey of Alabama's educational needs reveals that Lamar County needs $702,500 to bring white schools up to acceptable standards and $630,000 for Negro schools, despite the fact that Negroes represent only 13 per cent of the population.

A 1952 survey of Negro voters in the county undertaken by Alabama State College revealed only seven Negro voters among the 8,300 on county lists.

Pelicans At Work

The South has as many Philadelphia lawyers as Philadelphia or any other section, but they have been conspicuously unproductive in contriving slick legal escapes from the Supreme Court's decision against school segregation. There have been such secessionist blunderbusses as Gov. Byrnes' plan to abandon the public school system. However, most of the states, in common with Alabama, have simply looked at the decree and decided to roll over and play dead.

An exception is Louisiana, whose lawyer legislators have devised a pretty ingenious out. Louisiana legislators contend that their schools are not segregated for racial reasons, but to promote "public health, morals, better education and the peace and good order in the state—and not because of race." Hence, segregation is a valid exercise of police power.

As a matter of fact, this evasion has a plain precedent in the case of laws recognizing Sunday as a day of worship. Under the Constitution of the United States, it would be illegal to set Sunday apart for reasons of religion and worship. But Sunday is nevertheless set apart for the devious reason that it promotes the general welfare to devote one day for rest.

Even so, Louisiana's fiction writers may expect a rejection slip from the Supreme Court.

Segregation And The Fourteenth Amendment

To the Editor:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court attempting to abolish segregation in our schools is based on the following from Section 1 of the XIV Amendment: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The XIV Amendment was adopted by the 39th Congress held in 1866, and was ratified by more than three-fourths of the states, and made a part of the Constitution July 28, 1868. The question arises, is the XIV Amendment legally and morally a part of the Constitution? This amendment was approved by the Legislatures of the Southern states, said Legislatures having been elected by voters of the states in 1867 and early part of 1868. At that time the state governments in the South were in the hands of Negroes, scalawags and carpetbaggers, but the Negroes were not legal voters at that time, as the right to vote was not conferred upon them until the adoption of the XV Amendment in March, 1870. The clause referred to being as follows: "Section I: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Thus it is shown that the XIV Amendment was enacted with the votes of people who were not citizens of the United States at that time.

It can be shown further that the XIV Amendment was technically adopted through compulsion. It was announced that "Whenever the people should come to their senses and ratify the XIV Amendment they might be admitted to the Union." As the Southern states at that time constituted more than one-fourth of the states, it was impossible to adopt this amendment without their concurrence.

Section V of the XIV Amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article."

In enforcing the XIII Amendment the Congress has enacted laws against peonage, but I know of no act of Congress which attempts to control the educational systems of the states, and until such legislation is enacted, it seems to me that the Supreme Court can certainly go no further than its recent pronouncement. Any further attempt would be in effect usurpation of the legislative powers of Congress. I hope that some legal mind will elaborate on this point.

EDWARD B. TEAGUE,
1313-B North 29th Street.

Segregation Is Also Community Problem

To the Editor:

Most of the discussion of segregation is on the statewide basis. It is a state problem, but, like our schools, it is a community problem also. And it varies about as widely in Alabama as it does in the nation.

Really, the problem is solving itself, and if not too seriously disturbed will ultimately work itself out to the satisfaction of the majority. To illustrate: The percentage of Negroes in our population has been decreasing for 70 years. In 1880 there was 48 per cent Negro population, while in the last census there was 32 per cent Negro population. In addition, these are concentrating in the towns and cities, with a few exceptions. Very few younger Negroes are staying on the farms. This change has come gradually in each census except from 1910 to 1920. The older people will recall the exodus of Negroes from the South, especially the Black Belt, during and following the World War. This exodus has changed the agricultural emphasis from cotton to cows, and from manual labor to machinery.

A comparison of the problem from county to county, and from community to community is interesting. Start with our whitest county, Winston, with six-tenths of one per cent colored, and these concentrated in Haleyville, giving it a 2.6 per cent colored. Hence Winston is not seriously excited over the problem.

The next whitest county is Cullman with one per cent colored. Here is an exception to the general drift cityward, for the city of Cullman has only two-tenths of one per cent colored, and these are in one community, and are quite apart from the population as a whole. They are independent, and do not worry the Welfare Department.

From these extremely white counties let us look at the other extreme. Macon County with Tuskegee Institute and its influence over the county has about 85 per cent colored population. This furnishes a completely different problem to the general run. In fact, it has no equal. Lowndes County is also an exception. There is only one town, and it has less than 1,400 population, yet it still has about 85 per cent colored. All are on farms, and they are rather prosperous, and happy.

Other counties with more than 50 per cent colored population are Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Montgomery, Monroe, Perry and Wilcox.

W. C. BLASINGAME,
Box 2031, University, Ala.

No Change In Segregation Says School Board

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State Board of Education has decided there will be no change in the traditional segregation of races in the public schools of the state, at least for the coming school year.

For the guidance of local school boards, the state board adopted a resolution at a recent meeting in Montgomery stating there will be no change in segregation policies for the 1954-55 year.

The resolution, offered at the meeting by Gov. Gordon Persons, pointed out that the provision for segregation contained in the Alabama constitution was not under attack in cases leading to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision that "segregation has no basis in law."

This provision has not been declared void by any court, the governor stated, and will continue to be carried out for at least another year.

COLORED NEWS EVENTS

Negro School Personnel Given

The personnel for Negro Schools for the year 1954-55, which was given in part last week, follows:

M. Hall, (Tuskegee Institute)

Great Hope—Lucy S. Cosby, Principal, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Joella C. Williams, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Fannie B. Moore, (Ala. S. C.)

Guerryton—George Thompson, Principal, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Lydia W. Evans, (Ala. S. C.); Bessie A Brown, B. S.,(Ala. S. C.)

Oak Grove—Maggie Robinson, Principal, B S., (Ala. S. C.); Edna V. Smith, (Ala. S. C.); Bertha Relfe, B. S., (Ala. S .C.)

Oak Grove No. 2—Rosa K. Lewis, Principal, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Frances Sharpe, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Janie H. Harris, B. S., (Ala. S. C.)

Oliver—Julius C. Taylor, Principal, B. S., M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.); Minnie Jewell Jordan, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Eula Barnes, B. S., (Ala. S. C.)

Post Oak—Jack G. Ford, Principal, B. S., (Miles College) Carrie L. Gibson, A. B., (Miles College); Vesserlene M. Brewer, (Tuskegee Institute)

Enon—James V. Poe, Principal, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute), M. S., (Ohio State); Queen F. Meadows, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Amanda Patton, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Gladys H. Williams, (Ala. S. C.)

Aberfoil—Allen Patterson, Principal, B S., (Miles College), Graduate Work, Columbia University; Mattie Pouncy, (Tuskegee Institute); Monica Threat, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Elizabeth Marshall, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Wilma J. Donnatto, B. S., (Ala. S. C.)

Lee—David Cooper, Principal, B S., (Ala. S. C.); Eddie Holland, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Madine Howard, B S., (Ala. S. C.); Catherine Hardy, B S., (Ala. S. C.); Montague Ivey, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Elizabeth C Woods, B. S., (Ala. S. C.)

Thompson—Marcus Rogers, Principal, A. B., (Miles College), Graduate Work, Ala. S. C.; Willam Marshall, B. S., (Le Moyne College); Sarah Bryant, B. S., (Miles College); Celia R. Williams, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Julia M. Evans, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Julia Coleman, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Lucile Lloyd, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute)

Perote—Lee Frank Tyson, Principal, A. B., (Miles College), Graduate Work, Columbia University; Raynard B. Grady, B. S., (Fla. N and I College), M. Ed., (Tuskegee Institute); Winifred Albert, B. S., (Ala. A. and M. College); Thelma Thomas, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Jessie R. Bandy, B. S., (Miles College); Johnnie Ashford, B. S., (Miles College); Leona Chilton, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Alma L. Smith, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Minnie Nickerson, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Josephine D. Clark, B. S., and M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.)

Merritt—Leon Jordan, Principal, B. S., (Ala. S. C.), Graduate Work, Ala. S. C.; James Thornton, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Ernest Warren, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Benjamin Ward, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Joshua Salary, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Camilla Martin, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); [illegible] Hubbard, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Carolyn Hix, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Ruth Y. Daniels, B. S., and M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.); Anna W. Bair, (Ala. S. C.); Fannie Whitfield, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Mattie Pinkston, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Loraine Gavins, B. S., (Ala. A and M College); Beulah Lewis, B. S., (Ala. S. C.)

Carver—LeRoy Raife, Principal, B. S. and M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.); Carl L. Calloway, B. S., (Knoxville College); Charles H. Hubbard, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Maude M. Williams, A. B., (Benedict College); College); Pearl Hutchins, B. S., Jessie R. Rogers, A. B., (Miles Lecora Lucas, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); (Miles College); Florice Evans, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Louise Poe, B. S., (Ala. A and M College), M. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Alice V. Foxx, B. S., and M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.); Jessie Foreman, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Mary McCarthy, B. S. and M. Ed., (Ala. S. C.); Catherine Thompson, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Carrie Braswell, B. S., (Ala. S. C.), M. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Willie Wysinger, B. S. (Ala. S. C.); Mary S. Ford, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Juetta James, B. S. and M. Ed. (Ala. S. C.); Evelyn Studivant, B. S., (Tuskegee Institute); Gladys Dabney, B. S., (Ala. S. C.); Ruby Harris (Ala. S. C.)

TRANSPORTATION AGENTS

Agents and Schools Served:

Mack Caldwell, Merritt, Enon.

Wilburn Thomas, Jr., Oak Grove No. 4, Merritt.

Pete Thomas—No. 1, Carver, Oak Grove No. 4, Murry, Hector, Pump.

Pete Thomas—No. 2 Carver, Thompson, Corner Stone, Fitzpatrick.

Pete Thomas—No. 3, Merritt, Lee, Oliver.

Pete Thomas—No. 4, Post Oak, Inverness.

Joe Jesse Owens, Aberfoil, Indian Creek, Perote.

Roosevelt Rodgers, McClenny, Blue's Stand, Perote.

Richard Young, Perote.

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of Opelika were weekend guests of Mrs. R. J. Gholston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bristow, Martha Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gholston and Mrs. R. J. Gholston attended the Bristow reunion Sunday at Flat Rock Park, Columbus, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnett of Camden, and Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Barnett of Birmingham were weekend guests of Mrs. S. T. Barnett.

Mrs. Sam Forrer and children have returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jim Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Russell in Atlanta.

Education board adopts $74 million school budget

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2—(AP)—The State Board of Education adopted a budget totaling $74,840,278 for operation of the public schools during the fiscal year which began Friday.

The budget, recommended by Dr. W. J. Terry, state superintendent of education showed state funds estimated at $72,219,894 for the year.

Trust funds, the bulk of them consisting of grants from the federal government, were expected to bring in another $2,149,154. Much of this money is earmarked for special purposes, such as vocational education, training for crippled children, and the like.

Unappropriated balances, left from the 1953-54 fiscal year, make up the remaining amount of the total figure.

To pay expenses of the school system from Oct. 1 until tax receipts earmarked for education begin coming in, the board authorized the Alabama Public Schools Corp. to borrow $12 million.

The corporation, set up for this purpose, has made all arrangements to borrow the money from the Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y., at an interest rate of 1¾ per cent.

EDUCATION OFFICIALS said the money would be available for distribution on Monday to local boards, and checks are now being drawn for this distribution.

All funds of the minimum program fund — major source of school funds—were authorized to be pledged for payment of principal and interest on the loan.

The Department of Education normally borrows at the beginning of the fiscal year, to run schools until taxes begin rolling in.

The board also approved budgets for teachers colleges and trade schools under its control. Schools, and the amount of their approved budgets, were:

FLORENCE STATE Teachers College, $702,087.10; Jacksonville State Teachers College, $1,102,477.70; Troy State Teachers College, $878,070.75; Livingston State Teachers College, $328,169.81; Alabama State College for Negroes, $1,489,118.14; Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, $749,415.21.

Alabama School of Trades Gadsden, $459,951.39; Napier Field Vocational Trade School, $324,143.91; Decatur Vocational Trade School, $232,642; Wenonah Vocational Trade School, $175,690; Mobile Vocational Trade School, $199,247.80; and Tuscaloosa Vocational Trade School, $165,180.54.

H. L. Upshaw was reelected vice president of the board.

The board also received a report from the Alabama Textbook Committee and adopted textbooks, as well as opening textbook bids.

NAACP Calls Brewton Meet On Signatures

BREWTON, Ala., Sept. 30—The question of the validity of signatures to a petition by a group of Negroes requesting immediate action by the Brewton Board of Education to integrate white and Negro pupils in the schools here remained in doubt tonight.

Samson Cheatham, chairman of the Brewton Chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said he could not comment on the matter until after a meeting of the branch.

Cheatham, who returned to Brewton after being out of the state last week, said he would talk with other officers and call a meeting as soon as possible.

The petition was presented to the Brewton school board last week. It bore the names of 19 Negro parents and the signature of Peter A. Hall, Birmingham Negro lawyer and NAACP attorney.

Brooks Garrett, school board chairman, told newsmen Saturday 12 of the 19 persons whose names were on the petition said they did not sign it. Asked for comment, Hall referred queries to Cheatham.

Hall said the petition was received about the same time as were several others and he had board.

Cheatham said he had circulated the petition in early July and then delivered it to NAACP state offices.

Similar petitions already have been presented to school boards at Anniston, Montgomery and Fairfield, and an NAACP official said last week 38 such petitions in all probability will be presented.

Persons Reluctant to Call Legislature on Segregation

Committee Reported Favoring Plan for Private School System

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18—Gov. Gordon Persons, who says that abolition of segregation in Alabama schools is "unthinkable," has refused to be hurried into calling a special session of the Legislature to consider changing the public education setup.

His reluctance in convening the lawmakers is because he does not want to see the state public school system abolished—something many feel would almost certainly happen.

Numerous recommendations have been made to Gov. Persons who nearly a year ago called on members of the Legislature, school leaders, editors and citizens generally for their "views and suggestions" on how to prepare the state for just such a decision as the U.S. Supreme Court handed down.

Committee Plan

Most significant of these recommendations came from a special legislative interim committee, which has been studying the high court's ruling. Working with his committee has been a special group of the State Bar Association.

The committee, headed by Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham attorney, and made up of other widely known lawyers, has recently submitted to the governor what Mr. Boutwell termed a "workable" plan to maintain segregation in the classroom.

While details of the plan have not been divulged, it is understood that a special session of the Legislature was recommended to consider submitting to the people a constitutional amendment that would, in effect, abolish the public school system.

bunal "would be to help formulate decrees ordering mixed attendance of white and colored pupils in the public schools."

The acting attorney general's decision, which reportedly reflected the thinking of Gov. Persons, was announced on the final day for filing briefs with the Supreme Court.

In declining to say whether he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature, Gov. Persons said the matter is being "given careful consideration, not only by me, but by a number of capable lawyers throughout Alabama."

As to the report submitted by the legislative and bar committees. The Governor added that "I have had the report for several weeks and I intend to give the attorneys ample time to give it the thorough consideration it should have." Earlier, Gov. Persons commented that "I have said many times that if I thought a special session of the Legislature would benefit the state I would not hesitate to call one. I will convene the Legislature only if I feel that genuine good can come from it."

In other developments, the NAACP petitioned the Anniston Board of Education to end segregation in city schools there immediately. And at Montgomery, a group of Negro parents requested that their children be admitted to enter a new all-

white school. The Negroes were told their children belonged in another district served by an all-Negro school.

This would be done by removing the word "public" from the language of the state constitution requiring that a public

ALABAMA

school system be maintained. This would pave the way for a private school system similar to that contemplated for Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

Recommendations submitted to Gov. Persons also are understood to provide for giving school officials judicial powers to make them immune from damage suits. The decision during the week by Alabama's Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard F. Sykes not to file a brief in the school segregation cases awaiting the Supreme Court's final decree tended further to point up the school segregation question in this state. Mr. Sykes contended the only purpose now in joining in the suits before the high tri-

act as it "pleases" the source stated.

The action was reportedly taken at the joint session of the state committee and a special segregation group composed of Alabama Bar Association lawyers.

ALA. TAKES 1st STEP TOWARD PVT. SCHOOLS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — There was no official confirmation from Alabama Gov. Gordon Persons that his state would move in line with Georgia and Mississippi to set up machinery to abolish the public school system.

However, Capitol sources indicated that the first step has been taken towards abolishing public schools in Alabama by members of a special legislative committee on segregation.

The committee reportedly has recommended that a constitutional requirement for public schools in the state be lifted. The move would leave the state legislature free to

Bessemer-Fairfield Work Conference Successful

The second annual Work Conference of the teachers of the Bessemer Fairfield City School Systems held September 1-3 at the Robinson School, Fairfield, was a success.

This was the consensus of opinion of those who were in a position to know.

There was a Panel Discussion held each morning. On the first day: "A Review of Literature On an Increased Unnderstanding of Levels of Child Growth and Development." Second day: "A Review of Literature on an Increased Understanding of the Learning Environment," and on the third day: "A Review of Literature on the Implications for the Work of the Teacher of an Increased Understanding of Levels of Growth and Development and an Increased Understanding of the Learning Environments."

After the Panel Discussions the various Groups went to their assigned rooms where further discussion of the topics highlighted each day's activities.

The Co-ordinator for the Conference was Dr. A. J. Davis, Dean of Education, Tuskegee Institute. The Consultants were Dr. J. W. Letson, Superintendent of Bessemer City Schools; G. Virgil Nunn, Superintendent of Fairfield City Schools; Mrs. G. C. Poole, Department of English, Tuskegee Institute. Visiting Evaluator was Frank Pearson Director of Instruction, Miles Memorial College. E. J. Oliver served as Conference Chairman and W. D. Branch served as Conference Secretary. Other Committees were as following: EDITORIAL COMMITTEE — Miss Thelma A. Reed, Chairman, Mrs. Katie Roach, Mrs. Mamie Dowdell, Mrs. Eloise Mullins, Mrs. Hattie Henderson, Miss Alice Soles, Mrs. Ethel Fallin, Mrs. Bernice Keene, Mrs. Marie Perkins, Mrs. Pauline Whatley, Mrs. Essie Pigrom, Mrs. Johnnie Evans, Mrs. Willie McAdory, Mrs. Rosa Yarbrough, Mrs. Ella Moss, Mrs. Rosa White, Mr. W. C. Pressley, J. I. Cobb, Mrs. Rosa Cameron. Mrs. Jessie Studimire, Miss Bettye Meadows, Robert Chambliss, Mrs. Daisy Chapman, Mrs. Eva Grant, Mr. B. W. Austin, Mrs. Pearl A. Shelton, H. L. Dobbins, E. Etheridge, Mrs. Catherine Vaughn and James McWilliams.

EVALUATING COMMITTEE — Mrs. Pearl Shelton, Dunbar High School; Mrs. Mabel Neely, Fairfield Industrial High School and Mr. Pearson, Miles Memorial College.

SECRETARIES FOR GENERAL SESSIONS — Wednesday, Mrs. Alfreda Gray; Thursday, Mrs. Ruth Cook; Friday, Mrs. Flora Lewis.

Directing the Work Conference were Dr. Letson, Superintendent Bessemer City Schools and Mr. Nunn, Superintendent Fairfield City Schools.

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE BESSEMER—Fairfield Work Conference held Sept. 1-3 at the Robinson School, Fairfield. Reading from left to right James Cobb, Principal Carver School; Walter Branch, principal Hard School; J. S. Abrams, principal Dunbar High School; Marcus Craig, principal Robinson School; Mrs. C. E. Brittain, principal Englewood School; Frank Pearson, evaluator; Dr. A. J. Davis, director; Mrs. G. C. Poole, consultant; T. R. German, principal 22nd Street School; Mrs. D. D. Trader, consultant; and E. J. Oliver, principal Fairfield Industrial High School.

Baldwin County Has School Enrollment Of 10,302

Baldwin County Schools according to W. Candler McGowan, superintendent, has an enrollment of 10,302 students. 8,031 being enrolled in the white schools of the county and 2,221 in negro schools.

Enrollments are still coming in and will continue to do so, especially here in Fairhope where it is expected to have numerous winter visitors enter their children.

Tabulation of the various schools is as follows:

WHITE

Cross Roads	85
Frisco	52
Lillian	64
Magnolia Springs	72
Point Clear	72
White House Fork	78
Elsanor	145
Stapleton	157
Bellefountain	47
Silverhill	150
Swift	87
Rosinton	108
Stockton Jr. High	225
Elberta Jr. High	301
Daphne Jr. High	368
Loxley Jr. High	360
Summerdale Jr. High	281
Perdido Jr. High	375
Fairhope Sr. High	1115
Robertsdale Sr. High	902
Foley Sr. High	1396
Baldwin County High	1590

CREOLE

Wekes	57

NEGRO

Anna T. Jeanes	327
22 Douglasville	518
21 Baldwin Co. Training	607
Antioch	23
Turkey Branch	6
Grove	90
Blakeley	306
Loxley Elementary	293
Foley Jr. High	
Vaughn Jr. High	

Boutwell gives views—

Segregation solution talked

A constitutional change to end or alter Alabama's public school system is one possible step toward resolving the segregation question, Sen. Albert Boutwell said yesterday.

Speaking before the Birmingham Rotary Club, Sen. Boutwell, chairman of a special legislative committee studying the Supreme Court's segregation ruling, said:

"If our constitutional provisions for a public school system were removed, it would give the Legislature enough flexibility to meet the situation as it might arise."

Another possibility is to do away partially with the system and give "considerable authority to local school boards" to handle needs of various sections of the state, the senator said.

The proposal recommends that a special session of the Legislature be called. Gov. Persons has not made public his reaction to the suggestion.

THE SENATOR said his committee, with the aid of a committee from the Alabama Bar Assn. headed by Joseph Johnston of Birmingham, and advice from educators, has made some recommendations to the governor, who is giving them serious consideration.

The plan is not in final form and he is not at liberty to disclose it, Sen. Boutwell said.

Gov Gordon Persons today said he has named a group of lawyers in North, Central and South Alabama to study the recommendations of Sen. Boutwell's group.

The governor said those attorneys have not yet reported back to him.

Rather than take a "go to hell" attitude toward the Supreme Court ruling, the committee has devoted some eight to 10 months of study toward a simple, sensible, rational solution which has a chance to work, Boutwell said.

Efforts have been directed toward maintaining our way of life in the state and in the schools, he said.

THE SENATOR also said he felt that reaportiopnment of the Legislature can be accomplished in the next session if done by bills and not mixing it with a constitutional convention.

Rep. Paul Meeks, delegation chairman, introduced members of the delegation for brief remarks.

Rep. Hugh Kaul, in his fourth term, said he hadn't been to see the governor and didn't know what's going on yet. He said financial, road and school needs are among major problems facing the session.

Rep. Pat Vacca, delegation secretary, said one "pet" measure he will support is a compulsory motor vehicle inspection law, which he feels will help save lives on the highway.

Rep. Jess Edwards of Bessemer, said he will try to make the Folsom administration a success, but will be "with him when he's right and against him when he's wrong."

Rep. Charlie Nice said that people tell legislators that more money is needed for schools, the city, roads and other needs, but quickly oppose any idea of additional taxes.

Rep. Rufus Lackey said his main objective in the session will be to do everything possible for Jefferson County and Alabama.

Rep. Walter E. Perry Jr. said he would be available at any time to hear suggestions to benefit the county or state.

'The South Speaks'

Courier Team Blasts Apathy; Future Dismal

Courier p.1
Sat. 11-27-54 p.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr. and ROBERT H. RATCLIFFE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An incipient progressivism, dormant in this state for a half-century, can be seen dimly in scattered cities, but the hour of reckoning for segregationists is not at hand.

The small but growing group of sincere advocates of integrated public schools here admit quite frankly that they face stubborn assistance from both the whites and a number of "status quo Negroes."

The most interesting single fact about the struggle may be simply stated.

* * *

TOO MANY Negroes here still favor segregation or fear integration to justify a report that mixed schools in Alabama have a 50-50 chance for awhile yet.

This situation will persist, it seems as long as the majority of Negroes consider "separate-but-equal" as "normalcy" and as long as white supremacists exaggerate the real and imagined racial differences to maintain an atmosphere of super-charged emotions.

Ironically, the strength of the proponents of integration might also be their weakness. To date three organizations, two white and the NAACP, have been more effective and more vocal than any civic groups. The white groups are the Southern Educational Fund and the Southern Regional Council. Because each group has a different program and a different method of approach some leaders have expressed the belief that the efforts of each are being dissipated. Others contend that they differ only in methods, and claim that a three-pronged attack might be best.

* * *

THE MOST encouraging development on the political front is the recent election of Governor James E. Folsom. He is not expected to order mixed schools. On the contrary, he is on record as opposing integration but is regarded as "a friend to Negroes (Southern style)."

An official indication of his unwillingness to join the rabid group of Governors who want to scuttle public education rather than try an integrated program, is seen in his refusal to sign a joint statement protesting mixed schools.

The statement was issued at the recent Southern Governors Conference at Boca Raton, Fla., and was signed by seven governors and one governor-elect.

* * *

DURING HIS campaign, Governor-Elect Folsom refused to inject the race issue and instructed others on his ticket that he did not want them "running around the state hollering 'nigger, nigger, nigger'."

After his election he invited a group of Negro leaders to counsel with him on racial matters.

Counsel

They presented a list of proposals and demands which he described as "hot as cayenne pepper." He admitted, so we were told, that some of the requests were good and that he planned to give Negroes better representation.

* * *

THE MOST discouraging picture in the entire state is the lack of interest on the part of Negroes in the ballot.

It is almost unbelievable, that in Lowndes County where the Negro population is over 80 per cent there is not a single Negro voter. This is the same county which sent a Negro to the Senate during the Reconstruction.

In Wilcox County where the Negro population is over 80 per cent, there are no Negro voters.

In Jefferson County, where Birmingham is the seat, there are 140,000 Negroes over 21 years of age, but less than 6,000 registered voters.

* * *

IN THE PAST, the accumulative poll tax law made it financially prohibitive.

The law required a voter to pay $1.50 a year until he was 45 years old. Which meant that a man who was 45 and who had never voted had to pay $36 for the privilege. Since 1953 the law is accumulative only for two years.

Voting is still difficult in this state, however, and in some areas impossible. Some places require Negroes to fill out applications for registration then produce "two high type white men to vouch for the validity of the answers."

The two brightest spots, though far from shining, are Mobile and Montgomery—the two cities with the best leadership and the most votes. Other sections fall into three general classifications, the Red Necks in the northern counties, the Black Belt region, so-called because of the rich black soil but ironically where Negroes predominate as much as ten-to-one, and the old plantation culture.

* * *

IN MONTGOMERY there is still a strong undertone of Alabama aristocracy, a fictional designation for old families.

Aubrey Williams, head of the Southern Conference Education Fund, said that the real trouble in this state can be expected from the poor white who regards the Negro as a threat to his job. He said that the "aristocracy" probably is no better nor worse, but that they will exhibit an attitude of noblesse oblige. They will try, according to Williams, to show that they are terribly decent, law abiding, justice loving people. "They still want to eat their cake and have it too," he said.

Williams said the immediate plan in Alabama is to make schools good. He said Negro schools will improve because the plan is to hit mediocrity. "This is the plan of the powers-that-be in the community," he said. "The major concern in this community (Montgomery) is the Negro college," Williams said, "and that community interest will demand that the college have good leadership and good teachers."

He said, "Don't underestimate the appeal of this program among the Negroes."

* * *

IN BIRMINGHAM, the heart of industry in the South, the Negro has been victimized rather than helped by the Northern capitalists and the influx of Northern industry.

Veteran observers here claim that Northerners have created a far more vicious racial pattern than existed under the native Southern whites.

Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, said "White industry came South, trained the available white labor force, now he refused to hire Negroes on the grounds that he is not trained."

Against this cotton curtain of racial conflict and ethnic strivings there can be seen bright frescoes of cooperation and progress. These signs are being painted by young Alabamans who resent being looked upon as a society of troglodytes from Lower Slobovia USA.

* * *

VERNON MERRITT, executive secretary to out-going Governor Gordon Persons, pin-pointed this attitude when he hinted that Alabamans consider themselves above their rabble-rousing neighbors—Georgia, Mississippi and even South Carolina.

Merritt was explaining why he felt that there was such a healthy respect in this state for the U. S. Supreme Court in contrast with Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. He pointed out that Alabama was never controlled by such race-baiting demagogues as Bilbo, "Cotton Ed" Smith, Talmadge and Rankin.

A further indication that there is a sputtering flame of nascent decency alive among the young people in the state was revealed in a published report of a debate held recently at Auburn between two staff members of the Plainsmen on the question of integration. Significantly neither debater argued the legality of the issue.

One assumed the paternalistic attitude of many of his elders and expressed the feeling that segregation was the best thing for the Negro because of the treatment that whites will give him in white schools. The other student condemned segregation as a threat to the American way of life.

* * *

THE ONE observation that is most poignantly dramatized through the South is that white Southerners have sacrificed generations trying to perpetuate the effete culture of the Old South.

Here you can appreciate the full meaning of Booker T. Washington's admonition that "to keep a man in a ditch you've got to stay in it with him."

A provision in the Tuskegee charter which prohibits whites from teaching on the faculty and whites from enrolling at the school deprives countless native whites from getting a college or technical education. The charter does not prohibit whites from being healed by Negroes and numerous whites flock to the hospital for treatment.

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FACULTY MEMBERS and their wives from nearby white colleges avail themselves of this medical care which is regarded as the best in the region.

* * *

WHITES ARE also privileged to bring their pets to the Tuskegee Schol of Veterinary Medicine, but their children are denied by law the educational opportunities available here.

The paradox is heightened by the presence of whites lined up to sell their blood at $15 a pint to the polio foundation. Here they line up, white next to Negro, to sell their life fluid.

What is the picture? In a capsule it amounts to mass ignorance, Negro ineptitude, and political insolence.

In far too many areas in the state the Negro has not even begun to qualify for citizenship, in others the Negro would-be-leadership is satisfied with the status-quo because segregation offers business opportunities with a minimum of competition.

* * *

RANK AND file Negroes lack the know-how and the wherewithal to press successfully for his rights.

The Rev. Wiley Hollis in the black belt Dallas County, said, "Our people are a scared nation." He said "things are getting better but still the white man gangs the Negro and keeps him in the corner."

In Bullock County, Aaron Sellers, a well-to-do farmer, sued the board of registrars because they would not register Negroes.

TODAY, THERE are six Negroes registered out of a possible 8,000 eligible Negro voters.

Bullock is a county controlled by three large white land owners. Sellers said the sheriff scares the Negroes from the polls.

What is the future? The Negro church, the NAACP and the Federal courts appear to be the institutions upon which the Negro will rely most during the period just ahead. The Negro ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches are doing a yeoman service of creating a desire for first-class citizenship, the NAACP is giving the direction and legal advice.

Traditionally, the Negro in this state has regarded the courts as hostile.

He has never thought of seeking justice through court action. In fact, he has been literally scared to death of the courts. Recently he has learned through experience and hearsay that the Federal courts are where they can get justice.

FORTUNATELY, no one here thinks of the struggle for integration as easy or quick. The old and the young are preparing for a long battle, one which they very philosophically state, had to come soon or later."

Some talk in terms of integration coming in ten years, some say twenty-five and some think it will take fifty years, but you can't find a Negro who doesn't believe that Alabama will be integrated, sooner or later.

Voice Of The People

Three Types Of Schools Should Meet The Problem

To the Birmingham Age-Herald

I and thousands of others in Alabama agree with the report of the Legislative Committee on Segregation.

Your paper's contention that racial discrimination as such is eliminated under the free choice provided for in the three-type school, mixed, colored and white, appears sound. The recent court decision on this subject has done more to stir race feelings and set up bad psychological trends in all sections of the country than any law on segregation in all of the states combined.

I have read the letter signed by Albert M. Horn in the Voice of the People and published Monday, Nov. 1. It appears to this writer that his statements are in many parts based on wishful thinking and fallacious reasoning. He is following the line of the NAACP and other radicals who are not acting in the true interests of either Negro or white races. He says: "Parents... should consider if they are willing to see the new generation suffer and Alabama set back 50 years because of a long outdated concept of racial superiority."

Here is one of the fundamental errors in the reasoning of those who attack segregation. Segregation does not mention racial superiority. It applies equally and fairly to both races and does not proclaim that either is superior. I personally dislike the expression "racial superiority." There is a way that either race can show that it does not feel that it is as good and fine as the other. When one race tries to force itself into the schools and churches and neighborhoods where it knows it is not wanted by the other race it shows bad taste, manners and spirit. In this way it is showing that it feels inferior and is trying to "step up." Why not each race take pride in its homogeneity and accomplishments as a race rather than aiming at heterogeneity and amalgamation?

That segregation implies superiority is a non sequitur. The letter by Horn stresses the psychology of inferiority in "the hearts and minds of colored children in a way unlikely ever to be undone." It is fallacious in overlooking the alternative. How about the tensions and school strikes and mass meetings we have had in opposition to integration? The NAACP and courts might ponder this sort of psychology on the hearts and minds of both races. I believe it fundamental that each person has a right to some choice in selecting his associates, the type of school and church he attends. All-white schools for those who prefer them, mixed schools for those who prefer these, and all-colored schools for those who so choose appears to be a solution that comes near to meeting the interests of all who want to avoid great troubles and strains in all parts of the country and especially in the South.

Gadsden, Ala. A. R. BOWDIN.

Minister bares plot to bomb JC school

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. p. 19 11-6-54

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala. — (ANP) — A local minister was supposedly approached last week by two men with a plan to blow up a new $200,000 colored high school here.

According to the Rev. M. Munn the scheme was part of a plot to "bomb segregation out of existence." He said the master plan calls for similar bombings in four other states. The Alexander explosion was supposed to touch off the chain reaction. The Rev. Mr. Munn is pastor of Great Bethel Baptist Church.

He said the men, one colored and the other white, told him they were out to make "converts" of colored leaders in the South and that "the plan" calls for eliminating classroom jim crow by "getting rid of colored school buildings in this section." He did not say whether he was a candidate for conversion.

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HE SAID he was first approached with the scheme on Oct. 18, while leaving the local post office. At the time, the men, whom he described as about 50 years old, well - groomed and seemingly educated, asked for "a conference" and he invited them to his home. There they laid bare their plans, he said.

He was to get two men to help him blow up the school and organize a group to distribute anti-segregation literature, the pastor said.

The Rev. Munn said the men also told him to "remember this is a big thing and we will pay you well." They departed in a yellow 1948 sedan, but the minister said he was unable to get the license number.

Legislators set meeting to map segregation law

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

New legislative plans designed to help maintain segregation in Alabama schools will be discussed at Montgomery Thursday by special legislative and state Bar Assn. committees.

This was revealed here today by Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell, chairman of a six-member legislative interim committee named by the 1953 Legislature to study segregation problems.

Boutwell's committee, together with four leaders from the state bar, will meet at 10 a.m. Thursday at the Capitol.

"WE WILL MEET to discuss new plans and new methods we believe will be extremely helpful in enabling Alabama to maintain segregation in our schools," said Sen. Boutwell.

He said the interim committee, aided by the bar group, has been busy for several months studying problems expected to arise from the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision ruling out racial segregation in classrooms.

Working with Boutwell on the interim committee are Wilcox State Sen. J. Miller Bonner, author of the resolution under which the committee was created; Hale County Sen. Herbert Byars and Reps. Ira Pruitt, Sumter County; Jack Galalee, Mobile, and Bob Kendall, Cunecuh.

THE SPECIAL bar association committee is made up of Joe Johnston, and J. Kirkman Jackson, both of Birmingham; Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile, longtime chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and former State Sen. Norman Harris of Decatur.

Gov. Gordon Persons very probably will confer with members of these two committees Thursday.

The governor last year called on members of the Legislature, school leaders, newspaper editors and citizens in general to suggest ways and means of maintaining segregation in the schools, in event the high court did rule out separation of the races in the classrooms.

Education Board To Discuss Segregation, Dr. Hill's Case

Two controversial matters—school segregation and the case of Dr. W. W. Hill—will be in the limelight tomorrow morning as the State Board of Education holds a special meeting at the Capitol.

A decision is likely on one and unlikely on the other.

Segregation will be discussed by the Board for the first time since the recent Supreme Court ruling abolishing separate schools. The talk tomorrow is likely to be of a general nature since Gov. Gordon Persons and Supt. of Education W. J. Terry have both indicated they will not form plans until the high court outlines working procedure to segregated states.

Observers say the Board will hand down a decision on Dr. W. W. Hill, who remains in office as president of Livingston State Teachers College only because of a court order.

Hill was fired June 18 by the Board for incompetency, insubordination and neglect. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones that same day gave an order restraining the Board from firing Hill and later at a hearing ruled the Board had acted improperly in dismissing the educator without filing written charges and giving him 10 days notice.

* * *

DR. TERRY SAID Tuesday, "As far as I know, the meeting will be open to the public. There is nothing concealed about it." Called at the direction of Gov. Persons, ex-officio Board chairman, the meeting is to be held in the governor's office.

Dr. Hill, through his attorneys, has repeatedly denied the charges against him as "completely false." He says he is being "railroaded" from the Livingston job. At the hearing held by Judge Jones, Hill's lawyer, T. B. Hill, Jr., of Montgomery, said any hearing before the "politically-dominated Board of Education would be a sham and delusion," adding that the college head wanted a hearing only "to clear his good name."

Dr. Hill was charged with mismanagement of public funds. The governor said that while Hill had not overspent his budget, he had spent the funds for other than their budgeted purpose. He added that Hill had not profited personally by it.

The governor led the fight to oust Hill. The vote was 10-1, with Chas. G. Dobbins, Examiner editor-publisher, opposing.

THE LIVINGSTON president has been defended by special committees of faculty members and students at the school who allege the Board fired Hill for political purposes.

Dr. Terry, who will be leaving his job when a new administration takes over in January, openly stated in the meeting that he did not want the Livingston presidency, as had been rumored.

On the segregation matter, this is the second meeting within a week on Capitol Hill. Last Thursday, Gov. Persons met in a closed session with segregation committees of the State Legislature and the Alabama Bar Association, each five-man groups. Newsmen were barred from the meeting, which was said to be general in nature with no clear-cut decisions made.

Dr. Hill Case, Segregation On Board Agenda

Education Board To Meet In Governor's Office July 9

The case of Dr. W. W. Hill, who remains president of Livingston State Teachers College despite a dismissal order from the State Board of Education, will be up for airing again July 9 at a specially-called meeting of the board.

Also up for discussion will be school segregation in Alabama public schools. The board has not discussed this matter since the recent Supreme Court decree abolishing segregation.

The meeting next Friday was called at the direction of Gov. Gordon Persons, ex-officio chairman of the board, and will be held in the governor's office.

Dr. Hill was dismissed June 18 for "insubordination, incompetency and neglect of duty." Strongly denying all charges, Hill the same day successfully petitioned the Montgomery Circuit Court for a restraining order against the state.

* * *

IN A ONE-HOUR hearing Friday, Judge Walter B. Jones ruled the state acted improperly in dismissing Hill without preferring written charges and giving him 10 days notice. Attorneys T. B. Hill, Jr. and James Carter represented the educator. Gov. Person's legal advisor, Atty. Billy McQueen, argued the state case.

Atty. Hill said it is a foregone conclusion that Dr. Hill would be fired, adding that Dr. Hill wanted the hearing "not to continue in office, but to clear his good name.

"Any hearing before the politically-dominated board would be a sham and delusion," he said heatedly. Dr. Hill, who has repeatedly said the state's charges against him are false, attended the Friday hearing but did not testify.

Hill was fired by a 10-1 vote. Charles G. Dobbins, Examiner editor-publisher, dissented.

Editor's solution—

Separate schools for boys, girls suggested for the South

Separate schools for boys and girls have been suggested as one way of solving school segregation problems by Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N. C., editor and chairman of the board of The Progressive Farmer.

Dr. Poe also proposed a "gradual adjustment" with the development of geographical lines or boundaries for each school district "as will locate in it the largest practicable number of pupils of one race."

IN AN EDITORIAL in the July issue of The Progressive Farmer, Dr. Poe asked: "Will it not impose the most dangerous strains on race relations in cases where young men of one race and young women of the other—both in the upper teenage brackets—are brought together under such new conditions?"

He said separation of boys and girls of high school would "probably help" in many cases.

It seems plainly inevitable that there will be a certain percentage of colored children in numerous Southern white schools, Dr. Poe said.

But, he asked, "Suppose our Southern people, white and colored, believe (1) that in most cases, under present conditions at least, separate schools are best for both races, and (2) that while segregation in public schools is no longer compulsory, neither is non-segregation compulsory; that it is not a legal requirement where neither race wants it.

"IN THAT CASE could not most white schools and most colored schools continue for awhile substantially as they are?"

About school geographical districts, Dr. Poe said further:

"If there are then several districts near together, one or two being predominantly white and one or two largely colored, then we see nothing in the present (Supreme Court) decision to prevent any Negro or white child being transferred (at his or his parents' request) to some other school, no matter whether the teacher and pupils there are (or are not) members of his own race."

Columnist predicts South will 'torture' segregation ruling

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 19—(AP)—A Birmingham newspaper columnist and the Southeastern regional secretary of the NAACP gave their views on the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling yesterday over a nationwide radio hookup.

In an eight-minute broadcast over NBC's two-hour "Week-End" program, News Director Starr Smith of Tuscaloosa's Station WJRD predicted the school segregation issue in the South may reach "desperation stages" within months.

He interviewed John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaper columnist, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

GRAVES SAID the Supreme Court had "tortured" the Constitution while remaining "perfectly within the law."

And he said the South, "perfectly within the law, will torture the court's decision, taking advantage of every loophole and obstruction it can find."

On the other hand, Mrs. Hurley said "many efforts will be made to circumvent the court's decision but they will be lost. The law is binding."

IN HIS SUMMARY, Smith noted that the "struggle" has begun in the South—"quietly now but it may reach desperation stages before many months have passed.

"The NAACP has set September, 1955, as the deadline for ending all public school segregation under the court ruling, but some Southerners, even those of the most liberal persuasion, believe it will be much, much longer," Smith added.

to preserve the tradition of classroom separation. It's still his first choice and, he says, is gaining support among fellow members of the Legislature.

His newest approach, based on a "voluntary" placement of pupils in the public schools, will be offered only as an alternative, Engelhardt explained, as a fallback measure in case his private school program falls through.

Full Details Secret

The Macon County legislator, who, incidentally, is the son-in-law of the veteran, defeated Sen. J. M. Bonner of white supremacy fame, won't divulge all the details of his placement plan "because we don't want to tell everything we're doing at this time."

But basically, it would work something like this:

Placement boards would function in each school district throughout Alabama to assign students to classrooms by "voluntary choice" but, Engelhardt emphasized, "without prejudice as to race."

As a measuring stick, the board would consider these factors:

Individual student's aptitude, determined through a series of tests.

Educational background.

Whether the assignment of students to new schools would "break longstanding ties of friendship" with past associates, or put them in strange, "hostile surroundings."

Distance of the schools from the pupils' homes.

Home environment of the students.

Individual Relationship

tic action in mind if no other way can be found to circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling that classroom segregation is unconstitutional.

To Abolish School System

If it goes far enough, we are going to introduce a bill to abolish the public school system altogether," he warned. "That will automatically put us back to private schools."

The House member, whose county's population is 82 per cent Negro, argued that no matter what else is tried, "The ultimate answer is private schools, and a whole lot of people who were against us at first are coming around to that way of thinking."

Engelhardt submitted his "free private school" program to the legislature last year but it died in committee. It would have turned the schools over to corporations made of private citizens, with "grants" of state funds used to finance the operations.

Unsound And Unworkable Plans

Better use could the minds of some of our lawmakers be put than trying to devise ways to shift around the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court banning the segregated public school system.

State Rep. Sam Englehardt of Macon County has announced a set of ideas which he hopes would serve as plans to preserve the dual school system. Both appear to be unsound and unworkable to say nothing of their legal shoddiness. One of them, as he announced it, would permit "voluntary" assignment to classroom "by choice". This would create confusion and at the same time lead to the breakdown of the public school system.

The other is the so-called "free private school" system. This is a wacky suggestion reeking with a paradox. It is doubtful whether public funds could be used to finance such a dodge. It is a ridiculous suggestion in the face of the ruling of the Supreme Court that racially separate schools are unconstitutional.

What Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School pointed out to lawmakers of his city might be good counsel for Alabama solons. He said "Mississippi can't afford to pass laws to outsmart the Supreme Court of the United States."

He added: "Let's not sacrifice our own children to prevent an occasional Negro from going into a school."

Alabama needs enlightened and right-thinking leaders of goodwill and good sense to formulate ways of soundly meeting the challenge of de-segregating the public schools. Efforts to bypass the courts look no better than moves to defy and disrespect the highest court of the land. When this is done, democracy is done.

The dual school system is an undemocratic system of public education. It imposes a two-way hurt on its victims—Negro and white children. It violates our concept of democracy which guarantees to every one equal protection of the laws. It twinges the conscience of those with the ethical spirit. The Supreme Court has said as much and more. Good citizens can and will live with that decision in its implemented form.

We do not believe that the soundest thinkers among us would substitute the thinking of Mr. Englehardt for that of the members of the United States Supreme Court.

Contracts will be awarded for Negro school additions

The City Board of Education will award contracts tomorrow for additions to two Negro elementary schools here.

Added classrooms will accommodate about 215 more students at the Finley Avenue School, 135 Finley-av, w, and about 175 more at Norm Patterson School, 6446 Washington-blvd.

Bids on the two jobs were opened yesterday and taken under advisement by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, city schools superintendent. Seven construction firms vied for the contracts.

On the Finley-av school, bids ranged from $123,217 to $132,227. School officials said $175,000 had been set aside for both the building and new equipment.

To be added are seven classrooms, a combination auditorium-gymnasium, lunchroom and office.

At North Patterson, only three classrooms and a combination auditorium-gymnasium are planned. Allocated for the building and equipment was $65,000.

Bids for this job averaged about $50,000.

Dr. Banks is to have the base and alternate bids analyzed and present them at the education board meeting tomorrow.

Macon Legislator Works On Alternate Plan For Maintaing Separate Schools In State

By REX THOMAS

The outline of still another school segregation plan to sidestep the Supreme Court's decree was disclosed yesterday by one of Alabama's most outspoken champions of white supremacy.

State Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Negro-dominated Macon County began fitting the pieces together following a recent conference with Gov. James F. Byrnes in South Carolina. He didn't say, however, that the idea originated there.

Engelhardt hasn't surrendered his original recommendation for a "free private school" system

Although Engelhardt wouldn't discuss it, one thing he may have in mind is to break it down to an individual relationship so that protesting Negroes might have to show discrimination in each instance, a slow process.

The blunt-spoken legislator, who will be a member of the Senate in the next administration, also proposes to make state and local school board members, school principals and local school trustees all judicial officers like members of the county board of registrars.

That is designed to make them immune from suit for damages.

Engelhardt has even more dras-

Alabama politics—

Special legislative session discussed to meet school anti-segregation issue

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7—There appears to be growing unrest among those who would like to see something done to prevent a breakdown of school segregation in Alabama because of seeming apathy on the part of those in authority.

Several states have taken action to combat the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 anti-segregation decree. Whatever action is planned in Alabama appears to be largely in preliminary unpublicized stages.

SPARROW

The belief prevailing here among those in close touch with state affairs is that the best chance for the state to take positive action would be for the present governor to call the present Legislature into special session.

IF THE MATTER is carried over into the next administration, a new Legislature will be in power and the new governor's program will be in the making. That alone could be a bottleneck to retard passage of school segregation and other legislation.

And then, too, the next administration is expected to be much more "liberal" than the present administration.

Gov.-Nominee James E. Folsom did say during his campaign he was opposed to doing away with segregation in Alabama schools. But exactly how far he would go he feels about it is not clear.

Political football

COUPLED WITH the fact that whatever is being done is being worked out in subrosa fashion is the growing belief that the question of school segregation might become a political football.

After all, politicos do not always think the way the man in the street does. They think in terms of votes. And, because of the uncertainty of things connected with the segregation issue, some here are beginning to wonder if the present administration might not want to leave the problem to the next.

Could be issue later

EITHER WAY the issue is finally settled, this administration might not be criticized.

If matters were left up to the next administration and a workable plan was finally found there would be no criticism for either administration.

But if the next administration botched the job of finding an effective substitute for segregation, this failure could very easily become a convenient issue four years hence.

Persons masks feelings

SO FAR Gov. Persons is keeping his own personal feelings masked.

A few days ago when asked if he planned to call the Legislature into action, the governor replied by asking "What for?"

He then said he had said all along he would call a special session "if someone has a plan that will work." But he made it perfectly clear he does not believe anything proposed so far is sufficiently workable to justify a special session.

And he indicated that he fears the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling offers very little basis upon which to base hope that shrewd lawmakers might find a way to get around it.

These plans studied

TWO GROUPS are working to find a substitute for school segregation. They are the Legislative Council, a special joint legislative committee created especially to study the problem of segregation, and a special committee of the Alabama State Bar Assn.

So far, these plans reportedly have been considered:

1. Amending the law to give local school boards additional power to gerrymander.

2. Giving school boards and superintendents greater power to assign students to the various schools.

3. Giving school boards authority to maintain unsegregated schools for those wishing to attend them, and to maintain segregated schools for the other students.

Time running short

ANOTHER THING THAT'S causing anxiety as to whether the present Legislature will be given a chance to provide a solution to the segregation problem is that time is fast running out.

The present administration remains in office until Jan. 17, 1955. But the Legislature's tenure extends only to the day of the November general election.

In other words, this Legislature has less than three months to do something about segregation.

Gas tax interest

RECENTLY THIS column pointed out the difference between interest rates on gasoline tax anticipation warrants sold by Wilcox County—on competitive bids—and the same sort of securities sold by Calhoun County by private sale.

It was pointed out that on July 1, 1954, Wilcox County sold $100,000 in gas tax warrants due in from six months to 10 years at an advertised competitive public sale and at an interest rate of 1¾ per cent.

Calhoun County, it was reported, in May, 1954, sold $425,000 of the same sort of gas tax warrants due from six months to 10 years at an interest rate of 3 per cent. In that case Calhoun County declined to accept bids from others, but elected to sell the warrants to T. U. Crumpton & Company, Inc., of Birmingham.

Hard on the figures

AT THAT TIME, it was reported that due to the lack of information as to the schedule of retirement of the Calhoun County securities this column could not estimate exactly how much more the higher interest rate would cost Calhoun County.

Since then the information has become available.

Just how much more it will cost Calhoun County taxpayers to have to pay 3 per cent and how much less it would have cost if the warrants had been sold at the same interest rate Wilcox County received follows:

Amounts Retired		Difference Between 1¾ and 3 per cent
$40,000	One year	$ 500
40,000	Two years	1,000
40,000	Three years	1,500
40,000	Four years	2,000
40,000	Five years	2,500
40,000	Six years	3,000
40,000	Seven years	3,500
45,000	Eight years	4,500
50,000	Nine years	5,625
50,000	Ten years	6,250
Total approximate excess interest		$30,375

More to the story

BUT THAT'S not all the story.

Calhoun County also sold in May, 1954, $1,083,000 warrants due in from six months to 20 years at interest rates of 3 per cent, 3 per cent and 3¾ per cent. The estimated interest cost in excess of 1¾ per cent a year on these warrants during the time they are outstanding would be well over $125,000.

In other words, if the bill requiring sale of state, county and local securities strictly on a bid basis had not been vetoed, and if Calhoun had sold its warrants at the same 1¾ per cent received by Wilcox County on bids, it would have meant a savings on the two issues of about $150,000.

It is estimated, moreover, that a considerable amount of the $150,000 went into the pockets of the bond dealers.

St. Clair inquiry

THE ST. CLAIR County Grand Jury investigation of alleged vote frauds and corruption in connection with the recent Democratic primaries has been set for Aug. 16.

Circuit Judge Frank Embry, who served on the subcommittee which recently investigated vote frauds in Russell County, says the jury will be urged to leave no stone unturned in its search for the facts.

Draughon assured

AUBURN'S President Ralph Draughon announced the past week he had been assured that the Auburn School of Architecture would not lose its standing.

For some time it had been reported that the Auburn School, because of dissension and the loss of about half its staff of professors due to resignations and dismissals, faced possible loss of its standing or at least a period of probation.

Several months ago a three-member committee of the Alabama Chapter, American Institute of Architecture, checked into conditions and, among other things, recommended a change of deans.

Many changes

INSTEAD of changing deans, Dr. Draughon ordered Dean F. M. Orr "to correct the situation." The dean responded by firing the head professor in the school of architecture. He had already fired others and had lost others due to resignations.

In all, between six and eight professors were reported to have resigned or been dismissed.

During the past three months three professors have been obtained to succeed some of those who have left or are leaving.

Dr. Draughon said he was assured Auburn would retain its accredited status by Herbert Beckwith, professor at MIT, and president of the National Architectural Board, during a recent visit to Auburn.

Clear bill here

AFTER A CHECK, indications are that there was very little basis for the recent published report—reproduced in this column—indicating voting irregularities in Cullman County this year and two years ago. Further, it appears that Circuit Judge Walter B. Powell, of Decatur, and Circuit Solicitor George C. Johnson did not deny to anyone the right to come before the Cullman Grand Jury and give information concerning voting irregularities.

Solicitors lauded

AFTER SPENDING three days in Phenix City this week, this reporter is convinced that one of the very best jobs being done at Phenix City right now is the work of Sols. Johnson and Conrad Fowler.

Johnson, solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, and Fowler, of the 18th, are the ones dealing out the most misery to Phenix City's lawless band.

Not only are they giving many gamblers, racketeers and others their first real introduction to the law, but they are about to bring to the bar of justice several who have been guilty of murder, among other things.

Crime tied Phenix

UNTIL THE slaying of Atty. Gen. Nominee Patterson finally broke the underworld's stranglehold on the law enforcement agencies, it was in every respect true that Phenix City was a place where you could really "get away with murder."

With gangsters controlling the juries, the law enforcement agencies and all public offices, all that was necessary to prevent a criminal from having to face prosecution for a murder was to be sure a "friendly" Grand Jury handled the case.

In fact, it wasn't even necessary to control the entire Grand Jury. Only seven "right men" of the Grand Jury total of 18 could make it impossible to indict a man for murder.

Slayings unavenged

IN RECENT YEARS at least a dozen slayings have gone unavenged.

In one case, a man reportedly was shot to death "for resisting arrest" when actually he was said to have been sound asleep in a chair on his front porch at the time he was "resisting."

Another bizarre murder was the slaying of a man in a cemetery.

Heat on underworld

IT'S THE INTENTION of Sols. Johnson and Fowler to bring all the slayers to trial if evidence can possibly be found to convict them.

They have, in fact, just about got the entire Phenix City underworld from top to bottom completely flabbergasted as a result of the wholesale arrests for gambling, racketeering—and murder.

And it should be quite possible that, to remove this intense

heat that has them sweltering, a lot of those fellows may soon be willing to tell investigators just what they want to know about the Patterson murder.

Guardsmen fearless

GEN. "CRACK" HANNA and his National Guardsmen, too, are turning in a record which shows them to be able, efficient and fearless.

Between the law and its might and the stern guardsmen with their guns, clubs and bayonets, the Phenix City thug has at last met his match. And overpowered and over-awed, he seems to be a rather puny fellow at that.

30,000 School Age Children In County, July Census Reveals

Montgomery County has about 30,000 school age children, it was revealed this week in the results of a school census taken last month.

By actual count the total is 28,287. However, officials say census enumerators probably overlooked some children.

White and Negro children between the ages of six and 20 were counted. Overall, white students or potential students totaled 16,287. Negroes counted were 12,782.

In the county only, Negroes outnumber whites. These figures were 5,538 Negro and 3,354 white.

The census was directed by the city-county school department.

School policy still: Separate, but equal

BY LYNN LILLISTON
News staff writer

Until the U. S. Supreme Court hands down instructions on how its school segregation ruling is to be carried out, school building—in Birmingham and Jefferson County is being done on a "separate, but equal" basis.

Supt. of City Schools L. Frazer Banks and Supt. of Jefferson County Schools L. F. Simmons said they are following the State Department of Education's instructions that no changes be made in school administration during the 1954-55 school term.

The State Dept. of Education decided that since the Supreme Court has given no final instructions for carrying out its decree, and since Alabama law provides for separate but equal school facilities, Alabama schools will be operated this year as always.

BOTH LOCAL boards of education are busy with tremendous building programs, planned long before the Supreme Court made its decision.

Negro school building constitutes a large part of both programs.

Now under construction by the City Board of Education is a new vocational high school for Negroes, financed with $600,000 from the F. W. Olin Foundation.

Underway are additions to these Negro schools: Center-st Elementary, $156,558; Alberta Shields elementary, $187,000; Finley-av elementary, $151,268 and North Patterson elementary, $73,170.

White additions on which contracts have been let are: Woodrow Wilson elementary, $103,000; Charles A. Brown elementary $187,000; Inglenook elementary $143,000; Gate City elementary $205,000 and Robinson elementary $35,000.

All this construction is being financed with $10,500,000 voted for schools in December as part of a $16 million city bond issue.

Scheduled for action by the board this week is further building, at West End High and McArthur elementary—white schools.

The $10,500,000 also will finance school equipment, buying of school sites, renovation and addition of heating and plumbing at certain schools.

JEFFERSON COUNTY Board of Education is in the midst of a $1½ million school building program financed by part of a $3 million warrant issue made possible by a five-mill tax recently passed by the county.

Included in that program are new Negro elementary schools at Red Ore and Mulga, and indoor toilet facilities at Piper Negro elementary school.

White buildings being done by the county include new high schools at Leeds and Oak Grove. A new elementary school is being built at Midfield.

Additions—classrooms, kitchens, cafeterias or gymnasiums — are being built at Warrior, Hueytown and Hewitt white high schools, Irondale junior high school and Warrior, McNeil, Bluff Park, McAdory, Rocky Ridge and Edgewood elementary schools.

Indoor toilet facilities are being added to Sayre and Mineral Springs white elementary schools.

Already completed with warrant funds are additions to Hewitt, Rocky Ridge and Vestavia elementary schools.

MORE BUILDING is being done on white schools by both school systems. However, white enrollment in city and county schools during 1953-54 was 67,206. Negro enrollment was 39,456.

City schools, with total enrollment of 61,821, had 7805 white high school students; 4685 Negro high school students; 27,998 white and 21,333 Negro elementary students.

County schools had 31,403 white and 13,438 Negro high school students; 7837 white and 4098 Negro elementary students.

White Radicals Lead Mixed-School Drive

Alabama Magazine

COMPLACENT hopes of most Alabamians for a "breathing spell" in the southwide desegregation struggle were dashed last week. In the Cradle of the Confederacy, only a few blocks from the Capitol's brass star where Jefferson Davis took office as secessionist president, the gauntlet of insistence on immediate race integration of public schools was flung down.

Herded by the radical son of radical *Southern Farm & Home* publisher Aubrey Williams Sr., 23 Negro children filed into brand-new William G. Harrison school and gave grim urgency to the demands of NAACP spokesmen that they be enrolled for classes there along with white children.

Refused admission by Principal Robert Anderson who calmly explained that they belonged in a different school district served by colored Abraham's Vineyard school, they trooped out again (after touring the glistening halls), trailed by parents who had obliged by making their youngsters exhibit A in setting up grounds for court action promptly announced by the group's white attorney, Nesbit Elmore.

UNQUESTIONABLY timed and staged as a key part of the national race-rousing effort to force mixed schools on the South as fast as possible, the incident served to remind school and government officials that playing a waiting game can bring serious trouble. It added impetus to the call for action by Gov. Persons on joint recommendations of state bar and legislature committees for keeping separate schools and bolstered Republican gubernatorial nominee Tom Abernethy's demand for a special legislative session.

It underlined the folly of thinking the powers behind the race-mingling drive, who already have seen the high court swing into their propaganda line, will fail to press any advantage or use any available means to break up the long-standing Southern tradition. If heeded it was a sufficient signal that on the desegregation side there would be no patient waiting even for the friendly jurists to implement their May edict (as expected this fall) with a procedure for peacefuly putting the ax to the color line.

THE role by Aubrey Williams Jr. in this deft dramatization of the issue was widely deplored but not surprising. Though claiming he just went along out of "friendly interest" and to see "democracy at work," his participation perfectly fitted the example of Aubrey Sr. in entertaining Negroes in his home and in banging incessantly at segregation in his southwide publication.

Young Aubrey's upbringing enabled him to feel right at home marching against Alabama's segregation-requiring constitution along with two NAACP "observers," Rev. Horace G. Bell and Rev. D. Jackson. His position demonstrated the bold disclosure of Birmingham's state NAACP president W. C. Patton that more such attempts will be made as the schools are "asked to conform with the [court's] decisions . . ."

For heavily-Negro Montgomery the public reaction was mild—confined to some telephone threats against Williams (and mistakenly against another Aubrey Williams listed in the telephone book). The new daily *Examiner*, which is printed in Williams' shop and smacks of a similar F. D. Rooseveltian philosophy, handled the story gingerly. But it was blazoned by the *Alabama Journal* ("mischievous, unkind, disturbing, unnecessary, exhibitionist, cruel") and *Advertiser* which, while not disliking Williams Sr. personally or severely blaming his son, felt forced to hand them the tag "incendiary."

Two Possibilities Are Pointed Up

Obvious Answer Is Abolishment, Birmingham Teacher Declares

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 8—Two state legislative committees and Gov. Gordon Persons scratched at the door of the public school segregation problem here today but admittedly haven't found the key yet.

A Birmingham public school teacher, James O. Ogle Jr., in a letter to the governor, however, suggested "abolish segregation."

Despite the difficulty in finding a starting point on the problem until the U. S. Supreme Court rules on whether or not school segregation may continue, the public officials said, it is best to keep studying it and keep an open mind.

Governor Persons and the legislators noted that the final answer to the problem may be found unexpectedly.

Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell, elected today as chairman of a special committee to work on segregation problems, said his committee wants to hear from "anyone in the whole country" who thinks he has the solution.

Two Possibilities Cited

Charles M. Cooper, director of Legislative Reference Service, pointed up two possibilities following a study made on what other states are doing.

If the high tribunal rules that the present "separate but equal" system is to remain, the question, then, said Mr. Cooper, is equalization of the white and Negro facilities. (This would take more than $200,000,000 in Alabama, the State Department of Education reported).

If the court decrees that segregation must be abolished, the question becomes "how to avoid the consequences of the ruling," Cooper stated.

Mr. Ogle, the school teacher, in his letter of Jan. 4 to the governor wrote:

". . . The hue and cry of too many of our more vocal elected officials is clouding somewhat the issue of segregation . . . Yet not one has come up with the most obvious and only right solution—unless, of course, we really do have different laws for different men—abolish segregation.

". . . Segregation," he added, "has been the Achilles heel in the armor of democracy too long . . . with mature and reasoned thinking, we can accomplish what we've always believed in — freedom, equality and liberty — and do it in a way which would strengthen the fiber of public education in Alabama and America."

This course is not the one the legislators and the governor think advisable.

"I think we're together on thinking that abolition of segregation in Alabama is unthinkable," said Tuscaloosa Sen. E. W. Skidmore, who presided at the session.

"All of us," Governor Persons declared, "will continue to work for what the people of Alabama insist on — that is complete segregation of the races."

Persons cautioned against calling a special session of the Legislature or abandoning the state's public school system.

"It's rather doubtful in my mind," he said, "if the tax money paid into the state treasury by both white and colored . . . could ever be separated again where anyone could say you take this school and you take that school.

"I just don't think the solutions which have been offered in other states will stand up for more than the time it will take to go to court."

On a special session, Persons explained:

"When any legislative body is under a highly emotional strain, you can and probably will get some very poor legislation therefrom. That is precisely the reason that I have tried to get the feeling of the public (and) the legislators themselves.

"I would not, under any condition, call a meeting of the Legislature until I am convinced that some good could come from it."

Should he feel that results could be obtained by that method, Persons said he would "have no hesitancy" in calling the special session.

The governor said that because replies still are arriving to his pre-Christmas request for answers to the problem, his report on the suggestions probably will not be made for another two weeks.

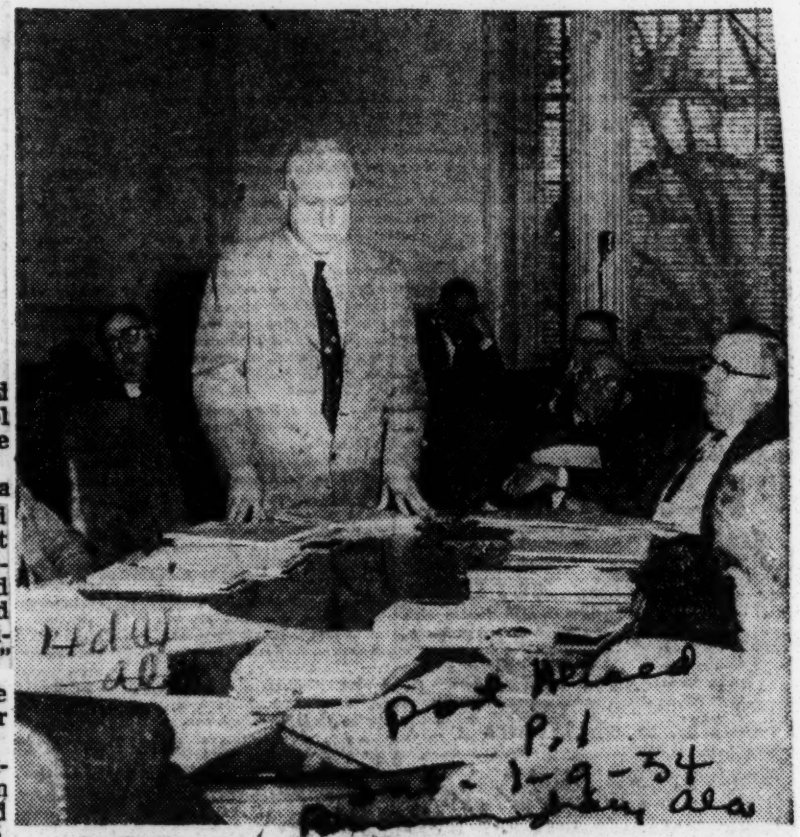
The two committees adopted a resolution by Jefferson Rep. Larry Dumas which read: "We favor complete segregation of the races in our public schools. We propose to continue our study of legal means of maintaining such segregation."

Senator Boutwell's committee said it will request the State Bar Assn., through President William Mitchell in Florence to assist in making legal studies.

"We're gathering all the material that is available to us," he said.

Persons interested in writing their solutions to the segregation problem can send the mail to Boutwell in the First National Bldg., Birmingham.

No further joint meetings were scheduled between the two committees, but members said such meetings will be held.



URGES CAUTION—Gov. Gordon Persons advised state legislators yesterday to think clearly but go slow on proposing solutions to public school segregation. Identifiable in the picture are, left to right, House Speaker Roberts Brown, Reps. Hugh Kaul and Ira Pruitt, Sen. Truman Reneau and Rep. W. L. Martin.

GOV. PERSONS ASKS STUDY OF SEGREGATION

A few days ago Gov. Gordon Persons sent personal letters to members of the press and radio commentators asking for their views and suggestions covering the problem which will confront Alabama in case the Supreme Court rules against segregation in the public schools.

His letter follows:

MONTGOMERY
December 18, 1953

Editor, The Herald
Union Springs, Alabama

Dear Sir:

The one thing which would most greatly affect us here in the South would be a breakdown of segregation in our public schools. A decision from the U. S. Supreme Court is expected in the near future.

The consequences of an unfavorable decision are, of course, unknown to any of us. What the decision itself will be is, of course, also unknown. However, it appears to me that perhaps the Court could decide along one of three general lines:

1. Rejection of the cases on the assumption that the Federal Government's jurisdiction lies only in the District of Columbia. This seems highly unlikely.

2. Complete abolition of segregation. To me this is unthinkable in view of the fact that the present system of "separate but equal facilities" was itself long ago established by the Supreme Court.

3. Continuation of the present system, but with a definite time limit in which to completely comply with the "separate but equal facilities."

Frankly, we all know it is impossible to arrive at any definite course of action until the Court's decision is received and studied.

We all know every city and county in Alabama has, for many years, been making an all-out effort to provide equal facilities. Some have accomplished this. Others are still in the process.

I wonder, therefore, if you will take the time to write me your views and suggestions covering the problems which will confront us in the event of a Supreme Court decision based on the possibilities of No. 2 or No. 3. I know you are busy but certainly none of us are so busy but what we can devote whatever time and thought is necessary to solve this problem. I feel that you will have a good idea as to how your own people will react.

No matter whether you are a Democrat, an Eisenhower-Democrat, a Republican, or whether you are pro or anti Truman, pro or anti Eisenhower, or pro or anti Persons, this problem is bigger than any of us.

Alabama must be prepared. Unfortunately, we do not know exactly what to prepare for. This makes it the more necessary that we, in the meantime, explore every possible solution so that we can be prepared for any eventuality.

Sincerely
Gordon Persons

Persons Plans No Special Session Call To Handle School Segregation Problem

Gov. Gordon Persons said yesterday he would not rush immediately to call a special legislative session if the Supreme Court hands down "an adverse decision" on the school segregation cases now before it.

"When any legislative body is under that kind of emotional strain," he said, "it can, and probably will, get poor legislation."

Instead, the governor said he would wait to call any special session "until I am convinced some good can come from it."

Addresses Legislative Groups

The chief executive was addressing a joint meeting of the Legislative Council and a special Senate-House segregation committee which included more than 50 legislators.

Governor Persons also made known his opposition to any known proposals whereby a private school system would replace the present Alabama public school system in the event that segregation is outlawed in the public schools.

Many lawyers have told him, he said, that it is quite unlikely that the Supreme Court would allow any state to spend tax money indirectly to segregate white and Negro students, if the court finds that it can't be used directly for that purpose.

"I don't think that solution would stand up except for the length of time it takes to go to court," he told the legislators.

He Studied Matter

He said he had studied the matter in other southern states, and none of them has come closer to a solution than Alabama, and some southern states were not so far advanced towards equal facilities as Alabama. From the best legal advice he had been able to obtain, including some important opinions from Washington, he thought it likely that the Supreme Court, whatever its decision, would give the states a time buffer in which to adjust themselves to new conditions whether segregation is knocked out, or an insistance on equal as well as separate facilities is made.

Until the court does hand down its opinion, Persons said, "I don't know what we can do except try and think out every eventuality."

He underlined the need legislators would have to think their way clearly and coolly through the problem, when it is presented, before coming to Montgomery to legislate, when he added:

"You will all want to think it out—not come to Montgomery with some half-baked plan."

Persons thought there was, in any event, considerable opposition in the state to any proposal for a private school system instead of the present public school system.

Soon after the governor had sat down, Legislative Reference Service Director Charles Cooper read a resolution telephoned him yesterday morning by veteran state Sen. Miller Bonner of Wilcox County, from his sick bed in Camden.

Bonner asked the joint committees to pass a resolution that Alabama schools "would stand immovable and forever on the cornerstone of complete segregation in the schools."

Bonner's son-in-law, Rep. Sam Engelhardt, Macon, seconded the motion, but other legislators, saying they were "sympathetic" to the wordage "in general" quickly batted it around, and then came up with a watered down version offered by Rep. Larry Dumas, Jefferson.

"We Favor Segregation"

The Dumas resolution said: "We favor complete segregation . . . and propose a continuing study of the available legal means of maintaining segregation in the schools."

The Bonner resolution was pigeon-holed for further study if and when there is another joint meeting of these two committees.

State Atty.-Gen. Si Garrett told the two groups that the states of Virginia and South Carolina had not been favorable to a proposal that Alabama should enter a separate brief in the cases involving them before the Supreme Court. He outlines their reasons given to him why these two states feared that such an intervention might do more harm than good.

Segregation Co-Operation Is Promised

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Montgomery Advertiser quoted a prominent Negro leader tonight as saying "we will follow a line of moderate co-operation—not upheaval" if school segregation is knocked out by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In a copyrighted story by Assistant Manager Editor Fred Andersen, the newspaper quoted Thurgood Marshall, an attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, as saying:

"We fully expect to win something more than the so-called 'separate but equal' ruling which has created the present situation."

As to the promised spirit of co-operation, the Washington, D. C. attorney added that he would advise Southern Association (NAACP) presidents to proceed on a local level—on a "school-by-school basis."

The Advertiser quoted Marshall as saying he definitely expects a Supreme Court decision before the end of the current school year in May.

And when the court rules, the attorney said he expects to meet within 24 hours with presidents of 44 state NAACP associations either in New York or Washington to explain the meaning of the decision in laymen's terms.

Within a week he said the association's Southern presidents would meet probably in Atlanta where "it will be my responsibility to suggest to them a course of action."

As to the length of time needed to achieve integration of the races in the public schools if segregation is outlawed, Marshall told the newspaper "four or perhaps five years."

"Of course, you know and I know there are some sections of the [illegible] belt—some of them right here in Alabama—where the Supreme Court decision that we are legally right would have no effect for 30 years," the Negro attorney was quoted as saying, "but it must be gradual and it must be through cooperation at the local level."

Marshall evaluated the segregation feeling in Southern states this wey:

"West Virginia will be the easiest to fall in line. The other border states of Kentucky and Tennessee don't present much of a problem. Florida will be only moderately difficult. Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia—they will be the diehards.

In Segregation Test Case—

Ruling To Equalize School System Would Relieve Educators

A Supreme Court decision modernizing the old separate-but-equal doctrine for public schools, no matter how costly, would bring welcome relief to the worried minds of Alabama education authorities.

The bill would run into millions of dollars, to be raised perhaps in a few hurried years, but the classroom segregation tradition of the South would remain undisturbed.

Even the abrupt equalization of white and Negro school facilities would be, after all, primarily a problem of revenue. Legislators and school authorities might disagree on best source of new tax money, but their objective would be clear and definite.

With segregation abolished — if the Supreme Court reached that conclusion — the question would be immeasurably more complicated. No Southern state has found the answer as yet.

Not Directly Involved

Neither decision would affect Alabama immediately because this state is not directly involved in the segregation appeals pending before the court. But the reaction would come swiftly, says State School Supt. W. J. Terry, when Negroes in the various communities begin court action on their own behalf.

If the Supreme Court draws a new formula for separate- but-equal schools, Dr. Terry said the initial presumption would be in Alabama that the facilities are equal until the Negroes take formal action alleging they are not.

Then, in each instance, the superintendent would be sued.

Some would-be officeholders claim they can qualify under the old oath merely because they supported the state Democratic ticket regardless of what they may have done in the presidential election, Gwin explained.

If that were true, Eisenhower Democrats who voted the Republican presidential ticket could still run in the Democratic primary. States Righters have long contended that the Alabama Democratic Party is an autonomous body separate from the national organization.

Whether Party Chairman Ben Ray, himself an outspoken national party loyalist, and the other committee leaders will go as far as Gwin suggests remains to be determined.

Repudiated National Ticket

McCorvey, former state party chairman and one of the 1948 electors who repudiated the national ticket, said "I certainly intend to object to" the readoption of the present loyalty path or any move to bolster it.

"What they want to do is make the Democratic committee an exclusive club for the benefit of that crowd who is willing to go along blindly with anything the national crowd dishes out," the veteran Mobile attorney charged.

"My idea is that anyone who voted for the nominees of the Democratic Party in Alabama should be allowed to run."

McCorvey said no plan of attack has been spelled out yet as far as he knows, but "I guess those fellows who feel like we do will get together" before the committee meeting.

Smyer, one of those instrumental in the formation of the States Rights ticket in 1948, conceded that "we are in the minority and they (the party regulars) probably can do anything they want to. They've got the votes."

But, he challenged, "I hope they make it as rotten as they can. I don't think the people of Alabama like that kind of thing."

Smyer guessed that one reason for Gwin's proposal is to keep Eisenhower Democrats from running for seats on the State Committee. Along with other federal, state, district and local offices, Democrats will elect a new 72-member committee this year.

Legislators to meet—

Way is sought if court bans segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4—(AP)—Two Alabama legislative groups meet here Friday to begin plotting on a course they hope will steer the state through the school segregation storm.

Hardly anyone believes Alabama will sail through the expected tempest without a lot of trouble. But the legislators hope to hit on a plan that will hold it to a minimum no matter how the Supreme Court rules.

Members of the legislative council and the Senate-House investigating committee organized to consider the school crisis will be given a report on how other Southern States plan to meet the unprecedented problem.

Charles M. Cooper, director of the state legislative reference service, will outline programs already on the books in other states and explain the changes in the Alabama education system should the high court outlaw separation of the races in classrooms.

Recommendations by the investigating committee, set up by the 1953 Legislature, will be given plenty of consideration if the Supreme Court knocks out segrega-

Official Finds Arson Evidence In Selma Negro Schools' Fires

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 28 (AP) — Two Negro schools destroyed by fire near here recently were deliberately touched off by a person or persons unknown, Deputy State Fire Marshal Tom Hall said today.

But Hall added no evidence has been found linking the incidents with reports the fires were started by someone dissatisfied with the school facilities maintained for Negro children in Dallas County.

A three-room school located about five or six miles southeast of Selma burned to the ground Sept. 19 and the Central School, a six-room structure, was destroyed by fire early Monday morning.

The deputy fire marshal said the latest fire was discovered by James Williamson, a white man who lives about 10 miles south of here but who works in Montgomery.

Williamson told Sheriff W. C. McCain he saw the flames as he was driving by the school on his way home. He said he tried to rouse Negro families living nearby to help fight the fire but none would respond.

He said the fire apparently had just started and could have been put out "with a few buckets of water."

Hall said Williamson reported he saw another car drive away from the schoolhouse but didn't get the tag number or recognize any of the occupants.

Williamson told the sheriff it "looked like" Negroes in the car but that he wasn't sure, Hall said.

Expanding School Needs

Dr. W. J. Terry, Alabama's superintendent of education, told a House subcommittee on education in Washington Friday that Alabama will need "about $345,000,000" to bring its schools up to date by 1960. He said that Alabama needs $307,000,000 to provide additonal school facilities for pupils presently enrolled, and another $37,000,000 to take care of the anticipated increase.

School leaders have a way of setting their sights high when they talk about needed revenue. The taxpayer, appalled at the astronomical figure, will then not feel so bad when he is able to settle for a lesser sum.

The need for continually increasing amounts for education has long existed, and has been presented and harped upon in rather monotonous fashion. An Alabamian remarked a while back that ever since he was a boy, three groups in this world had habitually been in desperate plight: The schools, the farmers and the Armenians. The Turks, he said, had finally killed off the Armenians—at any rate we don't hear from them any more as we used to. Roosevelt and war combined to relieve the farmers and remove them from the downtrodden category. But the schools are still with us, and asking for more.

That is all very true. But the inescapable fact is that more money for education is essential to provide what the people expect and demand. Education in this age of applied science is more than a matter of a classical background—it involves to an increasing degree the means of making a living.

There is mounting emphasis on the amount of formal education as a yardstick in job requirements and pay ranges. For example, countless rather commonplace jobs today require a high school education, where such a requirement was unknown not so many years ago.

This emphasis may be overdone—but it is there right on, and increasing, and Alabamians must be able to meet required standards if they are to compete.

The result has been an increased interest in education from a highly practical standpoint. Older Montgomerians can remember when the graduating classes from public high schools were numbered no more than the proverbial corporal's guard, compared with today.

Along with mounting school enrollment, building costs have greatly increased from depression days. School teachers must eat and have decent raiment, and they have to pay the same prices as the rest of us. It adds up to need for more school revenue, even though we may settle for less than we are told is required to provide 100% ideal conditions in our educationa setup.

Fires Leveling Negro Schools Called Arson

SELMA, Ala.—(ANP)—Fires which destroyed two Negro schools near here recently, were called arson by State Deputy Fire Marshal Tom Hall.

No evidence has been found to bear out reports the buildings were deliberately burned because of dissatisfaction with Negro school facilities in Dallas county.

Hall said the Central school, a six-room building, was set on fire early September 27 and a three-room school about six miles southeast of Selma, was burned September 19.

A white man, James Williamson, who lives 10 miles to the south of here, reportedly told Sheriff W. C. McCain he discovered the latest fire while driving home from Montgomery. He said he tried to arouse Negro families living nearby, but none would respond.

Williamson reported he saw an automobile drive away from the school. He was quoted by the deputy fire marshall as saying the occupants "looked like" Negroes, but that he could not be sure.

Folsom Pledges To Support Bond Issue Of $150 Million For New State Schools

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Oct. 6 (AP)—Democratic Governor - nominee James E. Folsom today pledged his support to a 150-million-dollar bond issue for school construction in a talk at State Teachers College here.

Folsom gave his pledge after Dr. Austin F. Meadows, Democratic nominee for state school superintendent, proposed the bond issue in an address a few minutes before.

Meadows said the money for the bond issue could be paid back over a 30-year period "without burdening the state as a whole."

"You have heard Dr. Meadows. He will have my support," Folsom said.

The Democratic nominee said, "We'll take the Negro schools out of the barns and shotgun shacks and put them in buildings."

Plans for his program for the next administration and American foreign policy took a major part of his speech.

He said American foreign policy in late years has "aped the British" and has gotten us into two World Wars. Folsom reiterated his proposal of a "Monroe Doctrine for the world."

Meadows also advocated a $600-per-year pay increase for the state's teachers. He outlined the state's school construction needs. The bond issue he advocated would first have to be passed by the legislature and then be approved by a vote of the people.

WITH DEADLINE AT HAND—

Sykes says state won't file segregation briefs

BY CLANCY LAKE, News staff writer

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Sept. 15—Alabama will not file briefs before the United States Supreme Court on the segregation issue as "the only purpose of such briefs would be to help formulate decrees ordering the mixed attendance of white and colored in the public schools.

Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard F. Sykes announced that decision today. This is the deadline for states to indicate whether they intend to file additional arguments and briefs on the segregation cases before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In a formal statement issued here today, Sykes said "Alabama, by filing a brief in cases not arising within its own borders, in cases based on facts not the same as those in Alabama, may find itself either legally or morally bound by decrees requiring both white and colored pupils to attend the same public school."

THE ACTING ATTORNEY general, busy here for the past three months leading the probe into the murder of Albert L. Patterson, said four of the five members of an Alabama State Bar Assn. committee recommended that no briefs be filed by the state on the segregation issue.

But it withheld a mandate putting the decree into effect pending arguments on methods and timetables for carrying out integration.

The six notices received so far are routine forms, giving no indication of the stands the states will take when their briefs are filed.

The statement by Sykes is as follows:

"On May 17, 1954, in certain cases before it, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that separate public schools for white and colored pupils were illegal. The segregation of white and colored in public schools is said by the court to deprive Negro pupils of the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Neither the state of Alabama nor any of its agencies or citizens were parties in these cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Alabama had no part whatsoever in these cases.

"THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has not yet rendered decrees ordering the admission of Negro pupils to white schools, but the court has stated that the attorneys general of certain states, including Alabama, will be permitted to file briefs a decree is issued. Such briefs are not to be submitted on the question of whether separate schools for the races are legal. This issue has already been decided. Such briefs must be submitted on the basis that separate schools are illegal.

"ATTORNEYS GENERAL are to be permitted only to file briefs on the questions of whether the decree is to be effective forthwith or in gradual stages and if effective gradually, which courts—the Supreme Court of the United States or lower courts—should prepare the decrees? Attorneys general must decide by Sept. 15, 1954, whether or not to file such briefs.

"It is the position of the attorney general's office that the State of Alabama must do all that is legally possible to maintain in Alabama entirely separate schools for white and colored pupils. In order to maintain entirely separate schools for white and colored, Alabama at this time should decline to file briefs in the United States Supreme Court, since the only purpose of such briefs would be to help formulate decrees ordering the mixed attendance of white and colored pupils in the public schools.

"The facts surrounding Alabama's separate schools for white and colored have not been presented to, and are not now before the United States Supreme Court.

"ALABAMA, by filing a brief in cases not arising within its own borders, in cases based on facts not the same as those in Alabama, may find itself either legally or morally bound by decrees requiring both white and colored pupils to attend the same public schools. Alabama should not be bound nor hazard the possibility of being bound by decrees rendered in response to matters arising in other states. The attorney general's office of Alabama, therefore, will not file briefs on this question at this time in the United States Supreme Court.

"In reaching this conclusion, this office has had the benefit of the recommendations of a five-member committee of outstanding lawyers appointed by the president of the Alabama State Bar Assn., four of whom recommended that no briefs be filed."

Florida, N. C., Okla. to take active part

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—(AP)—Three Southern states told the Supreme Court today they want to take an active part in arguments on how to carry out its decision barring segregation in public schools.

The states, each of which has separate schools for whites and Negroes, are Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

Three others — Arkansas, Tennessee and Maryland — notified Court Clerk Harold B. Willey they wish to file briefs as "friends of the court." Willey said he had yet to learn whether their attorneys general plan to participate in the hearing.

The high court declared last May 17 segregation has no place in public schools.

Will file no briefs—Acting Atty. Gen. Bernard Sykes.

10-year plan for county schools is new goal

A 10-year plan for meeting future as well as current needs of this county's schools became the new goal today of the new county Citizens Advisory Committee for public schools.

A vote by the committee today to seek a 10-year estimate of county school needs included a recommendation for an estimate of the cost of bringing all of the county Negro schools up to a level with white schools.

This morning's vote amounted to a committee decision to shoulder the multiplied responsibility of coping with problems to come with the tremendous birth rate increase of the past several years.

In seconding the move for a 10-year study, Mrs. Joe Penick, county PTA Council president, stressed, "We have been faced with problems over and over again largely because we have been too short-sighted in the past."

Fairfield School Supt. G. Virgil Nunn called for the inclusion of the cost of equalizing Negro school facilities as "certainly a problem facing everyone of the county school superintendents."

LAUNCHING INTO its enlarged work realm, the committee asked Chairman George Rogers to name two special subcommittees—one to estimate immediate and long range school needs, and the second to study various methods of obtaining needed revenue increases.

THE COMMITTEE adjourned until Dec. 3 after receiving an inventory-type summary of the present Jefferson County school situation.

That study points up these major facts:

While the Birmingham school system is able to spend more money per child than any other system in the county, Birmingham's expenditure of $155.78 per child year falls $109.68 short of the national average of $265.46.

Average expenditure for the county's other four school systems: Tarrant, $155.82; Fairfield, $150.21; Bessemer, $147.64; Jefferson County, $136.49.

The second major fact brought out in the study emphasized the difference between teachers' salaries within the county, in comparison to national averages.

Average teachers' salaries in the nation as a whole for cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population is $3975. National average for cities of 30,000 to 100,000 is $3931.

Birmingham teachers average $3378.88; Jefferson County teachers, $3011.67; Tarrant teachers $2974.20; Bessemer teachers, $2870.97; Fairfield teachers, $2775.18.

With three possible solutions—

School committee tackles financial crisis

See: 34e(Ala) News Sun 12-19-54
WITH REAPPORTIONMENT HIGH ON FOLSOM'S PROGRAM, BLACK BELT AGAIN IN THE PICTURE

Born under a financial crisis, the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Schools was hard at work today trying to solve that crisis.

At its first meeting last night, the committe was told by Mrs. Amos Culp: "You are a broadly representative group, reflecting many viewpoints and interests.

"You must begin with the facts and base your recommendations on a continuing study.

"You have no ax to grind, and you are independent in thought and action. . . . It seems that the schools are always asking for money. They wouldn't need to do that if the public were aware of the situation.

"There is no reason for the Board of Education or the superintendent to come 'hat in hand' asking for more money."

MRS. CULP, asked by City Commission and the City Board of Education to appoint the steering committee's membership, presided until A. E. Brinson, National Cash Register Co. branch manager, was elected the committee's first head.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, city school superintendent, explained school finances to the committee and said its study will result in either more money for city schools, a cut in teacher pay or limitation of services now being provided by the schools.

Commissioner Robert Lindbergh was unable to attend the meeting, Dr. Banks related, but he sent the committee this message: "It would be unthinkable to close the schools without a full term or to cut teachers' salaries."

THE PRESENT CRISIS was caused, Dr. Banks said, by an increase in enrollment, the necessity of hiring additional teachers to the amount of $20,000 and the fact that the Board of Education had to spend $38,000 in salary supplements for board employes who were not covered under a state Legislature bonus appropriation.

The board was operating with a $1 million "cushion" that is now nearly depleted by these extra expenditures of $58,450, Dr. Banks said.

With a budget of $8,046,209, the board estimates it will have a balance of $124,538 on hand at the end of this school year. "This is a very narrow margin for an $8 million budget," Dr. Banks told the committee. He said the board's monthly payroll is about $700,000.

DR. BANKS and Board Vice President William J. Christian explained that 87 per cent of every dollar spent by the board goes for salaries. In the present situation, teacher salaries still would have to be cut even if some operational services were cut.

The immediate need is about $750,000, Dr. Banks said. This would enable the board to sign teacher contracts for next September in May, and the board would be able to present a balanced budget to the State Department of Education on July 1, when it is due.

Birmingham schools would be "severely penalized" by the State Department of Education if the full school term were not carried out in 1954-55, Dr. Banks said, and graduates would not be recognized when trying to enter college. However, under the law, the school system cannot go into debt.

Mr. Christian stressed the teacher pay problem "has nothing whatever to do with the recent $10.5 million bond issue."

The bond issue, he said, will cover the school system's "immediate building needs" only.

THE COMMITTEE discussed local revenue sources in other cities and Dr. Banks announced he is making an intensive survey of revenue origins in other cities.

Mrs. Culp related that city commissioners feel they cannot levy additional school taxes without a public referendum. The earliest referendum, it was estimated, could be called within 20 days after the problem was put before the commission.

Possibly, a petition with 7500 names would have to be presented first, it was pointed out.

H. C. Sparks, a committee member, indicated that the last new local tax for schools was levied in 1924—30 years ago.

"We are operating on a horse and buggy school tax schedule," he declared.

OFFICERS ELECTED along with Chairman Brinson were Mrs. Claude Hearn, vice chairman, and Mrs. Buist Swaim, secretary.

Mr. Brinson said the committee probably will be divided into these subcommittees: Salary schedule, finance, teacher relations, business department, administration and coordinating.

He, Mrs. Swaim, Mrs. Culp and Mrs. Hearn were to meet today to discuss committee assignments.

School problems in their hands—Members of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Schools are pictured at their first meeting. PTA Council President Mrs. Amos Culp (standing, right) outlined their mission.

Seated, left to right, H. C. Sparks, Mrs. John Martin, Miss Tena Barker, Mrs. Buist Swaim, Mrs. Gordon Goodall, Mrs. John Swindle, Mrs. Claude Hearn and John W. Frierson.

Standing, William J. Moore, A. E. Brinson, R. A. Groenendyke, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, Warren Atchison, R. F. Whitaker, William J. Christian, Harold Mayes, Edgar Keenon, Hugh Brown Jr. and Rabbi Milton I. Grafman. (Staff photo by Tony Falletta)

Education By Poison Label And Monkey Censorship—V

IT APPEARS that the educators of Alabama are finally taking arms against the state's foolish textbook branding act.

Appropriately, the first organized opposition to Act 888 is reported from Birmingham, home of the author of the bill, state Rep. James B. Morgan, and also home of the super-patriots who started the whole thing with their idiotic attack on the textbook, *The Challenge Of Democracy*.

In a meeting this week, the Birmingham Federation of Teachers denounced the act as "fantastic" and "absurd," which it is. The teachers noted, as we have previously, that the act would "virtually empty every school library in the state." A history teacher made the point that the act, if enforced, would all but eliminate her job, because you "can hardly teach European history without mentioning political science theories." A school librarian noted that to comply with the law would be clerically impossible.

DR. O. C. CARMICHAEL, president of the University of Alabama, is quoted by *The Birmingham News* as saying that he and other college presidents in the state have been conferring with attorneys about the act. "I have no comment now," Dr. Carmichael said, "but we have not been idle."

Presumably, out of it all will come some planned assault against the poison label law which has ridiculed this state in the eyes of the nation.

★

IT WOULD be an error, we believe, to assume that because it is virtually unworkable it is not dangerous. The spirit of the act must be repudiated. The act is a palpable evil so long as it remains on the books, even if Dr. Terry's orders —for city and county superintendents to commence immediately their branding operations—are not complied with because of the cost.

Even if there is no mass labeling in our public schools and colleges, the law invites invasion of cranks, busybodies, super-patriots and just plain jerks. It does this by deputizing every taxpayer as a Watch & Ward censor with the right of injunction against any book—any book at all — used in any of the schools and colleges of Alabama, if not properly branded.

Act 888, aimed at ghosts, is a flesh and blood peril to sound education in our public schools and academic freedom in our institutions of higher learning.

Will Alabama Have Textbooks?

Public resentment against the Morgan Textbook Act of 1953 (Bill 888) has been steadily rising for several weeks.

The *Examiner* opened the attack with an editorial on January 21st, and presented the issue verbally before the Alabama Press Association in convention here that same week. Since then effective blows have been struck by many papers including the *Brewton Standard*, the *Lee County Bulletin* at Auburn, and the *Anniston Star*. The *Montgomery Advertiser* has published a series of vigorous editorials pointing up the vicious and unworkable aspects of what may well be termed the "Communist Advertising Bill."

At last the bill's sponsor, Representative J. B. Morgan, of Jefferson, has publicly admitted that his bill may need "amending." Later, however, he complained that his bill had been misinterpreted, and that the "intent" of the Legislature was not being carried out.

Mr. Morgan's outcry is understandable. In his zeal to please the thought-control element — the same crowd that started out last year to censor Alabama's textbooks, and to whom the State Board of Education regrettably yielded—he has saddled Alabama with a law called by the respected *Saturday Review* "the worst in America."

This law is badly written, vaguely phrased, and generally regarded by school leaders and lawyers, too, as unworkable. The law was passed in the final frenzy of the last Legislature, and many members admit they did not know what they were voting for. The entire business should remind Alabamians that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. In this instance, newspapers and school leaders as well were asleep at the switch. Unless there can be some prompt solution, Alabama children may lack textbooks this fall.

Alabama Youth For Segregation

Editor, The Advertiser:

I noted with great interest the excellent manner in which *The Advertiser* gave news coverage to the recent Youth Legislature. Let me commend you and your paper for this.

However, in your article in Sunday's edition by Irving Fang a tremendous error was committed. In discussing our actions on the question of segregation in the schools it was reported that:

"... a House resolution to put the Youth Legislature publicly in favor of maintaining segregation failed after bitter argument."

It is true that the argument was bitter, but the resolution was passed. (It did not fail). The fact that it passed was reported on page one of your Saturday edition in an article by the same correspondent. In that article it was also reported that a move was underway to have the vote reconsidered. Much effort by the opponents of House Resolution 1 was put forth to have it reconsidered. Their efforts were a miserable failure as were their frantic cries against the resolution during debate. At the final adjournment on Saturday they were still mourning of the fact that the sixth Youth Legislature was dominated and controlled by loyal Southerners.

House Resolution No. 1, which I introduced, was passed, and the young people of Alabama are on record for "all interested and concerned" to see that we favor our present segregation system. If the resolution is not enough to convice, a look should be taken at Senate Bill 31 by Bobby Wood of Tuscaloosa which sets up a board of placement to be used upon the direction of the state board of education for each school district. This proposal which would give us an alternative setup was passed overwhelmingly by both houses of the Youth Legislature.

LEONARD R. WILSON,
Member H. of R., Sixth Youth Legislature.
Selma, Ala.

THE CRISES IN EDUCATION

Do you know where the money which goes into the Alabama Special Educational Trust Fund comes from? Here are the figuress (1952-'53 estimate):

Coal tonnage	$120.000
Express Company	14,000
Hydro-Electric	550,000
Iron Ore tonnage	186,000
Pullman Company	20,000
Railroad Gross Receipts	50,000
Sales Tax x	52,189,000
Store Licensses	63,000
Telephone Companies	750,000
Tobacco	7,804,,000
Usse Tax	3,900,000
Inc. Tax Investment	325,000
General Fund	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	12,077
Income Tax	12,644,250

Where this money goes:

Public Schools	$60,567,900
Colleges	11,010,144
Retirement	5,326,217
Other Ed. Services	2,533,,250
Trade Schools	649,400

We spent 54.58% of the total state fund for education.

5 Ala. cities file petitions

Integration fight to be continued

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) — The Alabama branch NAACP indicated recently that it intends to continue the fight for desegregation in the state's public schools. Five cities have filed desegration petitions through the NAACP against school boards of education.

They are Fairfield, Brewton Montgomery (state capitol) Roanoke and Anniston. Fair a larger colored population than white. Meanwhile W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama NAACP who made the announcement, said he expects two other branches to file petitions.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of public schools, threw some light on the subject in a speech before the Birmingham Protestant Ministers' association. He said:

MOST [illegible] of fairly good size have the same kind of situation we do. White elementary schools are located near the center of population of white residential areas, and colored elementary schools are near the center of population in colored centers.

"Making separate school districts for each individual school should not make any great shift in school enrollment, where there is enough room for all of the children."

In another section, two other organizations are reported working with the NAACP in the matter. They are the Southern Regional council with headquarters in Atlanta; and the Southern Conference Educational fund. The latter has headquarters in New Orleans.

AEA group hears expert—

Years needed to equalize white, Negro schools

BY LYNN LILLISTON
News staff writer

It would take Southern schools 15 to 20 years to bring Negro schools up to white standards, a prominent educator said here yesterday.

Speaking before an AEA meeting of Alabama Secondary School Principals, Dr. Truman Pierce said that "We are living out an inevitable process of change" in regard to segregation.

Dr. Pierce, who is director of Peabody College's Southern States Cooperative program, added: "Segregation and public education are but one aspect of a much broader cultural problem."

SEGREGATION, HE SAID, is "an emotional rather than a technical problem." Dr. Pierce urged the principals "to try to better understand the minority viewpoint."

Two races sharing the same community have many things in common, he said, and the problem of segregation in schools must be faced by each individual school district.

"There is no one solution to the problem," Dr. Pierce said. "Each school district has its own unique aspect."

HE NOTED THAT drastic changes never come about suddenly.

"Progress usually is quite slow," Dr. Pierce said, "and progress sometimes is 'dislocated' by uneven development; uneven growth."

Although Negro school building has not kept pace with white schools, the differential between pay of white and Negro teachers "has been wiped out" and in several Southern states Negro teachers have a higher average of years in college than white teachers.

IN 1942, DR. PIERCE SAID, Negro teachers had six-and-a-half more pupils apiece than white teachers. But in 1952 that figure had been lowered to only two more pupils than white teachers.

"So you see," he said, "if we are concerned with expansion, we can't look at any one item alone. Progress is being made."

EARLIER, the secondary principals heard a panel discussion of "Our High School Students' Future in College.

They found that main handicaps faced by Alabama high school students entering college are: Poor basic math and English preparation, poor self discipline, bad study and reading habits.

They were advised to place greater emphasis on these factors, on special testing and teaching how to use the high school library.

Visitation days when colleges are hosts to high school students as prospective college students are proving most helpful, it was brought out.

White Alabama Teacher Who Would Abolish Segregation Quits Teaching

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 27 (Special) — A Jefferson County white school teacher who suggested that Alabama "abolish segregation" should the U. S. Supreme Court rule against Jim Crow schools reportedly handed in his resignation.

Back in January when Gov. Gordon Persons was asking for ideas on how to handle the controversial school issue pending before the highest tribunal in the land, James O. Ogle, Jr., history teacher at Shades Valley High School, suggested abolition of segregation in a letter to the Governor setting forth his views on the school issue.

News stories based upon his letter were widely circulated January 8, and thereafter.

Mr. Ogle, according to reports, has given up his teaching job to enter private business. He advocated steps by which Alabama could live with a Supreme Court decision banning dual schools.

API executive deplores school situation in state

BY LYNN LILLISTON
News staff writer

Alabama is spending less than half the national average of money for its elementary and secondary school children.

Only one state—Mississippi—spends less than Alabama.

It would take $39 million annually even to raise Alabama's educational system to that of North Carolina, not a leading state in education."

To raise the average Alabama teacher's salary to that of a teacher in Louisiana or North Carolina, an increase of $14 million annually would be required.

Alabama school plants are in "deplorable" conditions. To raise them to "even reasonable" standards, $300 million would be needed.

THIS REPORT was made today by Dr. David M. Mullins, executive vice president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as Alabama Education Assn. officials met with more than 100 business and industrial leaders from all over the state to thresh out Alabama school finance problems.

Dr. Mullins noted that Alabama public schools can expect 74,000 more children by 1960 and said:

"Unless steps are taken to correct this situation (the financial crisis facing public eduction) it is bound to grow much worse because of increasing enrollments."

Under the present setup, Dr. Mullins said, the 74,000 additional children will cost the state $8 million more than is now being spent annually. This does not include the 3000 new teachers and the 3000 new classrooms that will be needed, he indicated.

AS FOR ALABAMA colleges, Dr. Mullins declared:

"Only one state—Mississippi—has a smaller percentage of its youth in college than does Alabama. Furthermore, Alabama has fewer colleges graduates in its adult population than any state except one—Arkansas."

And 50 per cent of Alabamians taking graduate study are taking it outside of the state, Dr. Mullins said.

ALABAMA TEACHERS handle a larger number of pupils per teacher than teachers in any other state, the college official said. Yet they are handicapped greatly by "low salaries, inadequate physical plants and a shortage of instructional materials."

Regarding the segregation decision now pending before the Supreme Court, Dr. Mullins said: "Regardless of what the decision may be, there will be serious financial repercussions for the schools and colleges of the state."

DR. MULLINS CALLED for increased support for schools, both at the local and state level, and suggested a public information program to bring home "the seriousness. . . of the financial crisis facing public education in Alabama."

Florence State Teachers College President E. B. Norton outlined ways in which public education in Alabama is financed.

"It is to forthcoming governors and legislators that we must look for continuing and accelerating educational progress and the improvement of our public schools," Dr. Norton declared. "And it is to us, the people, that they, our representatives, must look for a clear mandate for better schools."

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA President O. C. Carmichael traced the development of education in America and noted:

"The wants of society are measured by the educational status of that society. Primitive hut dwellers are not consumers of goods and services. High living standards and education go together."

He said many of the nation's great technical and medical discoveries originated in universities and said: "I cannot think what the state of Alabama would be if Alabama Polytechnic Institute did not exist."

As for vocational education, Dr. Carmichael said: "It is the center of economic well-being and has contributed more to the progress of industry than we are wont to think."

VIRGIL NUNN, immediate past Alabama Education Assn. president, who welcomed the business men, said:

"We are not here to indoctrinate anybody. We are not asking you to commit yourselves to additional appropriations for education. We are here to discuss our problems and to listen to your opinions of the role that education is playing in Alabama."

ALABAMA POWER CO. President Lewis M. Smith noted a "deep and nationwide concern over education" and praised Alabama schools as "doing a great job considering the insufficiency of their funds and facilities, shortage of teachers, heavy teaching load and the downright indifference of so many citizens."

As for Alabama's low standing in education, Mr. Smith said: "We Alabama economy, Mr. Smith said, want the nation to know that we is causing business men to "look are ashamed of our standing to education for a continuing supamong the states in the matter of ply of trained personnel."

education." Mr. Smith called for "a coura-

Progress is being made in this geous response" to Alabama edu-

regard and as Alabama continues cation's "present dilemma" and

to grow industrially, "the entire nation is coming to know that Alabama welcomes industry and that our great state is a good place to work and live," Mr. Smith said.

"The continuing expansion of

Education Report Comparing States Again Shows Alabama Near Bottom

BY JAMES DANIEL
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 6—Another National Education Assn. report is out comparing the states in educational opportunities, and Alabama again is near the bottom of most lists.

For example, the U. S. adult population (25 years old or older) median number of years of schooling is 9.3 years.

This means that there are just as many adults with more than 9.3 years of education as there are with less than 9.3 years.

The median for Alabama is 7.9 years. Alabama and North Carolina tie for fourth place from the bottom.

Throughout the U. S. the percentage of adults with less than five years of schooling is 11 per cent.

In Alabama it is 22.6 per cent. North Carolina has 21.1 per cent, which leaves Alabama holding the spot fifth from the bottom with no company.

Only Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana come after Alabama. Louisiana has 28.7 per cent of her people in this least-educated group.

Six per cent of adult Americans have four years or more of college. It is 3.6 per cent of adult Alabamians. Only Arkansas has fewer college graduates.

Fourth From Last

Take another test. In the first year after Korea there were large numbers of draftees rejected for failing the mental-educational test. The national percentage was 16.4 per cent. Alabama has 39.2 per cent rejections—fourth from the bottom.

Average teacher pay in the nation is $3605. In Alabama it is $2610. This is fifth from the bottom. Mississippi is at the bottom, with $1741.

Alabama is the undisputed bottom state in average number of pupils per teacher. The average in Alabama is 30.6 pupils. Nationally the teacher "load" is 24.1 pupils.

Authors of the report theorize that there is a connection between the number of school children and the number of wage earning adults. In other words, bigger families and lots of kids make more of a demand on tax resources.

Nationally, there are 403 school-age children per 1000 wage-earning adults. The "best" ratio is New York State, which has 305 children per 1000 wage-earning adults. Alabama is fourth from the bottom, with 578 school-age children per 1000 wage-earning adults.

The explanation that a high population of children is related to low educational opportunities doesn't always hold. For example, Utah has 568 children per 1000 wage-earning adults, giving Utah the sixth "worst" ration. But the average number of years of schooling completed by Utah adults is 12 years, tops in the nation.

Alabama's Schools May Be Improved

BY JANE ALDRIDGE

Businessmen and school officials from all over Alabama got together here yesterday for what may turn out to be a "history making—if unpleasant"—look at Alabama's public schools.

History-making, because they didn't like what they saw.

And also because, perhaps, the groundwork was laid for bringing about conditions which will make both the educators and the businessmen generally proud of Alabama's public schools.

For yesterday, those 100 or more business leaders and school men learned how really far behind Alabama's school system is in many important ways.

They heard from David W. Mullins, executive vice president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for example, how Alabama is spending less than half as much per child for education as is the nation as a whole.

They heard how we rank 47th in the states in our expenditure for education. Only Mississippi lags behind us.

They heard how our teachers receive an average of only $2705 annually; $975 less than they would receive in Florida; $608 less than Louisiana; $575 less than in North Carolina.

Schools Outmoded

They heard how our school plants are in "deplorable" condition, so outmoded and inadequate that to bring them up to "a reasonable standard" would require $300,000,000.

Here again, Alabama was 47th in the list. It has invested in its schools approximately $142 per pupil. One state has less. The average for the nation is $454.

And they heard how the condition was inevitably going to become worse, with steadily increasing enrollments on the one hand and a steadily declining supply of new teachers on the other—unless something is done about the situation.

But that is where the bright spot came in.

For it is hoped this meeting yesterday—called by Alabama Education Assn.—will be the opening wedge in a campaign to really do something to change these conditions and give Alabama a school system of which both educators and businessmen can be truly proud.

"I believe that is what is going to happen" summed up Dr. J. W. Letson, superintendent of schools in Bessemer and the final speaker on the program. "And that's why I feel that maybe today will turn out to be a historic day for us."

Believe In Education

"The citizens of Alabama," he said, "have demonstrated time and again that they do believe in education. They believe in it and they want it for their children. I feel we will solve our problem to the degree we succeed in bringing parents and citizens into our schools to help formulate our plans and policies."

A spokesman for "the citizens," James L. Rankin, former president of the State Chamber of Commerce, felt the same way.

"Return home," he told the businessmen, "and organize local citizens committees on education. Promote and work for better schools in your own communities and for the state as a whole."

"Let's analyze our resources," he declared, "and let's all assume our fair share of responsibility. Education is an Investment in people. It is important to each one of us whether we have children or not."

Y Legislators Study Question Of Segregation

By IRVING FANG

The Youth Legislature settled down to business at the Capitol yesterday and considered many important political and social questions facing the state, including the issue of school segregation.

The high school boys and girls in the YMCA model legislature, coming here from all corners of the state and even from Mississippi and Florida, figure that if they pass laws year after year the Alabama legislature may pass some of them for real.

While several of the measures such as putting women on juries were passed in a few minutes with no debate, others were debated hotly.

Segregation Issue

Three of these concerned the question of segregation in schools, something very close to these Southern students.

A House of Representatives resolution, putting the Youth Legislature publicly in favor of continuing segregation in schools, was bitterly argued pro and con.

Submitted by Leonard R. Wilson of Selma, it was passed by a vote of 56 to 50, but a move was being made to have the vote reconsidered.

If it passes, copies of it will be sent to Gov. Gordon Persons, the chairman of the legislative committee studying the matter and to all newspapers published in cities represented at the Youth Legislature.

At the same time a bill was introduced into the Senate providing a method for maintaining segregation in the public schools. It was introduced by Bobby Woods of Tuscaloosa.

Fiercely debated for more than an hour, the measure was passed, 39 to 10.

Beverly Bach of Montgomery submitted a bill to the House of Representatives to allow Negroes to attend post graduate schools in the state.

After another fierce debate and to the accompaniment of scattered applause from the gallery and the chamber, the measure was passed, 77 to 20.

Bill Procedure

Today all the bills passed by the House go to the Senate for a vote, and all the bills passed in the Senate are sent across the hall to the House.

This afternoon those bills passed by both houses go to newly-elected Gov. Nowlin Keener for consideration. If he vetoes any, they will be returned to one of the chambers for reconsideration.

The entire process follows in a general manner the actual legislating of bills, stripped to its bare essentials.

Tonight, beginning at 6, there will be a banquet at the Whitley Hotel. At 8:30 p.m. the three-day session, attended by some 450 high school students selected by their Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y clubs, will come to a close with a Governor's Ball in the City Auditorium.

The students arrived at the Capitol for a work session as early as 7:30 a.m. yesterday when the standing committees got together. Facing them were some 120 bills.

Each of the committees chose the three bills they felt were the most interesting to the entire group and, possibly, would bring forth the most debate. This lasted about three hours.

At noon the rules committee met and decided the order in which the bills would be considered. Those bills the legislature will not have time to consider will be dropped.

The entire afternoon and evening was spent presenting, debating and voting on the bills brought up. Those who were not delegates—the alternate delegates, officers, pages, reporters and visitors, listened from seats in the gallery or chamber.

Bills Argued

The House defeated, by a vote of 72 to 34, a bill to amend the Constitution, redistricting the representatives from each county.

It passed, by a vote of 96 to 2, a bill to amend the requirements for candidates in state primaries.

It passed, by a vote of 97 to 2, a bill to regulate state purchases and those making the purchases.

It passed, by a vote of 75 to 13, a bill to keep Communist books out of the school system.

The Senate defeated, by a vote of 26 to 14, a bill to abolish the death sentence.

It passed, by a vote of 38 to 8, a bill to allow women to serve on juries.

It passed, by a vote of 45 to 5, a bill providing for a "clip-on" date to change the year of all motor vehicle license tags, instead of making a new tag.

It passed, by a vote of 41 to 4, a bill allowing the state to add $4 million to the state's debt limit to improve mental hospital facilities.

It passed, by a vote of 39 to 3, a bil to prevent changing the status, duties or salaries of elected officials during their term of office.

BIRMINGHAM WRITER DISCLOSES ALABAMA NEGROES ORGANIZING TO PRESERVE SEGREGATION

Two Kilby Prisoners Said to Be Heading Movement to Escape From Freedom

SLICK ALECKS SEEK TO FOOL WHITE FOLK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — The Birmingham News published a story last week under the by-line of Martin Waldron that a group of Negroes are organizing a group to promote segregation.

The story named Samuel H. Moore as president of the group who served a term in Kilby prison for grand larceny and false pretenses, and Walter H. Johnson who served a term for the same offense, is said to be the chairman of the board.

According to the story written by Waldron, a flat denial was made that the whole proposal is a confidence game. I. W. Chambers, secretary-treasurer of the group, is credited with this statement.

Waldron quoted Chambers as saying: "If I had a copy of the by-laws and the charter, I could tell you what the aims are."

Chambers is also quoted as having said he and other members believe that Negroes are making more and better progress under segregation than they would under non-segregation and mentioned several elected officials of Jefferson county and in Birmingham who have given letters of recommendations endorsing the society's leaders and the segregation plan.

The Birmingham News reporter, Waldron, said in his story that City Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh admitted writing a letter of recommendation, but refused to give the organization permission to solicit funds.

The story in the News said that in a letter Moore said, in part, "Our organization and its members do not condone integration of white and Negro children in public schools here in this state. To try to force this would create such a situation that would only cause a re-kindling of race hatred which would set our people back 25 years or more . . . Outsiders are misleading our people and misinforming them by telling them they can change the picture or situation overnight . . . Interference from the outside which comes from trouble makers and agitators is the only thing that handicaps the southern Negro. We have found that if Negroes improve themselves and stay decent they will receive the consideration that any citizen is entitled to . . . The situation is of such a nature that we need no advice or information from no persons who reside beyond the borders of this state and none from persons in this state who act as agents for these agitators."

The police are making an investigation of the organization.

Attistant Police Chief G. L. Pattie said that so far no complaints had been registered against the organization but two of its officers, Moore and Johnson have prison records for grand larceny and false pretenses, Waldron's story said.

The news of the formation of the socalled Southern Negro Improvement Association of Alabama reached Columnist John Temple Graves who made this comment:

"Many southern Negroes, probably more than a majority, are unhappy at the prospect of mixed schools and see in them a setback, not an advance, for their race. But they, as well as the white people who feel that same way, need to beware of exploitation now.

"You would think the game too familiar and contemptable to succeed but apparently it still works. Negro individuals or socalled organizations pretending to "take the white man's side" when the only side they really take is one for money in their pockets—still are able to wheedle money from otherwise intelligent white and colored people."

Segregation Advocates To Be Probed In Ala.

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Birmingham Cops Probe Pro-Segregation Group

BIRMINGHAM — Birmingham police are in the understandably embarrassing position of having to investigate and possibly wipe-out a Negro organization "dedicated to continuing segregation."

White segregationists were overjoyed when they first got word of the organization. Now they aren't so happy.

Heading the group, The Southern Negro Improvement association of Alabama, are two ex-convicts, both of them confidence men.

President of the group is Samuel H. Moore, who has served time in Kilby prison for larceny and false pretenses. Walter W. Johnson, who has served time in prison for the same offense, is chairman of the board.

The group has aimed its policies directly at the pocketbooks of white pro-segregationists and claims that Negroes fare better in the South under segregation.

City Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh dealt the organization its first setback when he refused them a permit to solicit funds. Shortly after that Asst. Chief of Police G. L. Pattie announced an investigation of the group is underway.

He said Johnson is "a police character who has been sentenced to prison several times."

An Alleged former newspaperman, I. W. Chambers, is secretary-treasurer of the association. Chambers has denied the organization is a confidence game.

He said several elected officials in Jefferson county and Birmingham have given the group letters of recommendation, endorsing the leaders and the segregation plan.

To get around the lack of a permit for solicitations, the group has designed a membership card to be given in return for donations.

According to Moore, "Our organization and its members do not condone the integration of white schools here in this state."

He added, "Such a situation. . . would only cause a re-kindling of race hatred which would set our people back 25 years or more."

He said opponents of segregation are outsiders who are misleading Negroes in the South.

The association plans to expound its cause in "give-away" newspaper.

Headquarters of the organization is a nightclub on Fourth ave., N.

The Phoenix Experiment

If Dr. Harold L. Gear did no more, while in Oklahoma City, than tell the Oklahoma City school board about the experiences of the Phoenix board of education with desegregation, his visit here is extremely valuable and helpful. What Dr. Gear has to say deals with example rather than precept and humanity is always more inclined to listen to an experience rather than to contemplate under an uncharted experiment.

Dr. Gear comes from a community where integration is practiced daily and is in its second year of operation, and out of this period Dr. Gear is already prepared to tell of errors made in beginning the operation. For instance, the Arizonan says they started off not realizing the spirit of the Phoenix black man was below the level of white liberalism, so that when the school board left it optional as to whether Negroes would go to white rather than to the old Carver school, only about twenty-five per cent voluntarily accepted integration.

This year the entire arrangement was changed. The school board closed the Negro school and made the Carver building a stock room or supply house for the Phoenix school system. A general order was issued that every child in Phoenix should attend the school nearest his home. The Negro parents and their children had no election. This order completely integrated the school children of the city.

Tucson Negro Heads Integrated School

Mr. Morgan Maxwell, principal in the school system of Tuscon, Arizona, passed thru Oklahoma City this week on his way to Washington, D. C. with his family.

Mr. Maxwell has under his control seven hundred white students and sixty Negro students who he states get along well together. There are 38 teachers on the staff, two Negro teachers. One of the Negro teachers will be transferred next school term to the Senior High school English department.

Mr. Maxwell, principal of schools in Topeka, Kansas and Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where he met his wife, Katheryn McGowan. Miss McGowan a graduate of Langston university in 1931 is a classmate of Dr. H. S. Tolliver, dentist here in the city.

Schools in Tuscon have been integrated for the past three years.

14d(1) 1954

ARIZONA

End Of Segregation Painless, Phoenix Experiment Reveals

NEW YORK—The end of segregation need not be as painful as many people think. This is the conclusion of an article, called "What Happens When Segregation Ends," in the current issue of Look magazine (out April 20).

A "quiet revolution" taking place in the schoolrooms of Phoenix, Arizona, points the way to an end to racial prejudice, Look says. Phoenix, though no typical Southern city, has a long tradition of race feeling and segregation.

The experiment began last fall with the decision to open the doors of the city's white schools to Negro students. Pupils of the first three grades of Negro elementary schools and the students of Carver High had the choice of enrolling in white schools near their homes or returning to Negro schools. About 100 pupils made the transfer without incident, Look declares.

"At first we stayed pretty much to ourselves," said Janis Gossett, one of the high school students entering the formerly white Union High School for the first time. "So did the white kids. Then we decided to break the wall down ourselves. Now the white kids don't treat us any differently than anybody else, and most of them are wonderful."

Janis whose pictures in Look show her mingling with white classmates, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Gossett, formerly of Texas and now living in Phoenix. Her mother has been an active volunteer worker for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Phoenix Ends Bias In School System

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
(Special to the Courier)

NEW YORK—The threat of Dixie politicians led by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia that legal banning of the South's segregated elementary school system will result in racial and social unrest—has just been exploded by the people of Phoenix, Ariz.

After long deliberation, they decided to abolish their segregated school system. The decision was made calmly and deliberately, in the face of tradition and long-accepted prejudices, without being forced by law or court decision. Except for a few minor, expected incidents, the plan has worked. Mutual respect today is the keynote of student relations, and between teachers of both races.

* * *

WITH THE Supreme Court decision on five cases expected any day, the national spotlight soon may turn on Phoenix which could become a model for other cities and communities.

The city has proved "the hard way" that the end of segregation can be accomplished without incident, in spite of the dire warnings of Dixie demagogues.

While the pleasant Arizona community is no typical Southern city, its background of racial prejudice is strong. There are only 14,900 Negroes among the metropolitan population of 292,000. But one of every four adults moved to the health center from the South or Southwest. Most of its white restaurants still refuse service to colored residents. But the movie houses lowered the color bar as a direct result of the school board's decision. Many of the city's older churches recently began admitting Negroes to membership, and there are other signs of democracy at work.

THE DRAMATIC story of the successful Phoenix educational "revolution" is told in the May 4 issue of Look magazine.

Pupils in the first three grades in Negro elementary schools and students in the Carver High were given the choice of enrolling in white schools nearer their homes, or going back to the Negro schools. The board reasoned that "loyalty, fear of competition and fear of integration itself would prove a deterrent to a mass exodus from the colored schools."

School board members received telephoned criticisms and some anonymous letters. However, these were far outnumbered by signed felicitations. Teachers in some of the schools were requested by white parents to change their children's seats or lockers. About one hundred colored students made the transfer without serious incident.

* * *

THE PROBLEM of mixed dancing at school social affairs inevitably resulted. It was solved in the American way. At a meeting of the executive council, Principal Jim Carter declared:

"We're helping prepare the youngsters for living in a democracy, and that involves freedom of choice. If a Negro boy asks a white girl for a dance, she should have the freedom to accept or refuse."

Only recently, a sign was nailed on the door of Carver High. It was a one word epitaph to segregation in the fair city of Phoenix, Ariz. — "Closed!" And it doesn't say "Closed for Repairs."

Arizona Drops Dual Schools

PHOENIX, Arizona — Judge Charles C. Bernstein ruled in Superior Court here last Saturday that racial segregation in the elementary schools of Arizona is unconstitutional.

"The school board does not have authority, because the State Legislature has not conferred power upon the school board, to establish separate schools for the education of white and colored children," said the Judge.

A like ruling was handed down last year with respect to Arizona high schools.

Judge Bernstein's action was the result of a suit filed by Negro parents in the Wilson District outside Phoenix.

During the trial it was admitted by the Wilson District's attorney that accommodations at Negro schools were inferior to those in white schools.

According to Judge Bernstein, "A segregated educative system is likely to transmit to each succeeding generation the superiority-inferiority value attitudes of a racially conscious society."

There are 100 colored pupils in the Wilson District. Another district nearby has 738 students with a staff of 35.

Following the court's decision a statement was issued by two Negro teachers declaring that Superintendent G. S. Skiff had said to them to resign or they would not get recommendations for new jobs. They said they were told they would not get new contracts if segregation ended.

Neither of the teachers is covered by the State Tenure Law. A third Negro teacher in the District is covered by tenure and has signed a new contract.

Skiff said denied that the racial issue had anything to do with his asking the teachers to resign.

William P. Mahoney, Jr., Maricopia County attorney, issued a statement to school boards saying they could not legally spend money for segregation of Negro pupils.

He declared that the court decisions "in effect hold that expenditures for racially segregated facilities are for a purpose no longer authorized by law in Arizona and we feel that this pertains not only to expenditures for construction, but to those for maintenance of existing facilities."

Phoenix Negro Teachers To Be Fully Integrated

PHOENIX. — Carver high school's 20 teachers have been reassigned to seven schools in the Phoenix high school district that will be operating next school year according to Dr. Harold L. Gear superintendent of the Phoenix high school systems.

But their names and individual assignments will not be announced until tomorrow night—deadline for them to accept or reject what Gear termed "tentative assignments."

CARVER—for years the district's Negro high school—will be abandoned as a school next fall because of its location in the warehouse district and because the school board thinks it cannot be operated economically.

The board has specified that at least two teachers from Carver be assigned to each of the other schools, but left the individual assignments up to the superintendent.

Gear said he has given the teachers until tomorrow to protest these assignments.

"IF THEY don't complain, we will assume they are satisfied," he asserted.

He said the names were not to be made public until after the assignments were considered permanent "because all are subject to change."

Gear refused to divulge the number of teachers tentatively assigned to each of the seven installations.

He said the school board will meet next Tuesday at 7 p. m. at the administration campus to hear

Arizona court also knocks out school segregation

PHOENIX — Racial segregation was declared unlawful in the Superior Court here recently in a case involving jim crow school facilities.

Naacp lawyers and officials hailed the opinion of Judge Charles C. Bernstein as he said that, "Unless the legislature has clearly conferred power upon the school boards to establish separate schools for the education of white and colored children, no such power exists."

Judge Bernstein wrote: "Every society gets encumbered with dead wood from the past. The school has the duty of omitting such things from the environment which it supplies. By selecting the best for its exclusive use it strives to reinforce the power of this best. As a society becomes more enlightened it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conceive the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as make for a better future society. The school is its chief agency for the accomplishment of this end. It is the office of the school environment to balance the various elements in the social environment and to see to it that each individual gets an opportunity to escape from the limitations of the social group in which he was born and to come into living contact with a broader environment," the opinion read.

"The school is society's chief agency for conserving and transmitting its culture; educational segregation has extra significance. A segregated educative system is likely to transmit to each succeeding generation the superiority-inferiority value attitudes of a racially conscious society. Furthermore, it provides public approval and reinforcement of private privileges which has become the primary symbol of the Negro's inferiority." Judge Bernstein declared that segregation "intensifies, rather than eases racial tension." He said "In all cases the courts have discussed the physical equality of facilities in teaching and school plant; however, there are intangible inequalities in segregation. These are more difficult to demonstrate. However, we know the impact on the child of the Negro race. These children would seem either to be in conflict about their status or to have resigned themselves to inferior self-images. Our general experience as we observe human status each day, tells us that segregation intensifies rather than eases racial tension. Instead of encouraging racial cooperation, it fosters mutual fear and suspicion which is the basis of racial violence."

TUCSON'S ONLY NEGRO PRINCIPAL SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION AT L. U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Morgan Maxwell, principal of the John Spring junior high school, Tucson, Ariz., said in an informal talk to a summer session audience at Lincoln University (Mo.) that "integration isn't any problem because the "kids" want democracy," June 23.

Stopping here to visit his brother, Dr. U. S. Maxwell, director of the summer session and head of the chemistry department, Mr. Maxwell was enroute to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Maxwell explained that the public school system of Tucson was integrated in Sept., 1951. They have the 6-3-3 plan. His school was originally named Dunbar, but the name was changed because of the stigma attached when finding jobs. Twenty-two members of his 24 all-Negro-staff were scattered throughout the city's school system. White teachers replaced them.

He pointed out that they orientated new students early to realizing their responsibility. Another technique for success is to never refer to Negro boy or Mexican boy by race but to use names.

"Turn to religion in the process of integration. Think positively. Never discuss the race issue," the educator warned.

Going to Arizona in 1940, the principal asserted that the 120,000 populated city never had segregation on the secondary level. He cited that there are only about 150 Negroes in grades from 1-12.

Bishop Ends Race Bias In Arkansas Catholic Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (NC) — Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock declared this week is "especially urgent" that Catholic Negro children "be admitted to any Catholic school available in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them."

He said in an official announcement that "it should be constantly remembered by Catholics that the goal of the Church in the diocese will be that 'no Catholic student is refused admission to a Catholic school on account of race or color.'" Bishop Fletcher's diocese consists of the whole State of Arkansas.

In his letter to the clergy, Religious and laity of his See, the Bishop recalled that since Catholic schools are private institutions, they are not subject to the Supreme Court decision of last May.

IS TAKEN IDEA

"This being the case," he said "some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

"This is a mistaken idea. It is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church . . . In places where segregation is enforced by law or custom, the Church simply does the best she can by trying to provide separate churches and schools for the different races."

Bishop Fletcher, a native of Little Rock, then went on to say: "But now the highest civil court in the land has judged segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional. This decision clears the way legally for the Church to act more freely in giving to all races the same benefits she is able to provide for the practice of their holy religion.

"It is especially urgent that Catholic Negro Children be admitted to any Catholic school available in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them.

"Hence every reasonable effort should be made by the pastor and people to make it possible for these children to attend a Catholic school of the place.

In concluding, he said:

EQUALITY TO ALL

"As you will notice from the contents of this letter, there is nothing to get excited about, I am merely outlining what has been the constant teaching of the Church and I am asking your cooperation as working earnestly to take advantage of the opportunity given us by the recent Supreme Court decision to make available equally to all races the benefits which the church is able to provide for the salvation of immortal souls.

"Finally, let me remind some Catholics that persons of every race, creed and nation should be made to feel at home in every Catholic church. Every Catholic church is God's house, not only because it is dedicated to Him; not only because we pray and sing there is His honor; not even because we hear His gospel preached there. Every Catholic church is God's house in a more personal way-it is where He dwells, body and soul in the Blessed Sacrament. He is the Host-we are His guests.

"All are His, not our, invited guests. Anyone who is good enough for Him to invite, certainly ought to be good enough for us to accept. His Church, you know, is Catholic."

GIRLS ADMITTED TO SCHOOL IN ARKANSAS TOWN

FAYETTEILLE, Ark.—(I N S)—Five Negro girls enrolled Friday in Fayetteville's all white high school in one of the moves to end racial segregation in the South.

School officials said the Negro students will start classes next Tuesday when they will sit side by side with white students.

About 50 white students crowded about in the school corridors when the Negroes registered as sophomores and greeted them with kind and friendly gestures.

Fayetteville officials said they plan to integrate the races in Junior High School next year. No plans have been made for integration in the elementary schools.

The city with a population of 10,000 has about 400 Negroes.

School Board Makes No Plans For Changes

LITTLE ROCK, Aak. — (NNPA) — The North Little Rock School Board has no plan for desegregation and will not attempt to draw up such a plan until the United States Supreme Court enters final decrees in the five school segregation cases which are set for further argument, beginning December 6.

That was the answer given Tuesday night to the issue raised by a group of colored persons who met with the school board at the High School. Municipal Judge Milton McLees, attorney for the board stated the board's position in replying to Thad Williams, Little Rock attorney and spokesman for the colored group.

Judge McLees added, however, that the board would comply with the law "in a spirit of cooperation" when suggestions for carrying out the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools come from national and state levels.

"We feel that an attempt to immediately implement desegregation —before the Supreme Court gives us its suggestions—would be premature and unwise," Judge McLees said.

The board will seek the cooperation of colored people in planning integration, the judge said, and the job will be easier if there is no "stalling on one hand or pressure on the other."

In asking the intentions of the board, Williams said he did not think it was necessary for North Little Rock to "wait and see what other school districts are doing."

Among the 19 colored persons who met with the board were Jackie L. Shropshire, Little Rock attorney, and George Howard, Jr., Pine Bluff attorney and representative of the NAACP. Both thanked the board for giving them a hearing.

The session lasted less than a half hour.

Arkansas' Attorney General Requests Board To File Brief

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(NNPA) — Attorney General T. J. Gentry of Arkansas Monday agreed to a request from the State Board of Education to file a brief as a friend of the court in the five school segregation cases in which the United States Supreme Court will hear further agruments on how and when it should order public schools desegregated.

The board made its request after receiving petitions from some thirty schools districts in East Arkansas where there are heavy colored populations and resistance to integration of children in the public schools is greater.

Gentry met with the board and several representatives of interested school districts. He told them he was willing to file the brief on behalf of the state if "you get me the facts and tell me what you want to do."

The Attorney General told them that the only question now before the Supreme Court is: "How do you want the Supreme Court to order you to integrate white and Negro students?"

Gentry sent a telegram to the clerk of the Supreme Court requesting permission to file a "friend of the court" brief and participate in the argument.

The decision to file the brief was brought to a head by the recent petitions for immediate desegregation filed with thirteen school boards by the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches.

At the State board meeting Monday, Harold Weaver, chairman of the West Memphis School Board, presented petitions from some thirty East Arkansas districts asking that the board request the Attorney General to participate in the cases.

Weaver said his district has some 2,500 colored pupils and 1,600 white students. The Supreme Court decision "could tear our school system all to pieces," Weaver said.

The resolution approving the request for the Attorney General to participate, adopted by the board, pointed out that 228 of the state's 423 school districts operate segregated schools.

It reiterated the board's policy that school districts should continue to work toward equalizing educational opportunities and that should be done through joint counsel between white and colored representatives at the local level.

The resolution said the petitions filed by the NAACP were "out of harmony" with board policy and with "the deliberative order of the Supreme Court by which the court is delaying its own decree in order to get the views of all southern states as to how any forthcoming decree should be implemented."

Thad D. Williams of Little Rock member of the legal redress committee of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches, issued the following statements in reply to the board:

"On May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibited the separation of white and Negro children in public schools.

"This ruling was an interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which was adopted on July 28, 1868, by thirty of the then United States; therefore segregation in public schools is not only illegal now but has been since July 28, 1868.

"Still more, the Arkansas statute providing for segregation in public schools is likewise unconstitutional now and has been since July 28, 1868."

Arkansas School Desegregates As Economy Measure

CHARLESTON, Ark. — (NNPA) —Eleven colored students have been attending school with white children here since August 23, the president of the school board disclosed Monday.

H. M. Osborn said the move was made as an economy measure. Osborn, who previously had refused to say whether Charleston would desegregate its schools this fall, said the district would save about $4,000 this year in tuition and transportation costs in sending the Charleston colored students to Fort Smith schools.

Charleston, therefore, is the first school in Arkansas to end segrega-

tion—a distinction previously given to Fayetteville High School when five colored girls enrolled there.

Citizens Discuss School Mixing

FT. SMITH, Ark. — (NNPA) — Several hundred persons, both white and colored, met Monday night at the Junior High School here in an open discussion on the questions of desegregating the public schools.

Chris Corbin superintendent of Fort Smith schools, and Frank Beckman, president of the school board here, were asked by representatives of the NAACP to hold the meeting to discuss integration.

Jack Shropshire, a Little Rock attorney, representing the NAACP at the meeting, asked that Fort Smith schools be integrated at once.

STUDENTS STAY CALM AS SEGREGATION ENDS

Negroes Enter Fayetteville Charleston Schools

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 14.—(AP)—Seven Negro students—six girls and one boy—attended classes at Fayetteville High School Tuesday along with around 500 white students—and everyone took the situation calmly.

Fayetteville is the second place in Arkansas—and so far as is known in the entire old Confederate South—actually to start toward ending racial segregation in the public schools in conformity with the Supreme Court's broad ruling last May.

The Fayetteville school enrolled five Negro girl sophomores last Friday and Tuesday, as classes started for the semester, a Negro girl and a Negro boy registered as juniors.

Fayetteville, which has only about 400 Negroes among its some 20,000 residents, announced several months ago it would start integration in its high school this fall.

Previously the handful of Negro high students had been sent elsewhere for instruction—at the Fayetteville district's expense.

Operation of separate elementary and junior high schools for whites and Negroes is being continued.

In contrast to the advance notice of the Fayetteville action, the school board at Charleston, Franklin County, also with a small Negro population, quietly began integration in its entire system Aug. 23.

The shift didn't become known outside Charleston until Monday.

Arkansas Advances Idea On Ending Racial Bias

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — A novel idea of joint action by the judicial and legislative branches of the Federal Government on the question of ending racial segregation in the public schools is advanced by the State of Arkansas.

In its brief filed in the five school segregation cases pending before the United States Supreme Court, Arkansas suggests that the court should leave the problem of integration to Congress for appropriate legislation.

ALL-TIME RECORD

Aside from such a move contravening the doctrine of states' rights, about which southern states are continually harping, submission to Congress would result in endless debate, breaking the all-time record for filibusters.

Arkansas also suggests that the court should not order immediate integration but should enter a decree permitting gradual adjustments.

The Arkansas brief was filed in response to an invitation to states affected by the decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

A decree ordering immediate integration would have "a most disastrous effect" upon the public schools of Arkansas, the brief states.

It would "seriously disrupt" the effort of both colored and white leaders to solve the racial problem in Arkansas, it says.

The problem of integration in the public schools is of such magnitude, the brief asserts, that it can be solved effectively only by the gradual process which would vary from locality to locality.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

No person or group—not even the court—has formulated any definite plans of integration which would operate successfully in the schools districts of Arkansas, the brief adds.

The plan for integration in the districts which are directly affected by the decision against segregation, Arkansas argues, should be formulated developed, and finally concluded under the supervision and control of the lower courts.

(The suggestions in the brief filed by Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., would permit desegregation to be accomplished under the supervision of District Federal Courts.)

The decree of the Supreme Court, Arkansas says, should give the lower courts the "very widest range of discretion in bringing about integration in a manner which will promote, rather than retard, the ultimate solution of the whole problem."

Arkansas urges the court to issue a supplemental opinion pointing out that the integration problem is one that should be solved by Congress under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment gives Congress the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. In deciding the school segregation cases, the court construed the Fourteenth Amendment as forbidding racial segregation in public education.

The American system, being what it is, Arkansas recognizes, cannot compel Congress to act. "But certainly the court can, by some appropriate suggestion, bring about prompt and appropriate action by that branch of the Government, in which the people themselves, by adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, lodged the power to adopt the appropriate plan to correct the conditions which, so the court has said, the states have brought about in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment," says Arkansas.

If the powers of the court were not limited by the Constitution, Arkansas states, the proper decree would be to remand the cases to Congress with directions to take appropriate action.

Lacking the power to command Congress, the brief asserts, the next best thing would be "a most urgent invitation" to Congress from the court.

If the court complies with this request, Arkansas says, the solution of the problem will rest where it was intended by the Congress that it should rest—with the Congress.

MEETS IN JANUARY

The brief points out that the Arkansas General Assembly has not been in session since March, 1953. It meets again in January. Some further words of advice from the court, the brief states, will go a long way toward charting the course of future action or inaction by the Arkansas General Assembly.

One of the purposes of the brief, it says, is to solicit such words of clarification and advice as to the course to be pursued by the people of Arkansas in carrying out the final decrees of the court.

The first general law providing for segregated public schools in Arkansas was enacted July 23, 1868, the year the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, and re-enacted in 1873.

TWO HOUSES

According to The Arkansas Gazette of February 1, 1873, the 1873 Arkansas legislature had twentey colored members and it was reported that "one-fifth part is a complete master of the two houses, as if the number that composed the group were three times as great."

On January 6, 1873, J. C. Corbin, became superintendent of public instruction for Arkansas. He was a colored educator who moved to Arkansas during the "War Between the States."

Arkansas has seventy-five counties with 422 schools districts, or an average of about five school districts for each county.

There are fourteen counties which had no colored students enrolled in the public schools.

Ten counties with no colored population are located in the north and northwest mountain section of the state. Two of the counties without colored population, Polk and Scott, are in the southwestern section of the state.

In six counties the colored enrollment exceeds the white. Five of these predominantly colored counties—Lee, St. Frances, Crittenden, Chicot and Phillips—are in the eastern section of the state and border the Mississippi River. The other predominantly colored county, Lincoln, is in south central Arkansas.

The colored public school enrollment for the state was about 23 per cent of the total.

Two districts have already mixed colored and white children in the schools. The Charleston School District in western Arkansas (Franklin County) has integrated pupils during the 1954-55 term from the first through the twelfth grade.

The Fayetteville School District in northwestern Arkansas (Washington County) has an enrollment of 3,096 white pupils and sixty-four colored pupils. This district has mixed white and colored pupils at the high school level.

Colored children in the Fayetteville district attend a segregated school from the first through the ninth grade. For the 1954-55 term, eleven colored high school pupils are attending the same high school with approximately 500 whites.

Integration in the Charleston and Fayetteville school districts, the brief admits, has been accomplished so far "without any unusual incidents."

The Arkansas brief is signed by Tom Gentry, Attorney General; James L. Sloan, Assistant Attorney General, and Richard B. McCulloch, special assistant Attorney General.

Ark. Has "Novel" Idea About School Mixing

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—A novel idea of joint action by the judicial and legislative branches of the Federal Government on the question of ending racial segregation in the public schools is advanced by the State of Arkansas.

In its brief filed in the five school segregation cases pending before the United States Supreme Court, Arkansas suggests that the court should leave the problem of integration to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Aside from such a move contravening the doctrine of states' rights, about which southern states are continually harping, submission to Congress would result in endless debate, breaking the all time record for filibusters.

Arkansas also suggests that the court should not order immediate integration but should enter a decree permitting gradual adjustments.

The Arkansas brief was filed in response to an invitation to states affected by the decision outlawing racial segregation in public schols to state their views.

A decree ordering immediate integration would have "a most disastrous effect" upon the public schools of Arkansas, the brief states.

It would "seriously disrupt" the efforts of both colored and white leaders to solve the racial problem in Arkansas, it says.

The problem of integration in the public schools is of such magnitude, the brief asserts, that it can be solved effectively only by a gradual process which would vary from locality to locality.

No person or group -- not even the court -- has formulated any definite plans of integration which would operate successfully in the school districts of Arkansas, the brief adds.

The plan for integration in the districts which are directly affected by the decision against segregation, Arkansas argues, should be formulated, developed. and finally concluded under the supervision and control of the lower courts.

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INTEGRATION PETITION FILED IN LAKE VILLAGE

Officials Point To Plans For New Negro School

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LAKE VILLAGE, Ark., Aug. 27.—A petition signed by 40 Negro residents of Lake Village has been presented to Ben Angel, president of Lake Side School District, and R. B. Chitwood, superintendent of Lakeside schools, requesting a hearing on desegregation in the Lakeside District.

The petition was one of fourteen filed with school boards in Arkansas. The Dermott School Board in Chicot County also received one of the petitions.

At Lake Village Mr. Angel said that a $200,000 Negro school building program is being planned and will be voted on in March. He said the board has not acted officially on the petition but the sentiment of the individual members of the board is that they will continue the policy of segregation as provided by the laws of Arkansas.

Mr. Chitwood said the school board would meet soon to discuss plans for a new Negro school building. He said if the proposed bond issue is approved by the voters in March, the new building would relieve crowded conditions now existing at the Central (Negro) School.

Wants Congress to Solve the Problem

Tom Gentry, attorney general of the state of Arkansas, has filed a brief with the Supreme Court of the United States asking that the Court:

(1) Not order immediate integration;

(2) Enter a decree in the pending cases which will permit gradual adjustments; and

(3) Leave the problem of integration of the races in public schools to congress for appropriate legislation.

Copies of the brief were released to the press.

The brief states, "Let it be said at the outset that nothing contained in this brief is intended to bring into question the correctness of the ruling of this Court or its reasons for reaching that conclusion."

In addition to its major arguments, the brief contains the policy statement of the State Board of Education, pertinent Arkansas constitutional and statutory provisions on education, and a brief summary of information relating to the 422 school districts of Arkansas.

In summarizing the general situation, the brief devotes a paragraph to Fayetteville and Charleston, the first of which has partially and the second completely integrated its schools. Says the brief, "It is a matter of general information that integration has been accomplished so far in the Charleston and Fayetteville school districts without any unusual incidents."

The brief stresses that integration in Arkansas should be gradual and says, "It is probably safe to assert at this time that no person or group of persons - - not even any court - - has formulated any definite plan of integration which would operate successfully in the school districts of Arkansas."

Southern Teachers Agree On The Integration Of Schools - And Now!

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — Seven representatives from Texas were among the sixty Negro educators who met here last week and unanimously agreed for immediate planning to help implement the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

In a statement drawn up by the educators, they said "We welcome the decision of the Supreme Court and look upon it as another significant milestone in the nation's quest for a democratic way of life and in the Negro's long struggle to become a first-class citizen .....This is a part of an evolutionary process which has been going on in the South and the nation for some time".

Present at the two-day meeting were: Cleo W. Blackburne, president of Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas; Milton K. Curry, Jr., president of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; D. R. Glass, president of Texas College, Tyler, Texas; William H. Jones, vice president of Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas; Rev. J. S. Scott, president of Wiley College, Marshall; Wardell D. Thompson, Consultant in Negro Education at Prairie View A&M College; and Leslie J. White Executive secretary, Colored State Teachers Association, Austin.

The educators criticized sharply "The effort on the part of some leaders and school officials to intimidate Negro teachers and other citizens under threat of loss of job if they express approval of the Court's decision and if segregation is not maintained is shortsighted, vindictive, and contrary to fundamental sense of fair play of the American people."

The group also declared that "Negro educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nulify the Court's decision."

In concluding, the group stated that the implementation of the decision will strengthen the South and the Nation morally, economically and spiritually.

The meeting was called by fifteen Negro educators and sponsored by the Phelps Stokes Fund.

Wednesday said also the high tribunal's decision marked a significant milestone "in the Negro's long struggle to become af rist class citizen."

The statement continued:

"The decision was not a sudden leap out of the American tradition, but the right and moral thing to do.

"Ours is a common democracy in which the weakest and the strongest, the most provileged and the most disadvantages, the descendants of every race and every nation, can share and happily boast that we are proud to be Americans."

ARKANSAS EDUCATORS SEEK CLOSED SESSION

Want To Discuss Plans On Segregation Issues

From the Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 15.—East Arkansas school districts plan a meeting "within the next few days" to discuss segregation problems and perhaps assemble information for Atty Gen. Tom Gentry for preparation of a Supreme Court brief.

Marvin Bird of Earle, chairman of the State Board of Education, said Wednesday a meeting is planned but he wasn't at liberty to disclose where or when it will be held. He said most of the district leaders wanted a closed meeting.

Mr. Bird said officials probably will discuss what they would like Mr. Gentry to submit to the Supreme Court on the problem.

Spokesmen for the districts, as well as Mr. Bird and other members of the State Board of Education met with Mr. Gentry Monday to ask him to file a brief with the High Court. Mr. Gentry at that time told them the brief, under court orders, would have to deal with how best to implement the court's ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

DESEGREGATION URGED

Pulaski School Board To Meet Petitioners Sept. 7

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 25—(AP)—Twenty Negro residents of communities near here Tuesday asked the Pulaski County Rural School Board to begin immediately "devising and implementing a program of desegregation."

Negro residents from Sweet Home and College Station in separate but identical petitions asked immediate steps taken to reorganize the public school system "in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court."

The board agreed to meet with petitioners Sept. 7.

Educators eye school decision

Out to implement high court ruling

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. —Some 100 southern college and school board officials attended a two-day conference on the changing educational pattern in the area here this week in National Baptist Hotel.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelpps-Stokes Fund and W. J. Trent Jr., served as consultants at the conference which considered development of an effective program for the achievement of the goal established by the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in education

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DR. RUFUS E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, headed the conference steering committee. Other members included Robert P. Daniel, Petersburg, Va.; Lawrence A. Davis, Pine Bluff; Albert W. Dent, New Orleans; Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee;

Paul L. Guthrie, Lexington, Ky.; Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta; Charles H. Thompson, Washington; H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala., and Benner C. Turner, Orangeburg, S.C.

DECISION WELCOMED BY NEGRO EDUCATORS

60 Meet In Hot Springs, Issue Statement 'RIGHT AND MORAL THING'

By the Associated Press

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 28.—Leading Negro educators from 14 Southern states and the District of Columbia have placed the Supreme Court decision on segregation as "a significant milestone in the nation's quest for a democratic way of life."

After two days of meetings here behind closed doors, the group issued a statement saying it welcomed the Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools and "immediate steps should be taken to implement the decision."

"We believe that by virtue of the position which we occupy in American life, we are obligated to express our views," the statement declared.

Sixty Negro leaders were called here at the insistance of Southern educators. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, member Board of Education at Atlanta, issued the invitations.

Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College in Atlanta, was chairman of the committee which drafted the statement.

Expenses of the delegates were paid by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which was described by Dr. F. D. Patterson of New York City, former president of Tuskegee Institute and executive director of the fund, as "a small educational foundation interested in the education of Negro youth in America and Africa."

Milestone Marked

The group-approved statement

14d(1) 1954

ARKANSAS

Parents Ask Ark. School Boards To End Jim Crow

LITTLE ROCK — More than 400 parents and patrons of public schools in Arkansas filed petitions last week calling upon their school boards to reorganize their schools in accordance with the constitutional enunciated by the Supreme Court on May 17."

The petitions are the result of activity of local branches of the NAACP under the guidance of the Arkansas State Conference. Mrs. L. C. Bates is president.

Mrs. Bates pointed out that the petitions were filed primarily because of the pupils but made it clear that the NAACP expects teacher integration also.

The petitions state in part:

"We, the undersigned, are the parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary schools under your jurisdiction.

"Pursuant to state law, racially segregated public schools are now being maintained by you for children of Negro parentage.

"As you undoubtedly know, the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, ruled that the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and that '. . . in the field of public education, the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.'

"We, therefore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court on May 17."

The petitions conclude by expressing a willingness of the petitioners to meet with the boards and do what is possible to help a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration.

Miss Mildred Bond, field secretary of the NAACP national office traveled through Arkansas for the State Conference of Branches visiting the branches and working with them.

The State Conference has started a ten thousand dollar "fight For Freedom Fund" drive which will end Oct. 24 with a mass meeting here.

Arkansas Town First In South To End Segregation In Schools

Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 10 (AP) —Racial segregation in Fayetteville's formerly all-white high school came to an end this afternoon as five Negro girls enrolled for the fall term. They will attend their first classes Tuesday.

There wasn't a sign of disapproval from white students present.

Fayetteville is the first school district in any state of the Confederate South to integrate Negroes and whites into the public schools. The city's program of gradual integration probably will be expanded to include the junior high school next year.

About 50 white students greeted their new classmates in a friendly manner.

Both whites and Negroes seemed indifferent to the fact that they were involved in breaking one of Dixie's oldest traditions.

School Superintendent Wayne White said today that there had been no organized opposition to the board's decision to integrate the schools. In fact, he said, the [illegible] received almost [illegible] from school

COLOR BARS DROP ALREADY IN SOUTH

But Integration Problems Are Complex in Area and Vary Widely by Locales

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11 (AP)—This may be the last year for legal segregation of races in public schools.

Across the fringes of the South —Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia— the color bars already are being dropped here and there in the public schools.

Every major religious denomination in the region has taken a stand in support of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17 holding that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

But while the fringe states are acting, fourteen of the seventeen states affected by the court ruling plan to do nothing about the problem in the coming school year. Several do expect to act, however, in 1955 or 1956.

In ruling against public school segregation, the court refrained from issuing an order specifying how its decision should be put into effect. It asked interested States to submit advice which could be used to formulate a plan of action.

Until the Supreme Sourt does spell out a plan in detail, none of the 'Old South' states plan to do anything.

Problem Is Complex

The South's segregation problem is very complex. "The South" as an entity in which whites are uniformly pro-segregation just doesn't exist. Large sections have essentially "Yankee traditions."

The school situation is a vast hodge-podge of prejudice and politics, budgets and buildings, population and poverty.

The Civil War left the South without an economic base on which to build public schools. Even by 1900 only one State, Kentucky, had a compulsory school-attendance law.

When the States did acquire public school systems, the white Southerners — the taxpayers — were primarily concerned with taking care of their own children first. Whatever was left over went to the Negroes.

The great depression of 1929-1935 nearly wrecked the public school system. Building lagged, especially building for Negroes. As the area recovered from its economic setbacks, it embarked on a school building program which was halted by World War II and only resumed in 1946.

With the end of World War II, the South once again set out to catch up with the rest of the nation. More and more public money was put aside for Negro education.

By the time the Supreme Court handed down its ruling, the southern states were spending a higher percentage of income on public schools than any other section.

But [illegible] integration were begun immediately, the simple problem of space would be acute, especially in rural areas. Rural white children in the South as a rule go by bus to schools in town. Negro children go to country schools, many of them one-room affairs, near home.

Race Ratio a Factor

Two of the region's widely recognized authorities on race relations believe that the white-Negro population ratio is the best index on when integration will be accomplished in any given place. They are Harry S. Ashmore of Little Rock, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and George S. Mitchell, eexcutive director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

They hold that segregation probably will end first where the Negro population is lightest and last where it is heaviest.

Almost half the 1,328 counties in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia have 10 per cent or less Negro population. One-fifth of these counties contain 40 per cent of the entire Negro population in the region.

In the decade from 1940 to 1950 more than a million Negroes left these thirteen states and went north. The increase in white population was thirty-three times as great as the Negro gain. The Negro farm population declined by 1,300,000.

These statistics mean the South is growing whiter and the Negro is being urbanized.

Mr. Ashmore and Mr. Mitchell believe that if the Supreme Court permits a local-option system of ending segragation, with a time limit for compliance, many of the hill counties, with small Negro populations will integrate swiftly.

Moreover, under their theory, about half of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, a third of Kentucky ,about a fifth of Virginia and spots in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina also will integrate quickly.

Integration Already Started

While the idea of racial integration on the grade school level came as a shock to many white southerners, it has been taking place without friction on the collegel level in most of the South since 1935. Approximately 2,000 Negroes attended previously all-white colleges or universities last year.

Even prior to the Supreme Court decision, twenty-four Sttae colleges or universities admitted Negroes—usually as the result of Supreme Court action—on the graduate or professional level.

Thirteen state and municipal colleges admitted Negroes on the undergraduate level, as did forty-six private denominational colleges.

Racial Integration In Public Schools Moves Peacefully Forward In Arkansas

By The Associated Press

Racial integration in public schools moved ahead peacefully in a city in "confederate" Arkansas Tuesday but segregation barriers went up again in a county in borderline West Virginia where striking students and protesting parents quickly overawed a school board.

Fayetteville, Ark., became the first sizable city in the old South to send whites and Negroes into the same classes and there were no incidents reported as six Negro girls and a boy moved into the sophomore and junior classes in high school.

Fayetteville was following the example set by Little Charleston, Ark., which integrated 11 Negroes into its school system Aug. 23—and did it so quietly that outside newspapers didn't learn of it until Monday. "Things seem to be working out fine, H. M. Orsburn, president of the Charleston School Board, observed Tuesday.

But in West Virginia's Greenbrier County the barriers were up again after a five-day trial of integration undertaken by the local school board on advice of the state school superintendent, W. W. Trent.

At White Sulphur Springs, where yesterday, three of 25 Negroes took their books and belongings away from the school after the board had yielded to students and protesting parents and rescinded the integration order.

Meanwhile, the largest scale experiment in integration yet undertaken went forward with no reported troubles in Washington, D.C.

But with the U.S. Supreme Court still to hand down its operative decision to uphold the principle of integration it announced last spring these developments were minor, preliminary maneuverings as the bulk of the South held strictly to its segregated patterns.

In Mississippi there was growing determination to circumvent whatever final ruling the highest court may make. While the legislature prepared to act on a constitutional amendment that would permit private operation of schools with public funds, so-called "Citizens Councils" continued to be formed.

Seeking to allay concern over these groups, state Rep. Wilma Sledge said there would be no resort to violence but told an applauding House:

"Segregation will be maintained. These councils will maintain segregation through unity of purpose, consolidation of public opinion and utilization of all legal means available."

A possibility that Tennessa might emergy with somo mixed pattern arose when it was disclosed at Nashville that the state might not be represented at the Supreme Court session at which plans to integrate schools will be considered. It was pointed out that local school boards in Tennessee are virtually self - governing and the state can't speak for all.

At Shreveport, La., 15 Negroes filed suit in U.S. District Court seeking admission to Louisiana's McNeese State College at Lake Charles.

Aide wants schools cases remanded to districts

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (NNPA) —The end of legal segregation in Arkansas schools will "work out better you think," Ed McCuiston, assistant state education commissioner for instructional services, told Little Rock Kiwanians here Tuesday.

But he warned that "if we try it out too fast we may have to give up and start again."

McCuistion, speaking at the Kiwanis luncheon, recommended that school districts plan their programs on the basis of what both white and colored patrons want with better education for all as the primary goal.

McCuiston said the cooperative attitude of colored parents honestly were seeking better educational facilities for their children would gain more than all the court suits brought."

He also condemened those he called loud rabblerousers who are not trying to get better schools but are trying to win a place in the sun for themselves or some political organization."

He said that if the U.S. Supreme Court would remand the five pending school segregation cases to the districts involved, "it will give us time to work this thing out, with grass roots democracy, and it will work out better than you think."

STUDENTS WOULD QUIT IF NEGROES ENROLLED

Poll Taken At Fort Smith Junior College

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 18.—Students at Fort Smith Junior College have been asked in a questionaire, "would you withdraw from junior college if colored people enrolled?"

About one-fourth of the total student enrollment, which is between 165 and 170, answered "yes."

Circulation of the questionaire was a result of inquiries made at the college Tuesday by four Negro students seeking enrollment. Fort Smith Junior College is a tuition-supported private institution.

College President Elmer H. Cook said "there is no probability that colored students will be admitted but the final decision will be left to the board of Regents. The board will discuss the question at its regular monthly meeting Tuesday.

The four Negroes were identified by school officials only as spring graduates of Lincoln Negro High School here.

Integration Succeeds In Ark. Town

FORT SMITH, Ark. — In contrast to many Southern towns, the end of segregation in public schools came quietly to a small consolidated district in Northwest Arkansas, recently.

Almost secretively, Negro and white children have been attending classes together for four weeks in Charleston, in Franklin County. It was discovered only last Monday, Sept. 13.

H. M. Orsburn, president of the Charleston school board, said that 11 Negroes were integrated into the school system and "things seem to be working out fine."

The Negroes are attending classes with some 600 white students.

Arkansas School Desegregates As Economy Measure

CHARLESTON, Ark. — (NNPA) —Eleven colored students have been attending school with white children here since August 23, the president of the school board disclosed Monday.

H. M. Osborn said the move was made as an economy measure. Osborn, who previously had refused to say whether Charleston would desegregate its schools this fall, said the district would save about $4,000 this year in tuition and transportation costs in sending the Charleston colored students to Fort Smith schools.

Charleston, therefore, is the first school in Arkansas to end segregation—a distinction previously given to Fayetteville High School when five colored girls enrolled there.

The School Desegregation Story in the South

Arkansas: 'We Will Obey the Law'

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The school desegregation picture in Arkansas is favorable. The state is setting the pace for the rest of the South and can be easily compared to the border state of West Virginia.

Like Tennessee, the State of Arkansas has its liberal and lily-white areas. School desegregation actually is working in the northwestern and central regions of the state, whereas the southern and eastern sections of Arkansas are more like the western part of Tennessee and all of Mississippi.

Negroes attending formerly all-white schools in the state were able to gain admittance without the aid of lawsuits, but it appears definite that suits must be filed in some sections of Arkansas once the Supreme Court hands down its final decision.

Negroes, by the hundreds, are enrolled in all graduate departments of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and at the University Center and Medical School in Little Rock. They also are doing extension work at three of the smaller state-supported colleges — Monticello A. and M. at Monticello, Henderson College at Arkadelphia and Arkansas State in Jonesboro.

Negroes are admitted to the University System on the graduate and professional level only but, technically, colored girls in the nursing school are doing some undergraduate work there.

* * *

THE ROMAN Catholic Church has admitted colored children to some formerly all-white parochial schools in areas where the church has not provided separate schools for Negroes.

At present, Negro pupils are attending St. Joseph's Elementary School in Paris and colored girls are known to be studying at St. Scholastica's Academy at Fort Smith.

Most interesting picture is found in Charleston and Fayetteville where colored children were integrated without publicity or fanfare.

At Charleston, in West Arkansas, eleven Negro children are attending the formerly all-white school and one of the eleven is a high school student. There are 600 white children in the school.

H. M. ORSBURN, president of the Charleston School Board, said he had hoped to avoid publicity on this matter but admitted that integration had proceeded quietly and "seems to be working out fine."

Charleston had only nineteen Negroes of school age last year and it cost the Charleston taxpayers around $5,000 to send these students to an all-Negro school in nearby Fort Smith.

Orsburn said the matter of school desegregation was put up to the taxpapers "on a money-saving basis."

"It is our problem and we worked it out ourselves," he added.

COLORED AND white parents are pleased with the arangement. "It's better this way," one Negro mother said. Now our children don't have to travel long distances to school."

Asked if the desegregation program in Charleston had caused any excitement, another mother said: "No. We have always had good racial relations here."

The Fayetteville High School which opened shortly after the Charleston High School, has enrolled seven Negroes and about 500 whites. The new move has been going smoothly and without incident, said Wayne White, superintendent of Fayetteville schools.

* * *

IT HAD BEEN costing the citizens of Fayetteville about $5,000 a year to send Negro pupils to all-Negro high schools in Fort Smith and Hot Springs.

Segregation was a luxury we no longer could afford," said Mr. White. He pointed out that there are only 400 Negroes living in Fayetteville as compared to the approximately 20,000 whites. He admitted, too, that a larger Negro population might have resulted in a different picture.

He said Negro parents favored the move but did not wage a fight for integration. On the other hand, he said some whites asked that school segregation be ended and even hired a lawyer to press their case.

* * *

SOME NEGRO parents requested that the all-Negro elementary school in Fayetteville remain intact because they feel that smaller Negro children should be prepared gradually for attending school with whites and because the school building serves as a civic center for colored citizens of the little city.

One might ask why are certain sections of Arkansas inclined to go along with the Supreme Court long before the final decision is handed down?

There are several answers. Both Charleston and Fayetteville are located in the northern and western sections of the state where there are few Negroes and where whites are inclined to be more liberal than whites living in the southern parts of the state.

* * *

THE ADMITTANCE of Negroes to the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville set up a pattern for the local school board to follow on the high school and elementary level. Negroes and whites also attend the same theatre, unsegregated, in Fayetteville. The theatre is near the University of Arkansas campus.

And, too, school board officials in small cities realize that school desegregation means a big saving of money, especially when they are on small budgets.

Said a prominent Negro educator: "There are no white rebels in this state and there is no element of Uncle Toms to fight down the aggressive movement undertaken by colored leaders."

* * *

GOV. FRANCIS CHERRY said: "Arkansas will obey the law. It always has."

Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry declared: "Desegregation has been declared the law of the land and we are going to have to abide by it."

Arkansas, despite its woolhat towns along the eastern border, is making a strong effort to be classed as liberal. The state definitely does not want to be classed with Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

A lot of the credit for the current integration movement goes to the Negro leadership in the state and chief among that leadership is Atty. Harold Flowers, who was the first to inaugurate a militant campaign against injustices suffered by colored citizens.

* * *

SAID ATTORNEY Flowers: "We've gotten the fear thing out of the minds of Negroes and they have used quite effectively their voting power."

Once threatened by the Ku Klux Klan, Attorney Flowers added: "Arkansas is ready for the change and it is going to depend largely on the Negro himself. The white man is not going to give us anything."

Flowers, who lost in his bid for the State Senate this year, reminded that Negroes in Arkansas were afraid to hold an NAACP meeting publicly in 1938. He said the "little Negro has forced the bigger Negro to come out and take a stand."

* * *

FLOWERS has handled about thirty-five civil rights cases during his eighteen years of practice. Some of his mixed school cases ended in compromises when local school boards agreed to build better school buildings for Negro children.

Probably the No. 1 person in the spotlight at the moment is youthful Mrs. Daisy Bates, in her second years as state president of the NAACP, and wife of the publisher of the militant Arkansas State Press, L. Christopher Bates.

In a special statement to the Courier, Mrs. Bates said: "As soon as the Supreme Court renders its decision, we feel that many districts will be ready to integrate. We feel that this will be done without court action in some districts. In eastern Arkansas where the colored outnumber the white, there may have to be court action. We are ready for such action if it becomes necessary, for we have petitions signed by around 700 persons representing 3,000 school children and these petitions indicate that the signers are ready for integration."

* * *

OUTSIDE pressure had a lot to do with opening the doors of the University of Arkansas to Negro applicants, but it is not generally known that pressure within the university also played an important role in breaking down segregation.

Negro men are now living in domitories on the University of Arkansas campus, but Negro women have not been admitted as yet to campus dorms because, as university officials put it, "facilities are limited."

First efforts on the part of Negroes to enter the university dates back to 1947 when Silas Hunt sought to enter the school of journalism, and Wiley Branton applied for admission to the business administration school.

Both applications were turned down, but in the following year both young men were admitted to the university school of law.

* * *

TO DATE, several hundred

Negroes have been graduated from the university, most of them teachers who sought the master's degree.

The University Center in Little Rock, at first set up on a segregated basis, is now fully integrated. The Center caters mostly to Negro and white teachers on the graduate level. They attend evening and Saturday classes.

The feeling throughout the state is that many of the presidents of the private white colleges in Arkansas would welcome the opportunity to enroll Negroes.

Arkansas M. and N. College at Pine Bluff, only state-supported college for Negroes, is on the fringe area of desegregating. Two professors from India are on the faculty this year, and two foreign students, one from India and the other from Singapore, are members of the student body.

* * *

AT LEAST two white persons from Pine Bluff have attended special classes at Arkansas M. and N., and it is known that several white students have applied for full admission to the college.

General feeling is that once the final decision is handed down by the Supreme Court, the campus of M. and N. will be flooded with whites who live in the Pine Bluff area. Whites in Pine Bluff must travel at least seventy miles to enroll in a non-Negro state school.

Able Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, just turned forty, is president of Arkansas M. and N.

Very little publicity has been given to any of the desegregation and integration activities and for that reason very few people know that Negro professors from Arkansas M. and N. serve on panels and as lecturers at the University of Arkansas. One member of the M. and N. faculty is also a regular member of the teaching faculty at the University Center in Little Rock.

* * *

ALREADY established on the campus of the University of Arkansas is an interracial club of students and the main purpose of the organization is to push for integration on the undergraduate level at the university.

The Arkansas State Press in Little Rock has done much in fighting for civil rights and integration. It was responsible for colored policemen now patrolling the streets of Little Rock and it staged a financial campaign that enabled Edith Erby to study medicine at the university. Dr. Erby is now practicing in Hot Springs.

In Arkansas, the State Board of Education serves in an advisory capacity to local school districts. The Legislature gives each district the right to set up separate schools for Negroes and whites.

* * *

IN 1952, the state had an average school attendance of 268,235 whites and 82,617 Negro children. In the same year, expenditures (excluding transportation costs) per pupil stood at $102.05 for whites and $67.75 for Negroes.

Fifteen of the state's seventy-five counties have no Negro students in public schools. There is only one Negro student in Benton County and he is taught privately in the home of a teacher. Twenty-two other counties have Negro school enrollments of less than 10 per cent and in the remaining thirty-seven counties the colored student population rages from 11 to 60.5 per cent of the total.

Another breakdown shows that Arkansas has 423 school districts. There are no Negro pupils in 184 of these districts, 228 have both races and eleven have only Negroes. There are 634 Negro schools, many of them two-room shacks, and there are 1,540 white schools in the state.

State officials are crying now ecause they say it will cost $21 million to make all-Negro school facilities equal to those now used by whites. A desegregation program would mean that some white children would have to attend schools once used only by Negroes.

* * *

ON LAST MAY 21, the School Board of Sheridan, Ark., voted to integrate its schools. This decision came after Negro parents protested unequal facilities. The decision was changed on May 22, however, after whites protested.

The Sheridan switch caused other desegregation-minded school districts to jump back on the segregation bandwagon. Several of the smaller towns had considered following the pattern set in Fayetteville and Charleston.

It is costing Sheridan offi-

cials $4,000 this year to send twenty-one Negro students to school in an adjoining county.

In the capital city of Little Rock, the school board announced that it would continue with the dual system pending further rulings of the Supreme Court but that "it is our responsibility to comply with Federal constitutional requirements and we intend to do so when the Supreme Court outlines the methods to be followed."

* * *

PHILANDER SMITH College, a Methodist institution in Little Rock and heretofore an all-Negro school, enrolled a white student last fall.

Last summer, churchmen and lay leaders met in the capital city and voted to give financial support to the NAACP in its campaign to bring about complete integration within the state.

One all-white college in the state, privately supported Fort Smith Junior College, voted last Sept. 21 to deny admission to four Negro students, fearing that a mixed student body would have a harmful impact on the financial condition of the school.

NAACP at the moment is gathering petitions, holding conferences and creating a favorable climate for integration. "We are trying to work through liberal white organizations," said Mr. Bates, state president.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Army Calls Maj. Byas

MEMPHIS — Dr. James S. Byas Jr. has been ordered to active duty with the U. S. Army for two years. Dr. Byas was promoted to the rank of major last October and will be temporarily stationed at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Foe of Integration Suggests McCarthy Probe High Court

By The Associated Press

SHERIDAN, Ark., June 3.—About 300 angry patrons of the Sheridan school district voted Tuesday night at a mass meeting to retain racial segregation in their schools after a speaker said that perhaps the Supreme Court should be investigated.

J. H. (Pete) Duncan, a candidate for State Representative from Grant County, told the meeting "the Communists are dictating the policies of the United States."

"I am wondering," he said, "if the Supreme Court justices are not Communist-infiltrated and if maybe Senator Joseph R. McCarthy shouldn't investigate the Supreme Court."

The meeting was called to protest the rerouting of school buses. The patrons complained they weren't consulted in the changes.

But the session quickly became a protest movement against the Supreme Court's recent decision that recaial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

A motion by Virge Ashcraft that the school district "leave the Negro situation like it has always been until the Supreme Court forces us to do otherwise" was adopted amid applause.

Only a few hands showed in dissent.

MRS. VIVIAN J. TELLIS, assistant professor English at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., has been granted a scholarship to the School and College Program for Teachers at the University of Chicago. The scholarship was through the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Order Mixing Of Ark. Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — The Arkansas state board of education virtually acknowledged that the much discussed southern doctrine of "separate but equal" is just a hoa:

Last week it issued an order to local school districts throughout the state to bring Negro facilities up to par with whites. Within three years or face a downgrading of white school standards.

as private schools and, as such are not subject to the Supreme Court decision. This being the case, some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

"This is a mistaken idea. It is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church."

He urged that "Catholic Negro children" be admitted to Catholic schools where there is no Catholic school especially for them.

Asked about the attendance of non-Catholic Negro students, Rev. John M. Bann, secretary to the Bishop, said that the practice in places where there are Catholic Negro schools has always been to take care of non-Catholic students after Catholics have been provided for if room exists. This is not changed. He said that he did not know what the attitude would be in white Catholic schools.

The new procedure makes Catholic Negroes eligible in Camden, for example. Whether or not non-Catholics will be eligible will depend on the local attitude, so far as the secretary to the Bishop now knows, as fell as on the number of Catholics applying and the facilities available.

He will inform himself more thoroughly on the question and give more definite answer later.

Pattern Is Same In Little Rock for Negro Students

The racial pattern will not change for Catholics in communities where schools for Negro Catholics have been established, according to a letter read in the churches of the Little Rock diocese Sunday. Little Rock has both an elementary and a high school for Catholic Negro students and North Little Rock has had an elementary school. In such places, "the same spiritual urgency" does not exist for admitting them to the white schools.

The letter came from Bishop Albert L. Fletcher. It said in part, "Catholic schools are classified

Ark. Catholics Relax Some Bars

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Negro students will be admitted to some white parochial schools in Arkansas this fall—in areas where the Roman Catholic Church has not provided separate schools for Negroes.

This policy was made known last week in the Little Rock Diocese — (which includes all Arkansas) by Bishop Albert L. Fletcher in a pastoral letter.

The Rev. John M. Bann, secretary to the Bishop, said recently he expected few Negro children to enter white Catholic schools this fall.

THE CATHOLIC Church has established seven grade schools and two high schools in the state for Negro Catholics.

The high schools are at Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

Grade schools have been set at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Helena, Hot Springs, Canway, and North Little Rock.

* * *

BISHOP FLETCHER, in his letter emphasized "the goal of the church in this diocese will be that no Catholic student is refused admission into a Catholic school on account of race or color."

He stated that there are probably less than 300 Negro Catholics of school age in the state, and where they are concentrated in sizeable numbers, the church has separate schools for them.

Some Catholic Schools In Ark. Will Be Mixed

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Little Rock, last week declared that Negro students will be admitted to white parochial school in areas where the church has not provided separate schools for Negroes.

The new policy was revealed in a pastoral letter read in churches of the diocese, which covers all of Arkansas.

Calling on his parishioners to be calm in accepting the policy, the prelate letter read in part:

"There is nothing to get excited about. I am merely outlining what has been the constant teaching of the Church."

Touching on the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation, Bishop Fletcher said:

"Catholic schools are classified as private schools and, as such, are not subject to the Supreme Court's decision. This being the case, some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

"This is a mistaken idea. It (segregation) is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church.

Bishop Orders Integration For Arkansas School System

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Little Rock, last week declared that Negro students will be admitted to white parochial schools in areas where the church has not provided separate schools for Negroes.

The new policy was revealed in a pastoral letter read in churches of the diocese, which covers all of Arkansas.

Calling on his parishioners to be calm in accepting the policy, the prelate letter read in part:

"There is nothing to get excited about. I am merely outlining what has been the constant teaching of the church."

Bishop Fletcher pointed out in the letter that "it is especially urgent" that Catholic Negro children be admitted to "any Catholic school available" in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them. However, he explained that in areas where there are Catholic schools for Negroes, "the same spiritual urgency" does not exist.

The church maintains two high schools and seven grade schools for Negroes. The high schools are at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The grade schools are located at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Helena, Hot Springs, Conway and North Little Rock.

He stated that there are probably less than 500 Negro Catholics of school age in the state, and where they are concentrated in sizeable numbers the church has separate schools for them.

Touching on the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation, Bishop Fletcher said:

"Catholic schools are classified as private schools and, as such, are not subject to the Supreme Court's decision. This being the case, some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

"This is a mistaken idea. It is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church.

"Search the pages of history and you will find that where the civil law permits and where local custom and tradition does not forbid it, the Church has never made any distinction of color or race..."

STUDYING PETITIONS — Studying petitions calling upon Arkansas school boards to reorganize their schools in accordance with recent Supreme Court ruling are (left to right) S. S. Taylor, chairman, Educational committee, NAACP; Wiley Branton, attorney and chairman, Legal Redress committee; Mrs. L. C. Bates, president, Arkansas Conference of Branches of the NAACP, and Miss Mildred Bond, field secretary from the NAACP national headquarters. The NAACP also launched $10,000 fund drive at recent meeting in Little Rock.

Effective In Areas Where Separate Schools Not Available

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Little Rock, last week declared that Negro students will be admitted to white parochial schools in areas where the church has not provided separate schools for Negroes.

The new policy was revealed in a pastoral letter read in churches of the diocese, which covers all of Arkansas.

Calling on his parishioners to be calm in accepting the policy, the prelate letter read in part:

"There is nothing to get excited about. I am merely outlining what has been the constant teaching of the Church."

Bishop Fletcher pointed out in the letter that "it is especially urgent" that Catholic Negro children be admitted to "any Catholic school available" in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them. However, he explained that in areas where there are Catholic schools for Negroes, "the same spiritual urgency" does not exist.

The church maintains two high schools and seven grade schools for Negroes. The high schools are at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The grade schools are located at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Helena, Hot Springs, Conway and North Little Rock.

He stated that there are less than 500 Negro Catholics of school age in the state, and where they are concentrated in sizeable numbers the church has separate schools for them.

Touching on the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation, Bishop Fletcher said:

"Catholic schools are classified as private schools and, as such, are not subject to the Supreme Court's decision. This being the case, some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

"This is a mistaken idea. It is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church.

"Search the pages of history and you will find that where the civil law permits and where local custom and tradition does not forbid it, the Church has never made any discrimination of color or race..."

Brownell Brief Meets With Mixed Reactions

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Southern officials and newspapers have greeted Atty Gen. Herbert Brownell's friend of the court brief to the Supreme court with mixed reaction.

Brownell called on the Supreme court last week to send the segregation cases back to the lower courts because the problems of integration are too varied to be met in one general decree.

However, rownell added that no stalling should be permitted and that progress reports should be required of communities who find it impractical to integrate immediately.

Most violent reaction came from Georgia officials. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said that "it is immaterial to the people of Georgia what method they use to enforce the decision, because the people of Georgia are still determined to circumvent the decision at all hazards."

Gov. Herman Talmadge called the brief by Brownnell "a reversal of policy" and said the government is apparently "beginning to realize that people are going to handle theri local problems on the local level."

While Talmadge and Cook greated the news of the brief in their usual negative way, Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, praised the plan, calling it a "serious and thoughtful effort to assist in arriving at a rational solution." He said he had confidence that the high court would "deal with the question with wisdom and statesmanship."

Reaction in other areas was as follows:

In Virginia, Atty. Gen. T. Lindsay Almond commented that offhand the brief sounded "drastic," but seemed to be "about what one might expect" from Brownell.

The Charleston, S. C. News and Courier said that in "the fine print of Brownell's plan may be found the same old compulsion, the steel in the velvet glove." The paper said the South does not want mercy or sympathy but "justice."

In Arkansas, the Little Rock Gazette called the brief "the happiest legal surprise in a long time."

"Now the department of justice--with the public blessing of President Eisenhower--has virtually endorsed the basic arguments brought forward by Southern attorneys-general who have filed briefs as friends of the court.

"It embraces the most important principle emphasized by the Southern states: that is, that the variety of school segregation problems is so great that it is a practical impossibility for the Supreme court to lay down a rigid formula for desegregation that will apply in all cases."

The Washington (D. C.) Evening Star said the justice department "evidently has concluded that such things as human emotions and human prejudices should be taken into account, and it would be a rash man who would deny that there is wisdom in this view."

Most Northern papers greeted the brief calmly and with moderate praise. The Chicago Sun-Times seemed to be displeased with Brownell's statement that racial segregation would have to be terminated as quickly as possible "regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community."

Brownell Briet

Recommends!

1. By decree of the Supreme Court, lower courts would require Boards of Education in the five test cases to submit within ninety days "a plan for ending, as soon as feasible, racial segregation in public schools subject to their authority and control."

2. Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by lower courts, "it shall forewith enter appropriate orders, by way of injunctions or otherwise," directing admission of the Negro plaintiffs "and other children similarly situated" to non-segregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term.

3. The lower courts would be directed to hold hearings on whether the plans submitted provide for transition to nonsegregated schools "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Boards asking for a delay would have "the burden of proof on the question of whether, and how long, an interval of time was necessary to carry out full desegregation."

4. During any periods of time allowed for the transition, the defendant Boards of Education would be required to "submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made in any segregation."

5. The lower courts would be authorized to "enter such further orders as may be required from time to time in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program."

SOUTHERN STATES IN INDECISION RESULTING FROM BROWNELL'S OPINION ABOUT SEGREGATION

Talmadge Says It Is Complete Reversal In Policy Regarding Rights of States

CHARLESTON PAPER SAYS SOUTH WANTS JUSTICE

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The paper said, "this may be easier said than done. Segregation won't end in many communities until political leaders want it to."

Brownell brief in school segregation cases is called one of the strongest

Eisenhower, Thurgood Marshall not far apart in suggesting to Supreme Court method of integration

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Eisenhower administration and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are in substantial agreement on how and when the U.S. Supreme Court shall put into effect its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The position of the administration is set out in the brief filed in the Supreme Court by the Department of Justice for the United States as a friend of the court. Both the Justice Department and the NAACP are agreed that there should be no unnecessary delay.

"If any delay is required," says the Justice Department, "it should be kept to a minimum. Time is of the essence because the period of public school attendance is short," declares the NAACP.

ONLY MAJOR difference seems to be over the question of whether the court should order the immediate admission of colored pupils into former white schools or permit a gradual changeover from a segregated to an integrated system.

In answer to this question, posed by the court, Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr. reiterates the answer given in the Justice Department's brief submitted on the previous reargument of the five school segregation cases.

He says the court has "undoubted power in these cases to enter such decrees as it determines will be most effective and just in relation to the interests, pivate and public, affected by its decision."

Brownell Skips Segregation

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—(ANP)—U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, in a speech before the attorney generals of the nation, slipped past the segregation issue.

Brownell's speech dealt in the main with the fight of the government against the illegal narcotics traffic and monopolies that restrain trade.

However, he did say that "in fields which involve fundamental rights and human obligations in a civilized society, it is the federal government's cardinal duty to assure the equal protection of the laws to all its citizens."

Brownell has been severely criticized by the head of the organization, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia. Cook and Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi made it known that Brownell would not be welcome if he spoke in Mississippi.

Race Discrimination in El Centro, Cal., Grade Schools to Be Attacked

El Centro, Calif.,—Racial discrimination against school children here will come under attack by the Southern Area Council of NAACP when the group meets here May 1.

Lucian James, president of the Imperial Valley (Calif.) NAACP unit, has stated that a preliminary survey of grade school practices in this Imperial Valley community "shows all the landmarks of Jim Crow."

The Imperial Valley chapter of the Association has formally requested the services of NAACP field secretary Lester P. Bailey, who directed the successful integration of Cairo, Ill., schools in 1952.

John H. Dial, Jr. president of the Southern Area Council, announced this week that race practices in the El Centro schools are the next item on his organization's agenda.

"We will attack every vestige of discriminatory treatment of minorities in this state until the conditions under which Negroes and other groups must live are equal to those offered white citizens," Mr. Dial declared.

The Southern Area Council represents NAACP branches in 23 California cities and in Las Vegas, Nev.

versy is expected to have wide implications in the process of realizing the Federal Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

The controversial system in this normally unsegregated community of 115,000 involves two elements:

1. The maintenance of "neutral zones" in school districting in which there is some elasticity in the assignment of pupils to particular schools.
2. The granting of special permits for children to attend the schools other than the one to which they would normally go on a geographical basis.

Virtually all big-city school systems of necessity grant occasional special permits. But here, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, special permits have long been used systematically to accentuate racial separation in schooling.

Issue Brought to Head

Since there are no segregated schools as such, with student bodies composed entirely of one race, this argument was hard to prove. Recently, however, there developed a situation that the association considers prima facie evidence of the practice.

The association had long argued that white pupils were being diverted by special permits from the Garfield Elementary School to the near-by Arroyo Seco Elementary School.

In the latest available breakdown, the Garfield student body was composed about half of Negroes and about half of Mexican Americans and Japanese Americans, with only a few pupils of Anglo-Saxon extraction. The Arroyo Seco student body was composed almost entirely of white children.

The Arroyo Seco school has become overcrowded, with about 250 students in facilities designed for 200. The Garfield school has had as few as 250 pupils in facilities designed for 400. The issue came to a head when it was proposed to spend $30,000 on additions to the Arroyo Seco school to house the overflow.

The association, asserting that at least eighty of the Arroyo Seco pupils were special-permit transfers from the Garfield school jurisdiction, threatened suit to block the expenditure so long as the Garfield school had space.

The association has brought to light permit applications in which parents stated their reason was to avoid having their children associate with Negroes.

Pasadena school officials tacitly admit that there were such cases in the past, but say that under the present regime, special permits are granted only for bona fide reasons such as health, transportation and special-care problems. The "neutral zones" are explained as a means of equalizing the school population.

A school spokesman said that 700 special permits were now in force among the 14,000 elementary school children.

The school system deferred the Arroyo Seco expansion project pending an opinion by the Los Angeles County Counsel on the validity of the "neutral zone" and special-permit system. The opinion is expected this week.

PASADENA SCHOOLS FACING LEGAL TEST

Dispute Involves System of Pupil Allocation, Which Is Held Segregation Disguise

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Calif., May 19—A legal showdown is imminent here on a system of school-pupil allocation that Negro spokesmen argue is disguised segregation.

The resolution of the contro-

NAACP Kills Pasadena's 'Sneak' Jimcrow In Schools

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Because Pasadena, internationally noted for its annual Rose Tournament and Rose Bowl game, has for years kept ugly jimcrow hidden behind its flaunted democratic exterior, the victory over its color bias by the local NAACP is rated greatest in recent history.

Brookside Park city swimming pool barred Negroes until a few years ago when the NAACP ended the practice.

It was a slow death for school segregation, but after the Pasadena School Board last week formally promised it would not sanction or permit any practices that savored of racial bias.

Negroes were assured that when the school bells ring again this autumn, that white parents would not be permitted to make unnecessary, and illegal transfers in order to get their children away from schools attended by colored pupils.

Without directly stating that Negroes must attend certain schools the zoning practices, and acknowledging the requests of white parents to have their offspring transferred, accomplished the same effect as the deliberate jimcrow in the South.

Los Angeles School Board Rids City Of Final Segregation

PASADENA, Calif. — (NNPA) The United States Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases has hastened the decision of school officials in this Los Angeles suburb to get rid of a system of assignment of pupils to elementary schools which appeared to be a segregation device.

The system involved the setting up of "neutral zones" between various schools, in which children living in one school district could be arbitrarily assigned to a school other than the one nearest his home.

NEUTRAL ZONES

The "neutral zones" were set up in 1927, supposedly to help school officials to equalize school attendance. The arrangement was intended to apply only to extraordinary cases involving such problems as transportation and special tutelage.

The NAACP has long contended that the device was used widely to segregate white and colored children in the elementary schools.

Pasadena has a population of 120,000, about 10 per cent of which is colored, with about the same ratio prevailing among the public school population. Among the 14,000 elementary school pupils, there are about 1,000 special transfer permits in force.

The issue was brought to head recently when authorities sought funds to enlarge a predominantly "white" school overcrowded by special transfers from a predominantly colored school area with a predominantly colored school that still had plenty of vacant seats.

NAACP THREAT

The NAACP threatened to sue to block any such appropriation on the ground that the "neutral zones" were used to maintain racial segregation. The Board of Education asked the Los Angeles County counsel for an opinion on the validity of theassignment system.

The counsel has just submitted an opinion indicating that the Pasadena system was on rather shaky ground. Racial segregation in schools in California is already illegal. The counsel cited the U. S. Supreme Court decision as a guidance as to the standard by which the Pasadena system would be judged in any legal test.

The [illegible] said that on the basis of data set forth by school officials themselves, the "neutral zone" and permit system apparently had been working prejudicially against colored children.

Three of five "neutral zones" it was noted were in sections with high colored population raios. In some instances official records showed that the sole reason for transfer permits was that white children could go to school with white children.

Accordingly the school board instructed the superintendent of schools Dr. Stuart McComb to eliminate the questioned features by September.

A school system spokesman said the "neutral zones" would be abolished that outsanding transfer permits would be carefully reviewed and canceled unless compelling circumstances were involved and that a special three-member board would be set up to handle the issuance of permits.

Pasadena ends its 27-year-old scheme to keep children in segregated schools

Although schools were mixed, 'zone system' kept most elementary units 'legally' separated

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Zoning Prejudicial

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14d(1) 1954

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATORS
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Southern college heads ready, willing to throw open doors

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-13-54 P. 3

Fear of reprisals by officials in Dixie cited as main barrier

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Colored educators of private colleges in the South made it plain here last week that they are ready, willing and hopeful of throwing open their doors to white students.

They revealed that the main barriers standing in their way are outdated laws and fear of reprisals such as a denial of tax exemptions given other schools.

Their position, the result of a two-day meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., was aired here Monday at the Phelps - Stokes Fund headquarters, with Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the fund, serving as their spokesman.

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DR. PATTERSON spoke for representatives of 14 southern states and the District of Columbia who attended the two-day Arkansas meeting Oct. 26-27.

He told the press that the views he expressed were unanimously approved by the educators as "their collective point of view" with respect to the Supreme Court decision of May 17.

The point of view, the first of its kind to be taken officially by a group of colored southern educators since the court's decision, can be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Colored educators in the South hail the Supreme Court decision as a "milestone" in the nation's quest for democracy and in the colored man's struggle for first-class citizenship;

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2. **THEY FEEL** that efforts of some school and state officials to intimidate colored teachers with threats of loss of their jobs is "shortsighted and vindictive".

3. They feel that colored educators "should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the court's decision," and

4. They favor "immediate steps being taken to implement the decision."

Since the nub of the position taken by the educators was not at variance with that taken by the majority of colored people all over the nation, reporters questioned Dr. Patterson as to why it had been necessary to call such a meeting in the first place.

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HE CAREFULLY explained that the meeting was held to reveal to the world the position taken by the southern colored educators as a group and thereby disarm those opponents of desegregation who have shouted from high places that colored educators in the South do not want integration.

The policy statement of the Arkansas group can now be be shoved down the throats of those few remaining diehards who claim that the majority of the South's thinking people want segregation.

It was pointed out at the conference that many of its conferees felt that the statement would prove highly useful to them in sitting down with their own white state officials to discuss integration.

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THE CONFERENCE brought out the little known fact that from a standpoint of policy, all of the 31 private colleges participating in the United Negro College Fund favor the admission of white students.

It also disclosed that there is nothing now in their charters to prevent their attendance. Some charters which restricted certain schools to colored students have been recently amended.

A spokesman for the College Fund said the main barriers preventing their admitting white students immediately stem from fear of reprisals from state officials.

In this conneection it was pointed out that some colleges might have their tax exemptions removed if they bucked the state officials and let in white students.

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THE SPOKESMAN said further that some colleges have admitted white students even in the face of such reprisals, although they are not publicizing the matter. "There is no lag on integration within the colored group," he emphasized.

The statement of policy read by Dr. Patterson indicated that southern educators are not unaware of the colored people in its midst who are playing into the hands of white bigots by stating that colored people do not wish desegregation.

They dismissed this minority group of colored "leaders" with this statement:

"We regret that some public officials have sought to persuade colored educators and other leaders to evade the decision by agreeing to voluntary segregation.

"This cannot be decently done; and such persons who agree to this will not be respected even by the officials seeking such commitment or compromise of principle."

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IT WAS ALSO noted that the question of intermarriage is being used by many opponents of desegregation as a weapon against it.

This was brought out when Dr. Patterson was asked to explain a part of the statement which said:

"It is most unfortunate that preoccupation with the coeducational implications of the decision has obscured the question of quality of education for all children.

"In two-thirds of the United States coeducation of the races has been going on for many decades with no untoward effects. There need be no ill effects in the South."

Dr. Patterson explained that this statement was made by the educators because so many southerners claim intermarriage will be a by-product of co-education of colored and whites.

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HE SAID that if there should be any inter-marriages, it would be "purely incidental" and that the question was simply being raised to "obscure the real issue."

The conference was called by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University. The 64 persons attending paid their own way but the Phelps Stokes Fund bore their expenses after their arrival.

There will be no follow up or confinuation committee from the conference. The group simply met and made its position clear.

Educators urge school integration here, now

Afro American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-6-54 P. 5

Action at Hot Springs meeting disappointment for Dixiecrats

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (ANP)—Hopes of some southern white leaders that leading colored educators might lend some measure of comfort to plans to defy the Supreme Court on school desegregation were blasted here last week.

The rude jolt for the Dixiecrats and other diehards came when the most representative group of educators assembled since the decision called for complete compliance with the high court's ruling.

They met in a conference held in the Baptist Sanitarium and Bath House sponsored by the Phelps - Stokes Fund, a private foundation interested in southern education and African affairs.

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THE GROUP, which included presidents of leading colored colleges and universities, said in a joint statement that the decision dramatically distinguishes "our way of life in a democracy from that in totalitarian countries."

"Time will prove," the statement said, "that our fears have no foundation in fact, just as has been proved by the implementation of previous court decisions. Segregation breeds fear, and when the barriers of segregation are at last removed, we will wonder why we feared at all."

Pointing out that change without bloodshed and revolution was possible because of a Constitution which guarantees equality and justice to all, the educators said "that to evade or discredit it is to destroy our government."

"It is our hope," they said, "that all of the colleges and universities of the South, colored and white, will immediately implement the spirit of the court's decision by accepting, irspective of race, all qualified students who seek admission."

—o O o—

THE LEADERS said they were convinced that there is a "fundamental sense of fair play in the South" and noted that integration in public schools involving both students and teachers is already working well in some southern schools.

Stating that it was unfortunate "that preoccupation with the coeducational implication of the decision" had obscured the question of the quality of education for all children, the educators said that "in two-thirds of the United States, co-education of the races has been going on for many decades with no untoward effects."

Again the group stated that "colored educators should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nuffily the court's decision. To do this would be tantamount to sharing in a plan to destroy the very fabric of our constitutional government."

REALIZING THE difficulties that will be incurred in some places where integration will be attempted, the leaders said there "should be the cooperative effort in every community to plan on the local level the implementation of the decision.

"The planning should be done in good faith and with an honest desire to implement the decision rather than scheming to circumvent it."

The educators said they were not making the statement or pleading for colored Americans alone, but that they were concerned "about the best education that can be made available to every child in the South."

The group went on record favoring Federal aid to education "in order that the per capita expenditure in the South may be brought up to a high national average. We want the white child to have the best and we want the colored child to have the best."

This is not possible, they said, in segregated schools.

What Is Your Opinion?

Courier Poll

Name .....

Grade level of teaching: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8. High school, 1-2-3-4

Professional degree: BB, BS, MA, above.

Age range: (20-30), (31-40), (41-50), above.

Sex ..... Married ..... Single ..... Number of children ..... Ages .....

(1) DO YOU FAVOR INTEGRATION? Yes .....

No ..... Uncertain .....

(2) DO YOU FEEL that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job? Yes ..... No .....

(3) DO YOU FEEL that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children? Yes ..... No .....

Uncertain .....

Elementary? Yes ..... No ..... Uncertain .....

High school? Yes ..... No ..... Uncertain .....

IF YOU are a school teacher . . . and want to participate in the nation-wide poll now being conducted by the Courier . . . kindly fill out the blank printed above, and mail IMMEDIATELY to Poll Editor, the Courier, Box 1828, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IF YOU sign your name, the signature will be kept in strictest confidence. Your name is our sacred trust . . . and we will not violate your confidence in us!

Pro-Integration Trend Is Going Up

Thoughts of integration are dominating the minds of the nation's teachers, a survey of Courier poll results continues to indicate.

The pro-integrationist trend continued to move upwards as poll participants sent in their opinions.

Teachers desiring to participate in the poll may do so by clipping the attached blank, filling it out and sending it to the poll editor. No names are required.

PERCENTAGES of responses were as follows:

Do you favor integration? Yes—83.3 per cent. No—12.5 per cent. Undecided—4.2 per cent.

Do you feel that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job? Yes—25 per cent. No—75 per cent.

Do you feel that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children? Yes—16 per cent. No—79.8 per cent. Undecided—4.2 per cent.

Elementary? Yes — 20.8 per cent. No—75 per cent. Undecided—4.2 per cent.

High School? Yes—16 per cent. No—68 per cent. Undecided—16 per cent.

10 pupils have constitutional right to enter Milford school

By JAMES L. HICKS

DOVER, Del.—The custom of the courts to place the constitutional rights of the individual above even the welfare of the nation was cited to the Supreme Court of Delaware here, Monday, by an NAACP lawer, in an eloquent plea for the admission of 10 high school pupils to an all-white school in Milford.

The custom was outlined to the court by Louis L. Redding, brilliant Harvard-trained counsel for 10 Milford high school pupils as NAACP lawyers fought to save an injunction issued by a lower court, which held that the children have a clear legal right to attend the white school.

The argument came as the school board of Delaware appealed to the State Supreme Court to reverse the lower court and not force them to admit the children to the school.

The court reserved decision in the case.

NAACP ATTORNEY Redding, assisted by Jack Greenberg, special counsel in the offices of Thurgood Marshall, told the court that NAACP lawyers have not been able to find any case of record where a court subordinated the constitutional rights of an individual to any other cause.

Mr. Redding cited the case of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., as an example.

In that case, the President of the United States had ordered the government to seize the Youngstown plant because a crippling strike there was seriously impairing the war effort of the nation.

* * *

BUT THE SUPREME Court stopped down the order of the President and held that even though the fate of the nation was in jeopardy over the strike, it could not ignore the constitutional right of the owners of the plant to hold on to their property.

Mr. Redding cited the case in support of his argument that the 10 children of Milford had a constitutional right to attend the Milford High School and that right was being denied them each day they were being prevented from doing so.

He added that such denial was doing them "irreparable harm" and cited the opinions of courts which showed that such harm to children was even worse than similar harm to adults.

* * *

IN DRIVING home his point, Mr. Redding pointed out that where the constitutional rights of the plant owners had been threatened, the Supreme Court had acted with "unusual celerity" and he implored the court that it should act with the same "celerity" in granting the admission of the 10 children to the Milford school.

For the first time since the Milford case opened, the NAACP received some outside aid in its case and it was cheered by the fact that it came from a local source and a distinguished local source at that.

When the case opened, it was learned that William Pritchett, former president of the Delaware State Bar Association and a Rhodes scholar had filed a brief as "friend of the court" in the case on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union.

* * *

MR. PRITCHETT sat at the counsel table with Mr. Redding and presented an hour-long argument in support of the right of the children to attend the white school.

Then too, there was the presence in the court room of at least a half dozen colored women, representing the newly-formed Kent County and Sussex County chapter of the National Council of Negro Women.

Since Mr. Redding and the Rev. Randolph Fisher of Milford have virtually been batting alone in the case up to this point, the presence of Mr. Pritchett, who is a respected member of the community, and the attendance in court of the women, was a heartening factor.

THERE HAVE been no colored spectators connected with the Milford situation up to this point. They simply had just stayed away.

The Monday arguments were held in a strikingly contrasted atmosphere to previous arguments connected with the Milford case.

In the first place, whereas the courtroom was packed with hostile crowds at other times, on Monday there was scarcely 50 people in the entire courtroom some of them were colored, and no one jeered or made threatening remarks as at other times.

* * *

THERE WERE NO mobs as in the case of the arguments held recently at Georgetown and, all in all, it was simply an average day in an American court.

The opposing school board argued that the Supreme Court has not yet handed down its final decision in the cases and that this is therefore a "permissive" period in which voluntary integration is all right but no authority exists for compulsory integration.

Opposing counsel further argued that the original Milford board, which first admitted the 10 children, had no authority to do so.

* * *

THEY FURTHER charged that the vice chancellor, who had granted the injunction which would permit them to enter the white school, had erred because a mandatory injunction can only be issued to preserve a legal right.

Opposing lawyers claimed that no such right existed.

* * *

MR. REDDING, however, eloquently told the court that it had a duty to recognize the ruling of the Supreme Court based on Article 6 of the Federal Constitution which commands all judges to be bound by the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Federal Constitution.

Four hours of argument were heard before the court reserved decision.

Milford Relaxes Segregation

MILFORD, Del. —(ANP)—Whites in Milford forgot about their objections to Negroes for a moment last week as they banded together to observe the town's only Korean war fatality.

The southeastern Delaware community of 5,700, in a Veterans Day observance, honored Negro Cpl. William A. Lockewood.

Milford was the scene of a dispute over integration of Negro pupils with white pupils in the Milford high school. The case is still before the state supreme court.

Lockewood's mother, Mrs. Annabelle Lockewood, sat on the rostrum with city officials and community leaders as Mayor Edward C. Evans rededicated the community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name.

The memorial is a stone monument in the center of the three-block shopping district of downtown Milford.

Twenty-year-old Lockewood was an alumnus of all-Negro Benjamin Banneker school, who went to work as an orderly in Milford's Memorial hospital. He enlisted in the army in July, 1950, shortly after the communists invaded South Korea.

He was sent to Korea three months after enlistment and in February, 1951, the defense department reported him missing, and later a prisoner of war. In March, 1952, the department listed him as dead.

SHE STIRRED UP THE WHOLE STATE

MRS. FRED BULAH of Hockensen, Delaware, wanted her granddaughter to ride in the town's school bus. What happened when she got the run-around from the local school officials, the governor and the state board of education is told in the third of a series of 11 articles on the school cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court in the AFRO Magazine Section in this Issue.

NAACP Raps Delaware school board program

WILMINGTON, Del. — The Delaware State Board of Education, Tuesday, announced plans for the desegregation of public schools in Wilmington.

However, the move was immediately denounced by an NAACP lawyer as a "delaying" tactic which accomplished nothing" toward full integration.

The announcement of the desegregation plan was made by Dr. George R. Miller Jr., secretary of the state board of education.

Places Onus On City

He said Monday that since the Wilmington School Board had indicated "it is in a position to move promptly in the direction of integration," the state board was not granting it permission to do so.

Denouncement of the plan came a day later when the AFRO asked Louis Redding, attorney of Wilmington, to comment on the state board's action.

Redding, who argued the Delaware cases before the Supreme Court, was harsh in his criticism of the board's action.

Harsh In Criticism

He said in the first place the City Board of Education of Wilmington did not need any authority from the state board to desegregate its schools.

He added that the action taken in Wilmington would do nothing to provide integration in other parts of the state, where the segregated school situation is most acute.

(Colored children have been attending three of Wilmington's high schools for the past two years as a result of court decisions won by Mr. Redding.)

"Delaying Tactic"

"This is all simply a delaying tactic on the part of the state school board" Redding said. "What we want is action by the state board outside of Wilmington.

"Until they announce a policy which permits all colored children to go to schools nearest them, they will have no policy and will have done none of the things the Court directed should be done," Redding said.

Asked what action he planned in the light of the school board's action, Redding said:

"A lot will depend on the parents of colored children living outside Wilmington who are still being forced to walk past white schools and attend segregated schools."

Wilmington Plans For Integration

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP)— School authorities here have been roundly applauded for their far-sightedness in anticipating and preparing for the recent U. S. Supreme court decision banning segregation in public school education.

While southern reaction to the historical decision is generally opposed to the ruling, local authorities have accepted the decision and are busy making plans for implementing it.

This was indicated in a statement by Dr. Ward I. Miller, superintendent of the local public school who said that Wilmington's schools are ready for the end of segregation. Two major problems involved, he said, are the placement of pupils and reappraisal of curriculum, and not the placing of whites and Negroes together

Desegregation Ruling Is Urged

DOVER, Del., Dec. 13 (AP)—Delaware supreme court Monday was asked to uphold an order permitting Negro pupils to enroll in the new all-white Milford High school.

Vice-Chancellor William Marvel had ruled last November that Delaware laws providing segregation of races in public schools were illegal before the United States supreme court had banned such segregation.

Howard E. Lynch Jr., counsel for the Milford school board, told the supreme court that Marvel erred when he handed down his decision without holding a full hearing in the case.

Lynch argued further that equal educational facilities were available to Negroes in their own schools.

Louis Redding, attorney representing 10 Negro students and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that Marvel's decision was made to prevent interference with the proper educational progress of the students.

Delaware township is facing showdown on segregation issue

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23—(AP)—The segregation problems of the Milford School Board will be discussed tonight in a showdown meeting with the State Board of Education.

The Milford board announced last night that the community's two schools would reopen on Monday without segregation and threatened to resign if the state board overrules it.

The announcement followed a meeting of the board with Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young.

The Milford schools were closed last Monday after threats of violence unless white and Negro high school children were provided with separate facilities, as in past years.

Young conceded the Milford board was "within its rights" in admitting Negroes to the white schools but added that the state board would have the final say.

Young said the state board would determine the methods of integration in conformity with a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. But the Milford board said it will resign in a body if its decision to open the schools to all pupils on Monday is not upheld.

At the previously all-white Lakeview High School, 11 Negroes registered with 676 white pupils last Sept. 7. Following a meeting Sunday attended by some 1500 of the town's 5700 residents, the board decided to close the Lakeview school and also the all-Negro elementary school.

When the board attempted to schedule classes for Tuesday, William V. Sipple, a board member, said telephone calls "poured in" threatening violence to the Negro children. The board then ordered the schools closed "until further notice in the best interests of the children."

DELAWARE HEARS NIXON FIGHT BIAS

Vice President Asks for End of Segregation as Milford Drops Integration Move

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30—Vice President Richard M. Nixon came into Delaware, where white parents have been refusing to send children to racially integrated schools, and eloquently appealed today for an end to racial discrimination.

He noted he was sending his own two daughters Patricia, 8 years old, and Julie, 6, to Horace Mann Public School in the racially integrated Washington system, to grow up "respecting American traditions."

The choice of 600,000,000 nonwhites, who hold a possibly crucial balance of world power, as between communism and noncommunis may be swayed by an American example of equality of opportunity, he added.

The Vice President voiced his appeal extemporaneously when questioned at New Castle County Airport, on arriving here for a political swing. He repeated it for a state-wide radio broadcast later.

However, Mr. Nixon was not aware at the time that a new Board of Education in Milford had dropped the eleven Negro students from the rolls. This left the decision on integration up to the State.

Transitional Period

Observing that he only knew the situation here from newspaper accounts of the boycott organized in Milford and other communities in southern Delaware, Mr. Nixon said:

"I think we all have to realize that when the Supreme Court decision was handed down, it was anticipated that there would be a period in which we would have some difficulty while there was a transition * * *

"We have to realize that in the United States—in certain parts of it, at least certainly here in Delaware—there is an honest difference of opinion on this particular question. I can only speak from my own personal experience.

"My feeling is that here in Delaware and other states where there are similar problems, men and women of good will and good intentions, working patiently together, will find a way to carry out the letter and the spirit of the Supreme Court decision [outlawing racial segregation in public schools].

"I went to public schools all my life. I went to a Quaker college where there were students of various races, different racial and religious backgrounds. In my state of California we have nonsegregated schools. We find we get along. There is no reason why Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, cannot be educated together.

Tells of His Daughters

"My two daughters in Washington go to public schools, and in Washington nonsegregation is being applied.

"I have no fears at all with regard to sending my children to public schools, and they are going to continue going to public schools as long as they are of that age.

"I bring in this personal background only to indicate why I am confident that this present controversy in time will heal the differences, and we will find a way to work out this problem and meet it effectively.

"We think of this problem as a problem only for local schools, states, the nation. I know from the trip I took around the world that it is much bigger than that.

"There are 600,000,000 people in this world who hold the balance of power, and who are not white. They are trying to determine whether they should be on the Communist side or on our side. If they go to the Communist side, the struggle may be lost.

A 'Dream of Equality'

"One of the factors that would be tremendously helpful is for us here in the United States to show by example, by word and deed that the dream of equality—equality of opportunity, of education and of employment and the like—is coming true."

In the later radio version, Mr. Nixon added that such efforts at equality "will do immeasurable good in winning these people on the fence to our side, possibly even avoiding a war which we might lose."

"I commend Delaware officials who are trying patiently to work out the answer," Mr. Nixon concluded. "I am sure they will, and the people of Delaware in the end will agree with the decision, and will have no regrets."

Delaware officials, who have tried to avoid statements in the politically explosive situation, heard the Vice President's extemporaneous remarks, and said privately that they had found his evident sincerity deeply moving.

SCHOOL BIAS ISSUE IN DELAWARE COURT

DOVER, Del., Dec. 13 (AP)—The Delaware Supreme Court was asked today to rule on an order permitting Negro pupils to enroll in the now all-white Milford High School.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel had ruled last November that Delaware laws providing segregation of races in public schools were illegal before the United States Supreme Court banned such segregation.

Ten Negro students had enrolled in Milford High in September, but a boycott by white students, led by the National Association for the Advancement of White People, resulted in the Negroes being returned to an all-Negro school about twenty miles from Milford.

Howard E. Lynch Jr., counsel for the Milford School Board, told the Supreme Court that Chancellor Marvel had erred when he handed down his decision without holding a full hearing in the case.

Louis Redding, attorney representing the Negro students and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that Chancellor Marvel's decision had been made to prevent interference with the proper educational progress of the students.

The State Supreme Court had granted a temporary stay to the School Board, halting implementation of Chancellor Marvel's order, pending today's hearing. It reserved decision.

Delaware Battle

First State Segregation Case Argued

DOVER, Del., Dec. 13 (AP)—The first case on a state level involving the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in schools was argued today before the Delaware Supreme Court. The court reserved decision.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Milford, Del., School Board argued before the three-judge court on the right of 10 Negro children to attend an all-white school at Milford.

A representative of the American Civil Liberties Union said the Supreme Court decision supersedes any state constitution, and there was nothing to deny the right of Negroes to attend white schools in their districts.

John J. Morris, Wilmington attorney, speaking as "friend of the court," argued that the "effect of the Supreme Court decision is still undetermined." He said the Supreme Court is to issue a mandate at a later date directing the method by which integration is to be handled.

The Negroes were admitted to the school shortly after the Supreme Court decision. They were ordered back to the Negro school at Georgetown when white pupils staged a boycott and violence threatened.

The NAACP appealed to Vice Chancellor William Marvel, who granted an injunction requiring the board to admit the Negroes to the all-white school. The school board appealed Marvel's ruling to the State Supreme Court, which stayed Marvel's injunction and ordered the Negroes returned to Georgetown, pending today's hearing and a decision.

William Prickett of the Civil Liberties Union said the Supreme Court ruling would have to be followed. He added the high court's mandate on how integration is to be conducted could be "tempered by a determination of a court of equity."

"They may set up a method of operation," he said, "but there is nothing to deny the right of the colored children to attend white high schools in their district when viewed from the consideration of the Supreme Court decision."

Morris, named friend of the court after the civil liberties union was granted a right to appear, told the court to "bear in mind that there is no directive from the Supreme Court as to when integration in schools must be effected."

Students Are Dealt Stiff Blow

DOVER, Del. Bryant W. Bowles' race-baiting National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) won at least a temporary victory on Friday in the State Supreme Court, in its efforts to keep the Milford High School an all-white institution.

The three-man tribunal stayed a Chancery Court order handed down a week ago by Vice Chancellor William Marvel ordering the Milford School Board to readmit, this past Monday, the ten Negro pupils dropped from the school rolls late in September.

From the date of schools opening in Milford, and until the Bowles-led NAAWP began agitation, which resulted in heated and aroused protest meetings attended by up to 5,000 persons from areas surrounding Milford, the ten colored pupils were accepted without incident at the Lakeview School.

Soon after the Bowles-inspired protest meetings, white children's parents allowed them to stay home in protest over the colored pupils' admission.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE

There were subsequent threats of violence and talk of bombings, "burning gun powder," and bloodshed throughout areas in lower Delaware under Bowles' influence. The school board which admitted

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DELAWARE

Panel hears how Washington licked integration problems

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — In a recent round table discussion presented here by the Community Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, Dr. Charles K. Bish principal of McKinley High School, told the group that "integration would have come whether or not the Supreme Court made its decision."

Dr. Bish gave some of the main pointers he used to break the student strike that started at McKinley several months ago. Speaking from the topic "Changing Educational Com - munity Patterns," he said that one should "never compromise with a basic principal" and secondly, "let it be known that the problem had to be solved."

School administrators and teachers should develop a strong feeling for integration, Dr. Bish continued, because the attitude of the pupils toward the change in pattern is formed by a "rub-off" of instructors and administrators

* * *

IN ORDER to bring about better relationship and harmony at McKinley, Dr. Bish said that a bi-racial committee was or - ganized to aid in the solving of problems. This resulted in in- ter-communication with each oth- er. Progress is moving at such a pace, he declared that the com- mittee is almost non-existent because there are only a few problems left to be solved.

Reports through the press that integration is responsible for the decline in enrollment of white pupils and an increase enrollment of colored pupils in Washington was denied by the principal. He explained that the basic cause was due to more white families moving in- to the suburbs in accordance with their higher economic standards.

On the other hand he stated, more colored people are moving into Washington because of the job opportunities and the re - moval of race destinction from the Form 57 on government ap- plication blanks.

* * *

IN REPLY to a question on so- cial activites at McKinley the speaker said that they began in- terracial social activities by form- ing a Bible club. The school now has a bi-racial Y-teen club and ha ssponsored an interracial PTA tour and tea.

Dr. Bish said he expects to ask six colored and six white parents to aid in planning a dance soon. He thinks that the basic rules will be to have pupils properly dressed: allow only couples to at tend; and prohibit dancing be tween interracial couples, a least for the first affair.

"There is nothing pessimisti about this thing; we've go some of the basic problems lick ed and we're in business," con cluded Dr. Bish.

Other participants on the panel were Dr. Daniel G. Hill, Dr. El- lis O. Knox, both of Howard Uni- versity; Ruth Mueller, Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, Rita Bouchort, Mary Jane Wiloit, Mamie E. Davis, and Mrs. Es- ther Wussa of Alexander, Egypt.

Federation Supports 15 Families' Action To Halt Integration

To Ask District Court For Injunction Today To Bar School Transfers

By James G. Deane

The Federation of Citizens Associations today planned to ask the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to halt race desegregation of Wash- ington's public schools.

The all-white civic organiza- tion and 15 Washington families, acting jointly, made public a f o r m a l complaint, attacking Board of Education-approved in- tegration plans as illegal, arbi- trary and unreasonable. The complaint called for continued segregation until the Supreme Court specifically orders the contrary.

The Federation's complaint was prepared by the law firm of Colladay and Colladay. David C. Colladay, member of the firm, said the complaint would be filed formally today.

Edward F. Colladay, senior member of the law firm, is a former president of the Federa- tion. He also is general counsel of the Washington Board of Trade, but the trade body is not involved in the race suit.

The Federation voted unani- mously in June to take the legal action.

Instructions Withheld.

Integration at this time is illegal, stated today's complaint, because the Supreme Court in ruling school race barriers un- constitutional May 17 withheld a final decree and instructions on how to meet it.

Because of this, the legal basis of school segregation here re- mains intact, the Federation ar- gued, and integration plans in- fringe the authority of the high court.

The formal complaints also as- serted that the scheduled inte- gration program would deprive children and parents of what it called their right to pick the school they wish, and would cause them "great and irreparable damage."

The Federation's complaint, which asks for an injunction or- der halting all desegregation steps, directly challenges a ruling by Vernon E. West, District cor- poration counsel, that the Su- preme Court's May 17 decision left the city free to drop segre- gation.

Steps Begun.

The Board of Education and the Commissioners agreed, on May 18, on immediate desegre- gation steps, some of which have already been taken. Several thousand colored pupils are scheduled to be transferred to formerly white schools when the fall term starts on September 13, and most schools are expected to have at least some racial mixture among both pupils and teachers.

Under present plans, almost complete desegregation is sched- uled by September of next year.

David Colladay told reporters the Federation wants District Court to issue an injunction order stopping all integration steps before schools reopen.

He said he hopes the court will schedule a preliminary hear- ing within a few days at which the city's legal spokesmen can appear and that the court then will see fit to issue a restraining order.

Names Board and Corning.

The complaint named as de- fendants the nine members of the Board of Education and School Supt. Hobart M. Corning. Mr. West is the legal counsel of the school board and will have the task of defending the case in any court proceedings.

Besides the city authorities, President Eisenhower was also involved in the decision the Federation is attacking. Imme- diately prior to the city's move to start integration, Gen. Eisen- hower urged the Commissioners to make the Capital a model for carrying out desegregation.

The high court is scheduled to receive new briefs from the District and four States involved in the pending school race cases next month. Oral argument is expected later in the court term, and a final decree, per- haps next spring.

Parents in Action.

The parents taking part in the complaint, all residents of the Northeast and Southeast sec- tions of the city, were listed as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Sabine, 1524 Newton street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes T. Jackson, 1526 Otis street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Caleb L. Reeder, jr., 218 Webster street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. John Brad- ley, 234 Varnum street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon E. Reed, 1718 Bay street S.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Gladmon, 1706 Mas- sachusetts avenue S.E.; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wangler, 2134 Thirtieth street, N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loudon, 2529 Bla- densburg road N.E.

Also, Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Patterson, 3006 Adams street N. E.; Mr. and Mrs. Oran W. Con- rad, 3103 Douglas street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Burke, 3043 Douglas street N.E.; Henry Miller, 2153 Thirtieth street N.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Banks M. Robbins, 1731 Bay street S.E.; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence D. Barr, 3165 Adams street N.E. and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Chrismore, 2620 Thirty-first place N.E.

Corning Asks United Will on Intergration

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, super- intendent of District schools, appealed yesterday for "united determination" to make the Su- preme Court's decision on in- tegration work in the District.

The school official told mem- bers of the District Federation of Women's Clubs that the Dis- trict is "facing a difficult ordeal with opening of schools in Sep- tember."

Negro Educators Salute School Rule

Leading Negro educators from 14 southern states and the Dis- trict of Columbia Wednesday de- clared the U.S. Supreme Court decision on segregation is "a sig- nificant milestone in the nation's quest for a democratic way of life."

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, presi- dent of Atlanta University and a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, issued the statements to the Hot Springs, Ark., meeting and Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, served as chairman of the com- mittee which drafted the state- ment.

After meeting two days behind closed doors, the group issued the statement and said "immediate steps should be taken to imple- ment the decision."

Writer Says Milford Is Not Typical Of Delaware Communities

Daily World Tues. 11-30-54
P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Milford, where a school boycott resulted in eleven colored students being removed from the Milford High School, is not typical of other Delaware communities where desegregation of the public schools has been undertaken.

28 PER CENT

In a brief filed in the five school segregation cases Attorney General Albert Young of Delaware tells the Supreme Court that since the decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, integration has undertaken "without incident" in areas containing about 28 per cent of the total colored population of the State.

Most of the integration has been in the northern part of Newcastle County where the population of the State is heaviest, he says. A comparatively small number of colored children, he adds, are taking advantage of their right to attend schools which were formerly all white.

Voluntary steps toward desegregation, he says, has been taken in a number of school districts on a partial basis and has met with "community acceptance."

In the lower counties of the State, Mr. Young asserts, the "dominant mood" is opposed to integration.

PUBLIC OPINION

In the Laurel school district, located near the southern border of the State, Mr. Young says, a public opinion poll showed 1,258 to 31 against desegregation.

Partial desegregation, he states, has progressed satisfactorily in all but one of the districts where it has been undertaken. In the lower part of the State, he says, there is strong opposition to immediate integration. In certain areas a gradual transition is necessary to insure permanency and community acceptance.

The events at Milford, the brief states, demonstrated that:

1. Public opinion in lower Delaware has been aroused against desegregation and a large percent of people in parts of Delaware are not ready to accept integration.

2. The immediate admission of colored children to white schools under the old "separate but equal" doctrine, which the Supreme Court said has no place in public education, is "inconsisetnt with orderly, gradual transition" from segregated to integrated schools where immediate admission is opposed by the local population.

The decision of the Delaware Supreme Court in the two cases which were consoliated on appeal to the United States Supreme Court makes immediate admission of colored students to white schools where separate facilities are not equal.

Since many instances of unequal facilities may be presented to the courts for immediate relief under the "separate but equal" doctrine, Mr. Young states, gradual integration depends upon the time element set by the high court in its final decrees.

LOCAL COURTS

Daily World

hTe mandate of the court, Mr. Young states, should make it clear that, nothwithstanding inequalities in facilities, local courts shall be permitted to grant such relief as they deem appropriate after consideration of the physical, economic and social conditions of the community and upon a showing of an effort made in good faith toward orderly desegregation.

The two consolidated Delaware cases before the court presented the question of whether the Chancellor should have ordered school authorities to equalize separate facilities, rather than ordered the admission of colored children.

In compliance with the decrees of the Chancellor, which were affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, the colored plaintiffs were admitted to the Hockessin and Claymont schools.

Tues. 11-30-54

WITHOUT INCIDENT

Mr. Young says these children have remained in those schools since the fall of 1952 without incident. Conditions which warrant delay in parts of Delaware as well as in other states, he adds, do not exist in the two school districts involved in the Delaware cases.

Attorney Geneeral Young urges the court to enter an order in the Delaware cases affirming the decision of the Delaware Supreme Court.

He also urges the court to permit a gradual adjustment from segregated public schools to a system without racial distinction.

If a finding of inequality is held to justify immediate admission of colored students to all white elementary and high schools, Mr. Young asserts, "serious repercussions" will follow.

The court should make it clear, therefore, that any relief in the field of public education should be given on the basis of its decision of May 17.

3. The court should remand the cases to the lower courts for the issuance of decrees, Mr. Young argues.

He adds that it should also fix in its decrees as an ultimate date beyond which there will be no delay of relief a date which will give the states an opportunity to plan, educate, and promote community acceptance and orderly physical abolition of segregation.

The mandate, Mr. Young states, also should include instructions to the lower courts that they exercise equitable discretion according to local conditions, provided that a constructive transitional program is shown to be in progress and subject to the limitation that ultimate relief by way of admission on a non-segregated basis shall be effected no later than a date fixed by the Supreme Court.

A play-by-play account of the disturbances at Milford are given in the brief.

How teachers face integration tests

Pittsburgh Courier P. 3
Sat. 11-13-54

WILMINGTON, Del. (ANP)— Two teachers last week related their experience in all-white and integrated classrooms.

The school marms represent a group of teachers who are serving as guinea pigs in this and other southern communities testing the success of putting into practice last May's Supreme Court mandate banning school segregation.

Baltimore, Md.

They are Mrs. Daisy Simms, elementary teacher in the Wilmington school system and Mrs. Grace Water, who teaches high school history and social studies in Morgantown, W. Va.

Both described their experiences under the integrated system to Kenneth O. Gil, staff correspondent for the National Education Association.

— o O o —

ALONG WITH seven other colored teachers, Mrs. Simms was assigned to teach in an all-white class. The school principal sought to ease the pressure on her by notifying parents of the children before classes began.

Reaction of the move was mixed but generally accepted One mother explained her resentment this way:

"Frankly, I was shocked a first, but then I calmed down a bit especially after I was assured Mrs. Simms was an excellent tracher."

A few parents even threatened to withdraw their children. However, so far none have dropped out.

— o O o —

MRS. WATER, on the other hand, related how one student tried to make things hard for her.

"... During one discussion on imports and exports the words tar and pitch came up," she explained. "Someone asked me what pitch was and a boy who has been trying to make me feel uncomfortable said with particular emphasis: It's something black.'

"These things never hurt me," she added. "... I don't want the kids in my class to be afraid to discuss anything. We talk about race, marriage, integration and even the word n---r."

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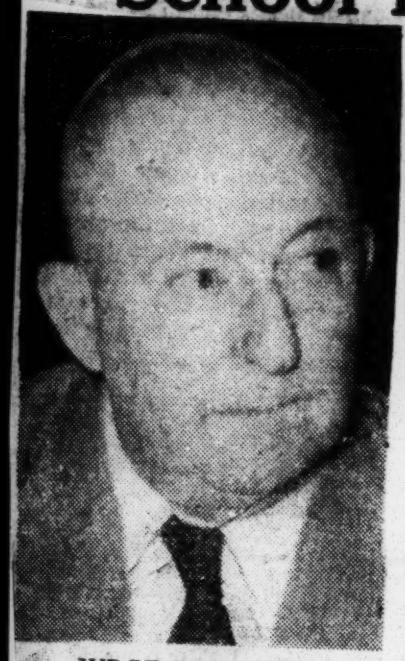
DELAWARE

Segregation Ruling Withheld; School Boycott Grows In Del.



JUDGE DRUFFEL.
. . . Presides at Hearing.

Over 2,000 Pupils Absent From Schools In Milford, Del., Area

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 29 (UP) — Heavy absenteeism spread to more public schools throughout south Delaware today in what appeared to be an organized campaign against racial integration of the state school system.

More than 2,000 pupils, nearly all of them white, did not report for elementary and high school classes here and in six nearby communities.

Driving Force

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, a pro-segregation group headed by Bryant Bowles, of Washington, apparently was the driving force behind the school boycott. Bowles spoke at meetings in several communities earlier this week. There also were reports that many parents kept their children home after receiving telephone calls "suggesting" that they do so.

Only 71 of 1,018 pupils appeared today at schools in Georgetown, Ellendale, Millsboro and Lincoln. Only 499 of 1,567 pupils attended the combination elementary and high school at Milford, where the boycott began Monday over enrollment of 11 Negro students. Lord Baltimore school at Ocean View and the John Clayton school at Dagsboro also reported "above normal" absenteeism.

State school officials apparently were watching the situation progress, but there was no indication that they planned any action to end it. J. Crum Small, president of the State Board of Education, said an appeal by Gumboro school board chairman Preston Niblett to parents to keep their children home was "very unusual," but that there was no way under law to cope with it.

The Milford boycott came after Bowles urged white parents to keep their children home rather than have them attend classes with Negroes. Similar meetings in Lincoln and Gumboro Monday night were followed by the spread of the absenteeism to those towns. A fiery cross was burned on the school lawn here after another meeting last night.

Police described the cross as the work of "young kids," and no arrests were made.

Delaware Says Milford Not a Typical Town

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Milford, where a school boycott resulted in 11 colored students being removed from the Milford high school, is not typical of other Delaware communities where desegregation of the public schools has been undertaken.

In a brief filed in the five school segregation cases, Attorney General Albert Young of Delaware tells the Supreme Court that since the decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, integration has been undertaken "without incident" in areas containing about 28 per cent of the total colored population of the State.

Most of the integration has been in the northern part of Newcastle county where the population of the state is heaviest, he says. A comparatively small number of colored children, he adds, are taking advantage of their right to attend schools which were formerly all white.

De-Segregation Accepted

Voluntary steps toward desegregation, he says, has been taken in a number of school districts on a partial basis and has met with "community acceptance."

In the lower counties of the state, Mr. Young asserts, the "dominant mood" is opposed to integration.

In the Laurel school district, located near the southern border of the state, Mr. Young says, a public opinion poll showed 1,258 to 31 against desegregation.

Partial desegregation, he states, has progressed satisfactorily in all but one of the districts where it has been undertaken. In the lower part of the State, he says, there is strong opposition to immediate integration. In certain areas a gradual transition is necessary to insure permanency and community acceptance.

Some Not Ready

The events at Milford, the brief states, demonstrated that:

1. Public opinion in lower Delaware has been aroused against desegregation and a large percent of people in parts of Delaware are not ready to accept integration.

2. The immediate admission of colored children to white schools under the old "separate but equal" doctrine, which the Supreme Court said has no place in public education, is "inconsistent with orderly, gradual transition" from segregated to integrated schools were immediate admission is opposed by the local population.

The decision of the Delaware Supreme Court in the two cases which were consolidated on appeal to the United States Supreme Court makes immediate admission of colored students to white schools where separate facilities are not equal.

Since many instances of unequal facilities may be presented to the courts for immediate relief under the "Separate but equal" doctrine, Mr. Young states, gradual integration depends upon the time element set by the high court in its final decrees.

Court Should Be Clear

The mandate of the court, Mr. Young states, should make it clear that, notwithstanding inequalities in facilities, local courts shall be permitted to grant such relief as they deem appropriate after consideration of the physical, economic and social conditions of the community and upon a showing of an effort made in good faith toward orderly desegregation.

The two consolidated Delaware cases before the court presented the question of whether the chancellor should have ordered school authorities to equalize separate facilities rather than ordered the admission of colored children.

In compliance with the decrees of the Chancellor, which were affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, the colored plaintiffs were admitted to the Hockessin and Claymont schools.

Mr. Young says these children have remained in those schools since the fall of 1952 without incident. Conditions which warrant delay in parts of Delaware as well as in other states, he adds, do not exist in the two school districts involved in the Delaware cases.

Attorney General Young urges the court to enter an order in the Delaware cases affirming the decision of he Delaware Supreme Court.

He also urges the court to permit a gradual adjustment from segregated public school to a system without racial distinction.

Foresee Repercussions

If a finding of inequality is held to justify immediate admission of colored students to all white elementary and high schools, Mr. Young asserts, "serious repercussions" will follow.

The court should make it clear, therefore, that any relief in the field of public education should be given on the basis of its decision of May 17.

3. The court should remand the cases to the lower courts for the issuance of decrees, Mr. Young argues.

He adds that it should also fix in its decrees as an ultimate date beyond which there will be no delay of relief a date which will give the states an opportunity to plan, educate, and promote community acceptance and orderly physical abolition of segregation.

The mandate, Mr. Young states, also should include instructions to the lower courts that they exercise equitable discretion according to local conditions, provided that a constructive transitional program is shown to be in progress and subject to the limitation that ultimate relief by way of admission on a nonsegregated basis shall be effected no later than a date fixed by the Supreme Court.

A play-by-play account of the disturbances at Milford are given in the brief:

At the beginning of the school year, the board of the Milford Special School district admitted 10 colored children to the tenth grade at the Milford high school. These pupils attended the high school through Sept. 17, a period of nine days, without incident.

Sept. 17 there was a mass meeting attended by 1,500 persons opposed to the admission of the colored children. The school was closed Sept. 20 for a special meeting of parents with the school board to discuss the problem. The board was petitioned to rescind its action admitting the ten colored pupils.

The Milford high school remained closed the entire week beginning Sept. 20. The board resigned Sept. 23.

Beginning Sept. 26 mass meetings were conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of White People. A major objective of these meetings was the boycotting of all schools, and the Milford high school in particular, to force school authorities to remove the colored pupils and prevent further integration in lower Delaware.

The meetings of the NAAWP were designed to (1) incite feeling among whites against colored people, (2) to inspire a willingness to commit violence to perpetuate segregation, and (3) to advocate violation of the Delaware school attendance laws.

Sept. 27 the State Board of Education reopened the Milford High school with the ten colored children in attendance. Crowds milled around the school and some people took names of children who attended school.

A motorcade with cars decorated with streamers and placards reading "Send them back to Africa" and "Join the NAAWP," passed the school. Circulars were distributed urging a boycott of the Milford school.

Sept. 29 attendance in neighboring school districts dropped to a small fraction of their enrollment.

Sept. 30 a new board of the Milford Special School District organized, removed the colored children from the rolls of the high school, compelling them to withdraw and attend a colored school.

Suit was immediately filed on behalf of the colored children in the Delaware Chancery court to enjoin the school board from denying them admission.

Attorney General Young appeared as a friend of the court and urged that the board could not expel the colored children after they had been admitted, because of threats of violence and unlawful disruption of the public order.

The Chancery Court granted an injunction. The case was appealed to the Delaware Supreme Court. That court stayed the injunction and, as a result, the colored children are now attending a colored high school located sixteen miles from Milford.

In addition to Attorney General Young, the Delaware brief is signed by Clarence W. Taylor, Deputy Attorney General, and Andrew D. Christie, Special Deputy to the Attorney General.

Del. women organize to fight segregation

By JAMES L. HICKS

MILFORD, Del.—The struggle of ten school children for admission to an all white school here received a shot in the arm Sunday as 57 women met and organized a chapter of the National Council of Women.

As evidence of their plans for full participation in community affairs the next day they became the first colored spectators to attend the court hearings on the Milford school situation. Later in the day they rounded out their activities with a meeting with Delaware Gov. Caleb Boggs.

The establishment of a chapter of the Council in this isolated area was warmly welcomed by the NAACP which has been virtually fighting alone in this community since the latter made this a testing ground of the Supreme Courts school segregation decision.

The chapter was organized Sunday at the St. Paul's Methodist Church with Mrs. William Thomas Mason, national president of the Council, delivering the principal address at the meeting.

ITS FORMATION was the outgrowth of the work of a planning committee set up last November 4 at Dover, Delaware. That planning committee consisted of Mrs. Alma Fisher of Milford, Mrs. Cara Ballard of Dover, Mrs. Katherine Prettyman of Georgetown; Miss Winfred Clark, Miss Elsie McIntosh, Mrs. Helen Douglas, Mrs. Minnie Winder, Mrs. Blanche Blackburn all of Dover and Miss Emma G. Woodson of Milford and Mrs. Dorothy Banton who served as chairman and is state assistant to the regional chairman of the National Council.

The new group will be known as the Peninsula Council, and has elected Mrs. Ruth M. Laws, an economic instructor at Delaware State College, as their president.

Miss Emma G. Woodson of Milford was made first vice president, Miss Lavenia Gibbs of Wyoming, second vice president; and Miss Winifred Clarke of Dover, third vice president.

Mrs. Frances Henry of Milford was named secretary, Mrs. Cecil P. Henry of Dover, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Jarman of Selbyville, financial secretary; and Mrs. Clara Ballard of Dover, treasurer. Miss Elsie McIntosh of Dover was elected assistant treasurer.

Among those calling on the governor along with Mrs. Mason were Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Banton who is the only colored member of the governor's newly organized Human Relations Commission.

They told the AFRO after their meeting with the Governor that they had been favorably impressed with his sincerity with regard to the Milford school incidents. They pointed out to him that they will support him in an attempt to get the state legislation to appropriate funds for the establishment of a statewide commission on human relations to handle such problems.

* * *

MRS. MASON said she recommended to the Governor that a closer study of colored people by Delaware schools would go a long way toward avoiding such incidents as occurred at Milford and that she had recommended the inclusion of good books on the race as a part of the school curricula.

It was learned that the newly organized Council was not unanimously received in the Peninsula community however.

No mention of its formation was made in daily newspapers and when the group went to a Dover radio station to inform its news department of its formation, a station executive questioned their aims and told them that he could announce their formation but could not state on the air all their objectives.

The women decided that they would not risk an abbreviated description of their aims and therefore did not have the station carry the announcement.

Court Hears School Case Arguments

Deleware Tribunal Takes Bias Suit Under Adgisement

WILMINGTON, Del. — (NNPA) — The Delaware Supreme court Monday took under advisement an appeal from an order issued by Vice-Chancellor William Marvel temporarily readmitting 10 colored students to the all-white Milford high school.

It is expected that it will be several days before a decision in the case is announced.

The court heard arguments in behalf of the colored students by their attorney, Louis L. Redding, a Wilmington lawyer, and on behalf of the Milford school board by Howard E. Lynch Jr., a Dover attorney.

Briefs as friends of the court were filed by John J. Morris, who was appointed by the court to argue the effect of the United States Supreme court decision outlawing segregation, on the Delaware Constitution, and William Prickett, attorney for the Delaware unit of the American Civil Liberties union.

Mr. Prickett argued that the May 17 ruling superseded any state constitution and,, therefore, there was no legal ground to deny colored students the right to attend the Milford high school.

Apparently thousands of pieces of anti-Jewish and anti-Negro literature are being mailed to residents of the Milford area under a ruling of the Postmaster General which permits bulk mailing of advertising and other matter without a specific address.

Postal Inspector Charles A. McCracken of the Wilmington office said Monday night he had not seen any of the literature, but if there is any doubt as to whether it is mailable, samples will be sent to the Solicitor of the Post Office department in Washington for a ruling.

The hearing before the Delaware Supreme court Monday grew out of events in connection with the admission last September of the colored students to the Milford high school.

Following mass demonstrations, pupil boycotts of the school by white students and threats, spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of White People, the new board removed the students from the rolls and assigned them to Jim-Crow schools in Dover and Georgetown.

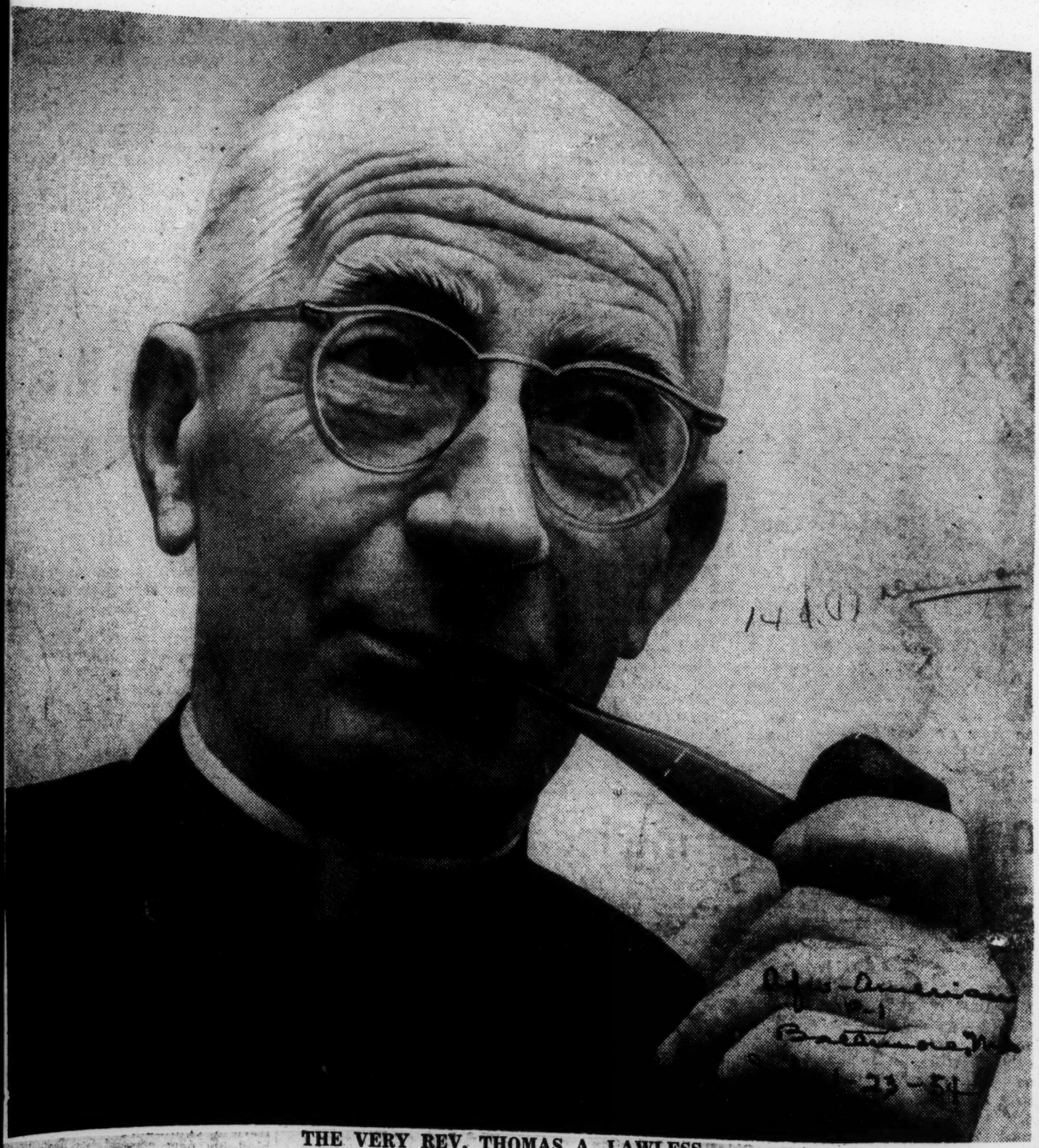
Suit was brought to compel the readmission of the colored students to the Dover school, and Chancellor Marvel ordered them readmitted. The State Supreme court, however, stayed Chancellor Marvel's order pending a hearing and a final decision in the case.

In opening the argument Monday, Mr. Lynch contended that the colored students were never legally admitted because the local board had not told the State Board of Education of its intention to desegregate the Milford school.

After their suspension, he also argued, the colored students never exhausted their administrative remedies.

Mr. Redding contended that the United States Supreme court decision gave the colored students a clear right to attend the school. He said the new Milford board had no right to suspend the colored students once they were admitted.

Mr. Morris argued that the effect of the Supreme court decision is still undetermined. He said the Supreme court is yet to issue a mandate directing the method by which integration is to be carried out.



THE VERY REV. THOMAS A. LAWLESS

"THE MECHNICS OF MIXING the schools consists of getting some colored boys and putting them in the school . . . . It is as simple as that," says the very Rev. Thomas A. Lawless. Read the story of how he integrated the Catholic schools in Wilmington, Del. in the AFRO Magazine Section.

Integration works in Del.

Catholic schools' fest successful

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILMINGTON, Del.—Integration works!

This has been proved by the successful operation of racially integrated parochial schools in the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington.

...ucators, doctors, lawyers, ...essmen, civic and church ...s, as well as ordinary citi... have noted how effectively ... has worked and have expressed fervent hope that it will be effected in the public school system here.

It was revealed by a recent survey by the AFRO that community leaders of this Delaware town warmly support Father Thomas A. Lawless, who is responsible for the integration of the schools of the Catholic diocese.

Favorable Effect Hoped For

Said Louis T. Redding, attorney:

"It's a splendid step in the right direction. Since the Catholics have parochial schools all over the city and country, their move is of great importance.

"This voluntary, non-compulsory integration might have a favorable effect on situations in which the issue is being forced.

"It is an example to the rest of the population and emphasizes that there is not anything like complete hostility to colored and white children attending school together."

Crusaded In Struggle

(Mr. Redding and Jack Greenberg of the legal staff of the NAACP were successful in their fight to have colored students admitted to the undergraduate school of the University of Delaware at Newark, Del.

Their plea for admission of colored students to the high school at Claymont and the elementary school at Hockessin, opposed after being won in lower courts, is one of the five educational controversies on which the U.S. Supreme Court decision is awaited.

Mr. Redding said the fight is one of desegregation rather than integration. He also cited an instance of voluntary integration in a public school in suburban Arden, six miles north of Wilmington.)

"Matter Of Time"

Dr. Ward I. Miller, superintendent of schools, declared:

"Racial integration in public schools is definitely on the way; it is just a matter of time. There is now a committee in the public schools studying the problem of integration.

"We have done everything within the law to effect integration. In fact, there is a great deal of it in the community."

Aaron Finger, lawyer, member of the board of education said, "I don't know anything about Father Lawless's work toward racial integration. I have no comment."

(Mr. Finger's son, Louis J., as a counselor on the attorney general's staff, opposed the fight for the admission of colored pupils to Claymont and Hockessin schools.)

No Hostility Felt

Thomas J. Healey Jr., member of the board of education, stated:

"Frankly, I never gave any thought to the situation. I have a daughter who is a first-grade pupil at Sacred Heart school which is mixed."

Mrs. Eleanor L. J. Cussler, also a member of the board of education, said:

"Speaking as an individual, and not as a member of the board, I can be very frank; segregation is on its way out. It should have been gone.

"However, one has to keep in mind that one represents a broad divergent public."

Hilmer L. Jensen, another member of the board of education and executive secretary of the Walnut Street YMCA, pointed out:

"When I was in New Jersey,

I headed the NAACP committee that worked for and achieved integration in the national guard.

"Clifford Moore, the Trenton lawyer, also led the fight. I have the same spirit here as I had there. Father Lawless is a good friend of mine. His move is outstanding."

Wagner Jackson, president of the local NAACP, agreed. He said:

"Father Lawless has done a terrific job, his aggressiveness has helped the racial issue immeasurably. My work with the NAACP speaks for my stand."

Dual Schools Inconceivable

Said Dr. Leon Anderson:

"I can't conceive of anything else but integration. I have been active in the fight for integration in the district in which my children (I am the father of six) attend school.

"My activity and interest in integration are not confined to my own, however. I think it is the only intelligent course to take. I have worked with the NAACP as chairman of the fund-raising and legal defense committees.

"Eventually, all must be in favor of integration, right across the country. Those who look upon it with disfavor might as well get on the bandwagon.

"It's the only way to have first-class citizenship and to take colored citizens out of ghettos."

Councilman Pledged

J. Ernest Barkley, city councilman and deputy collector of taxes, said:

"I have strained every effort to bring about integration. I am well acquainted with all racial movements and have fought in the front lines, not only for this issue, but for FEPC.

"I have the promise of Mayor August Wahls that, through action of council, he will approve a human relations commission similar to that in Philalelphia."

Eldridge J. Waters, principal, Frederick Douglass Stubbs high school, declared:

"Integration would be such a normal thing for anybody to hope for. There need not be any alibi for it, just plain necessity. That is, if the country is to be a democracy.

"Should integration come about, there need not necessarily be a mass exodus. It's good to know that the doors are open when one wants to enter. Integration helps one's personality development."

Contacts Help Growth

Mrs. Donald O. Wilson, principal, Elbert elementary school said:

"Children live in a world in which it is necessary for them to come in contact with all kinds of people.

"Therefore, they should grow up with advantages — and integration is one of them —that come with knowing varieties of people. Both colored and white children benefit from contact."

The Rev. J. L. Morgan, pastor, Eighth Street Baptist church, asserted:

"Integration should be effected in all instances and I am 100 per cent for it. Too many colored persons think we have arrived, they've become complacent and self-satisfied.

"Even when segregation shall have been wiped out, we still will not have arrived. There will still be much to be accomplished."

Catholics Ahead

Miss Pauline Young, teacher, Howard high school, said:

"The Catholics are way ahead. Father Lawless began integrating pupils some four years ago. It is marvelous that he took this stand.

"Personally and as a member of the board and publicity group of the NAACP, I endorse this issue among others which include a fight for colored nurses in city hospitals. Much is also being accomplished through the Delaware Fellowship commission."

Businessman Approves

LeRoy E. Brown Sr., proprietor of Delaware Cleaners, Eighth and Wilson sts. declared:

"There should be no question of the advantages of racial integration in anyone's mind. Normal development is dependent upon normal living.

"Segregation is anything but normal. It is the badge of ignorance. Too many people, otherwise intelligent, are ignorant when it comes to interracial understanding."

"All the Advantages"

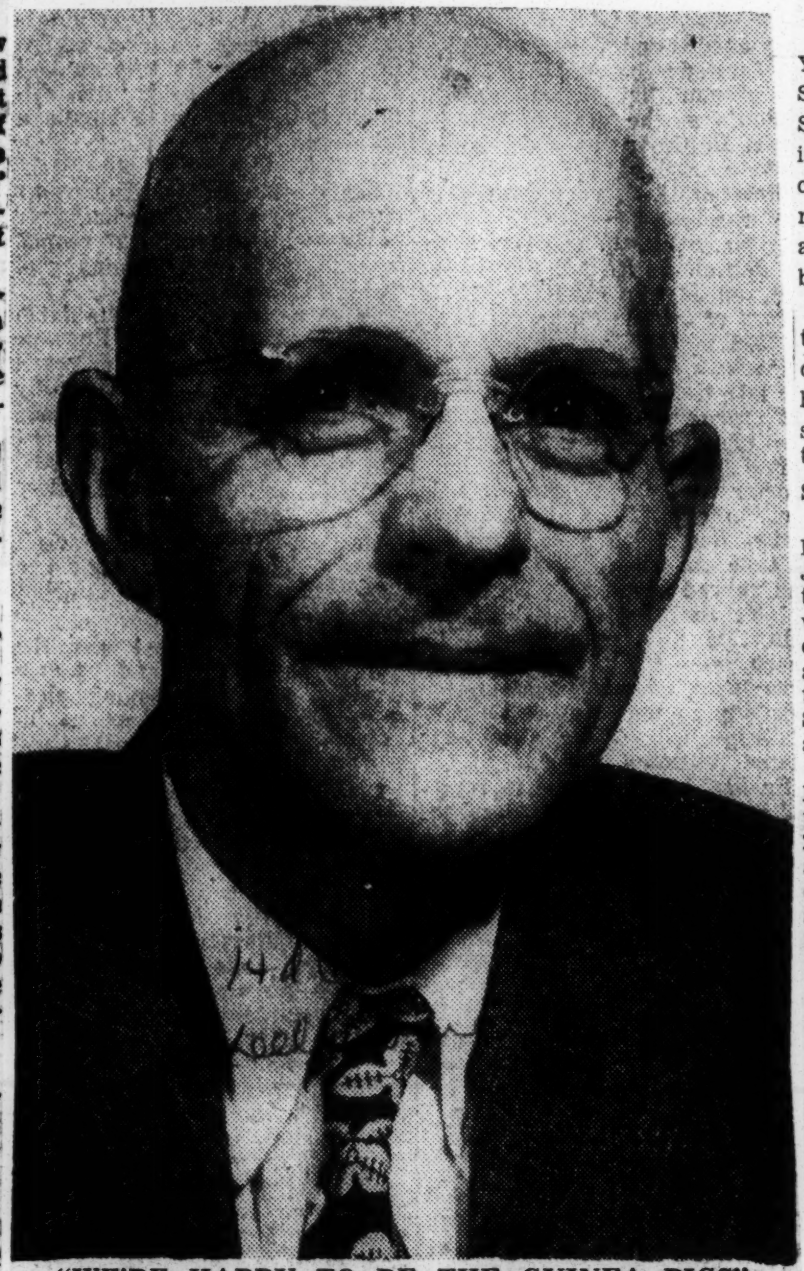
Alfred Anderson, quartet singer of 1630 McDowell st., remarked:

"My wife, Irene, and I want our children to have all the advantages that our joint efforts can afford them.

"Sending them to segregated schools, to which seven of our brood go, starts them off with a second-class citizenship.

"I will never hesitate to go all out for integration in interest of all, not just my loved ones."

(The Andersons were featured in the AFRO, last year, as a "family of the month," one of the magazine features.)



"WE'RE HAPPY TO BE THE GUINEA PIGS"

"EVEN ON THE SOCIAL level the mixed school has met no serious difficulties. Children don't have racial prejudices; they have to be taught," says Harry E. Stahl, superintendent of schools at Claymont, Delaware, in the fourth of a series of 11 articles on the five school segregation cases. See story and photographs in AFRO Magazine section in this issue.

Delaware OKs School Ruling

Attorney General H. Albert Young, of Delaware, one of the States directly affected by the U.S. Supreme Court ban on segregation in the Nation's public schools, declared yesterday that the tribunal's ruling "is now the law of the land, and our State of course will abide by it."

Delaware, with a school population of more than 50,000, about one-quarter of whom are Negroes, has had segregated public schools since long before it was admitted to the Union in 1787.

SEES SEPARATION BANNED

Young, reached at Washington, D. C., where he was visiting Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.), said that while he had not yet received with the Supreme Court's official decision, he had read news reports about it and was of the opinion that "it strikes down any and all State regulations permitting separate school systems."

He further pointed out that Delaware's State Constitution contains a clause—Article 10, Section 2 — which declares that "separate schools for whites and colored children will be maintained," and said it was likely that the Legislature, not now in session, would have to revoke that clause.

Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., Delaware's superintedent of public instruction, expressed the opinion that the Supreme Court's ruling "will not have any immediate effect." He noted that "it will take some time for any definite plan to be evolved."

EXPECTS NO TROUBLE

Dr. Miller commented that "the citizens of Delaware are law-abiding, so I don't expect there will be any trouble if time is taken to make the necessary adjustments."

Attorney General Young explained that "Delaware became a party to the Supreme Court case only on narrow grounds, which were, namely, whether the State would be given the opportunity to equalize its public school facilities where inequalities now exist."

He said that "since the court's ruling appears to be sweeping, and wipes out all segregation, such a question and all other questions become moot and are, in effect, struck down."

APPEALED STATE RULING

He said the State had taken the appeal to the Supreme Court against a ruling of its own Supreme Court, handed down Aug. 28, 1952.

That ruling upheld a decision on April 1, 1952, by the Delaware Chancery Court, which ruled that eight Negro children must be admitted to two "white" public schools the following fall term.

FORCED TO GO 6 MILES

Seven of the children, records show, were residents of Claymont, six miles northeast of Wilmington, who were required to travel to Negro schools established in Wilmington, since the Claymont School, serving the first to 12th grades, was restricted to white students.

The State Supreme Court upheld a claim that this additional travel made the facilities provided for the children "inferior to those for white children."

The eighth pupil involved was a resident of Hockessin, a small community seven miles west of Wilmington. Hockessin has two public schools, and the court ruled that the one provided for Negro pupils was "grossly inadequate."

RULING OPENS DOORS

As a result of the State Supreme Court's ruling, the seven Claymont children were admitted to the school there, while the Hockessin child was permitted to attend the school in his home community. Since the fall of 1952, several other Negro pupils have been admitted to the two white schools, but none has been admitted to white schools elsewhere in the State, according to school authorities.

The eight children affected by the ruling were the first Negroes to attend white public schools in Delaware, although the University of Delaware and parochial schools had been opened earlier to Negro students.

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Type of decree only issue before court

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The effect of the May 17 decision in the school cases was to render void state constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregated schools. Attorneys general of several states, in advising state boards of education, have so ruled.

The only issue remaining before the Supreme Court in the school cases is the type of decree it should issue. On that it has asked the "full assistance" of the parties in formulating its decrees.

To get that assistance it restored the school cases to the docket and requested further argument on the questions of:

1. Whether it should order the admission forthwith of colored children to schools of their choice, "within the limits set by normal geographic school districting," or permit a gradual changeover from a segregated to a nonsegregated system.

2. WHETHER THE COURT should issue detailed decrees, appoint a special master to hear evidence and recommend the terms of the decrees, or remand the cases to the trial courts with directions to frame decrees.

If so, what instructions should the court issue and what procedures should the trial courts follow in arriving at the terms of the detailed decrees.

These are the only two questions which the attorneys in the five cases, the Attorney General of the United States, and the attorneys general of the states maintaining segregated schools may discuss in their briefs or on oral argument.

—o O o—

IN THE MEANTIME, there is nothing which prevents any stat from taking steps now to enc segregated schools and to begir to support more adequately a single school system.

Public schools in the south are opening this fall with the best prospects they have had in the history of free public education for equalizing educational opportunity for children within each state.

In its decision in the four state cases the high court declared that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

By doing away with their dual school systems, which entail additional building and operational costs, salaries for duplicate administrative personnel, and uneconomic use of classrooms resulting in overcrowding and double shifts in some instances and less pupils than capacity in others, school districts will be able to spend more money on school construction and teachers' salaries.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS in some states — Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri and Kansas — and the District of Columbia have already begun to move in the direction of a single public school system.

Progress in other states, which can least afford dual school systems, is being retarded by demagogs who would mislead the people into believing that the mandate of the Supreme Court, can be disobeyed and segregated schools maintained.

Integration To Affect 3 Of 10 Pupils

School Crowding Relieved by Use Regardless of Race

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Three out of 10 students will attend integrated District public schools when the term opens September 13.

This historic step marks the beginning of a one-year conversion of Washington's dual schools into a single integrated school system.

School officials estimate that at least 30,000 of the anticipated 105,000 to 106,000 students will share buildings regardless of race for the first time. Of this number, approximately 21,452 are white students and 8357 Negro.

This rule-of-thumb estimate is based on the special transfer of 2800 Negro students out of their overcrowded buildings and of 100 pupils who formerly traveled "excessive distance" to class. These young people this month will enter schools which previously were attended by white pupils only.

In addition, the two teachers' colleges will offer courses to about 900 students, who may attend either plant regardless of race. A total of 8500 persons are expected to attend evening schools on an integrated basis for the first time a week from Monday.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning has stated the 30,000 figure undoubtedly would fall far short of the real situation once school got under way. Due to the establishment of new school boundaries which must be followed by all students not now enrolled, there is the possibility that almost all of the District's 160 schools could be slightly integrated this fall.

For example, it has been learned that last week eight Negro students were registered at five senior and junior high schools which formerly enrolled only white students.

A tenth grade girl, who moved here from the Virgin Islands, was admitted to Eastern High. Rosevelt High enrolled a girl who moved into its boundary from Arlington. Stuart Junior High accepted applications from two young people new to the school system and Taft received one. Macfarland Junior High registered three such students.

School administrators, due to a Board of Education policy that race of students and staff be omitted from regular school records, may not reveal the racial ratio in individual buildings. Some state this will make it difficult for them to report on actual integration.

As with any major change, the proposed partial start of integration has brought a last-minute flurry of questions from parents. The switchboard at Franklin Administration Building, school headquarters, has been swamped.

Chief query is: "Where does my child attend school on opening day?"

Most of the confusion centers around the new school zones. These boundaries affect some children this month, others in February. The new zone map becomes 100 percent effective in September, 1955.

On opening day, the new zones must be followed by these students:

- All persons who enroll for the first time in Washington schools. This includes kindergarteners, persons moving here from out of town and pupils transferring from private schools. This includes former District students who are returning to the system after a year or more lapse.
- Grade school students who moved from one section of town to another during the summer. Junior and senior high students who have changed residence may follow the new zones or attend their former schools.

Most old District students this month will attend their present school. Students who last spring were promoted to the seventh and tenth grades will attend the junior and senior highs to which they already have been assigned.

According to a school board edict, old students may elect to continue in their present school until graduation unless overcrowding results in the future.

In February, 1955—midterm—all new high school zones will become effective. Many grade school zones will begin to operate for all students regardless of race at midterm, school officials predict. All the new junior high and elementary school zones will become effective by fall, 1955.

School officers last week began notifying parents about registration procedure.

Principals will be in all grade schools Wednesday and Thursday from 9 a. m. to noon and from 1 to 4:30 p. m.

Here are the general rules for parents with grade school pupils:

- New pupils will be admitted to kindergarten who will be 5 years of age or older by January 15, 1955. Parents are re-

D. C. Area Students May Exceed 262,000

Metropolitan Washington's public school population is expected to exceed 262,000 pupils by the time classes have been resumed in all localities, officials predict. Story on Page 2.

SUIT FILED TO HALT D.C. SCHOOL INTEGRATION

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In spite of the fight between white and Negro citizens of Washington, school officials are going right ahead with their plans to begin integrating schools here by the openng date on September 13.

The Federation of Citizens Association, an organization of all white citizens, is so much opposed to the Superintendent's integration plan that it has filed suit against the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

This group requested an immediate injunction to force school officials to continue segregated schools until the Supreme Court defines the method and timing of the conversion.

The following day the Federation of Civic Associations, an all-Negro group, announced that it might seek to intervene in the lawsuit. This organization which is supporting the Board's plans to begin a program of desegregation stated that its legal committee is studying the situation.

The white group contends that the board of education is acting arbitrarily, and illegally in starting desegregation before the high court issues detailed instructions on how to carry out the May 17 ruling declaring segregation unconstitutional.

The plan offered by School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning and adopted by the board, removes all racial restrictions from pupils entering the District school system for the first time or moving from one school zone to another.

Under this ruling eight Negro pupils registered for white schools on Sept. 1, the first registration day in secondary schools for the new term.

It is expected that about 3,000 colored pupils will be transferred to white schools by the time the term begins.

Superintendent Corning predicted that many of the city's schools will have both pupils and teachers of both races.

quired to present birth and vaccination certificates.

● Kindergarten, first grade and all other pupils who were not enrolled in District schools last year should apply Wednesday and Thursday at the grade school nearest their homes. In most cases, these will be the schools in the pupils' new zones. If not, the principals will direct the parents to the schools serving their residence areas.

● All old grade school students (except those promoted to junior high) will report at 9 a. m. September 13 to their last year's rooms. This does not include students who already have been notified of transfers to other schools. Pupils new to grade schools will report at 10 a. m.

These are the rules for new students seeking admission to junior high schools (seventh, eighth and ninth grades):

● They should report any day this week to the junior high which serves the territory in which they live.

● A copy of the last report card, birth and vaccination certificates should be presented.

● Ninth grade students who wish to take technical courses may register at Armstrong High, 1st and O sts. nw., since the other highs do not carry ninth-year classes.

These rules govern new students to senior high schools (tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades):

● Students not enrolled last year should seek admission by Friday at the senior high serving territory in which they live.

● Proper credentials from the school previously attended should be presented in addition to birth and vaccination certificates.

● New students, wherever they may live in the District, may be admitted to Roosevelt or Cardozo High School if they desire a three-year intensive business course or to McKinley or Armstrong Highs if they desire a major technical course.

The city's vocational high schools are not zoned since they operate on a city-wide basis. Students seeking admission to Bell, Chamberlain, Burdick, Phelps or M. M. Washington Vocationals, should make inquiry at the building as to courses desired and offered.

Veterans wishing to attend a regular senior high should apply to the principal of the school located nearest their homes. Veterans wishing to attend the Veterans Center should contact James W. Bishop, director, at Armstrong High.

All Evening Schools, except Thomson, will open at 6:45 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday for registration. Thomson will hold registration from 10 a. m. to noon and 1 to 3 p. m. September 13.

Information on evening school courses may be obtained from Roosevelt High, 13th and Upshur sts. nw., and Cardozo High School, 13th and Clifton sts. nw.

All nonresident students must pay tuition in advance of enrollment. Parents and guardians are urged to complete registration of nonresident pupils by Friday. Tuition must be paid to the Collector of Taxes office and a receipt presented to the school.

Parents of nonresident grade school pupils should call the office of Mrs. J. C. Smith, director, Berret School, 14th and Q sts. nw., for information about the nearest grade school.

Because of overcrowded conditions in other junior highs, nonresident students will be admitted only to Browne, Francis, Gordon, Hine, Jefferson, Langley, Macfarland, Shaw, Sousa, Stuart and Taft.

Nonresident senior high students from Virginia may attend Western; from Bethesda-Chevy Chase area, Woodrow Wilson; from Takoma-Silver Spring area, Coolidge; from Mount Rainier-Hyattsville area, McKinley; and students from Maryland living north or south of the Massachusetts ave. and east of the District Line may attend Eastern.

Court Won't Halt School Desegregation In Capital

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—United States District Court refused today to interfere with the racial-integration program for public schools in the District of Columbia.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut denied a plea by the Federation of Citizens' Associations, an all-white group, for a temporary order restraining the District Board of Education from registering Negro and white students in the same schools and classes.

The Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that public-school segregation based on race alone is unconstitutional.

Illegal Action Argued

But the federation argued the board acted illegally in starting integration before the Supreme Court has finished its hearings on the problem and issued a final decree spelling out how integration can be achieved. These hearings are scheduled to begin next month.

After listening to 2 hours of argument, Judge Schweinhaut ruled there would be more hardship in halting the plans already under way than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to proceed.

Soon after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, Washington educational authorities began drafting their integration plans, intending to make them a model for the rest of the nation.

"What we are faced with today," Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman told the court, "is an established, integrated school system."

Might Bring 'Utter Chaos'

White and Negro students registered quietly yesterday for the first mixed classes, which will start Monday. Korman said that to change plans now would cause mass transfers of pupils, teachers, and school furniture and result in "utter chaos" in the national capital's school system.

David C. Colladay, federation attorney, conceded the Supreme Court can give only a broad outline of desegregation and that details must be left to local school authorities. But he argued the District of Columbia board should wait for additional guidance from the high tribunal.

D. C. Schools Open Today As Integration Gets Start

An estimated 98,000 Washington youngsters will ease out of their long summer holiday today with a half-day session opening the fall term of the District's 165 public schools.

On the dot of 9 a. m. all the schools will launch formally the changeover from a segregated to an integrated public education system.

Schools will dismiss all students at 12:15 p. m. today.

The estimate of 98,000 students is for first-day enrollment. By mid-October, this figure is expected to reach a record-breaking 106,000.

School officials have said that a majority of the District's schools will have some integrated classes beginning this week. The integration process is scheduled to be completed here in a year.

Faculties also will be integrated in a majority of the grade, junior and senior high schools to which Negro pupils have been transferred. For the first time, new teachers this summer were appointed and assigned without regard to race.

Washington Group May Ask Supreme Court to Decide on Integration Plan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The District Board of Education reversed itself on a controversial desegregation issue, and decided to reinstitute a racial tally of pupil enrollment and teacher assignment.

The nine board members, who voted in a special polling, changed their previous opposition to such a tally on the recommendation of Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, who called their attention to legal complications that could lead to "all kinds of misconceptions."

Meanwhile, as school principals and their staffs met to prepare for the opening of school next Monday, Mr. Corning said the racial integration plan just going into effect would help all the district's pupils.

Speaking on a televised program, Mr. Corning said school integration had made it possible for the first time to make staff assignments according to the needs of all children.

Statement Strengthened

The school board had moved to drop any records on racial registration in the city system in early summer in its first declaration of principles to govern the school integration plan. Later the policy statement was strengthened by a vote to bar any racial figures from the school census, in addition to the school-by-school enumerations.

However, it was noted later that there is a law requiring that pupils be registered by race, and Mr. Corning said today he had recommended that the racial tabulating continue as long as the law is on the books.

Objection to the board's plans to remove the tally by races had been raised on the ground that it would prevent any direct check on progress being made in integrating the present dual system of enrolling whites and Negroes in separate schools. There would be no way of telling, it was charged, whether the number of white and Negro pupils in the several neighborhoods were in proper proportion.

Apparently Mr. Corning had this objection in mind when he urged his board members to take a new stand. He said secrecy of racial ratios in schools would not serve the public interest and could lead to "all kinds of misconceptions" concerning the effects of school integration.

Mr. Corning said he planned to make public the racial composition of school enrollments and the teaching staffs by next Wednesday.

On another desegregation front, David C. Colladay, attorney for the Federation of Citizens Association, said he might ask the Supreme Court to review an injunction suit to stop the public school integration program. The injunction suit was denied in a District Court here yesterday.

Mr. Colladay noted that the Supreme Court in its decision last spring had ruled only that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. He said all problems of desegregation remained to be decided finally, and that, accordingly, the federation could ask to have the injunction suit reviewed by the high tribunal.

Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the federation, meanwhile asked the Board of Education for an open hearing on the hardship cases resulting from desegregation.

Mr. Corning said that he has set up a biracial committee to pass on these cases.

Under the desegregation plan, only pupils new to the school system will be immediately affected by the new school boundaries.

SCHOOL UNIT VOTES FOR RACIAL TALLY

Board of Education in Capital Reverses Earlier Ruling —Statute Is Noted

BIAS PLEA IS WEIGHED

14d(1) 1954

foes of integration waging 'sniping' war

Afro American Sat. 11-13-54

By M. A. TIGNOR

WASHINGTON

Integration of the schools in the Washington area is now proceeding at a comparativley smooth rate.

But certain factions, sources and persons continue to snipe at this relatively mild innovation which attempts to implement one of the basic necessities of a democracy.

Take the Washington Star, for instance. The issue of Oct. 31 comes out with a lead editorial —supposedly mild, detached and innocuous, suggesting that there is something alarming in the alleged drop in enrollment of whites in the District system—a decline put at 8.7 per cent.

THE STAR does not attempt any interpretation of its own," the editorial says, "beyond pointing to the obvious fact that the sharp drop—largest decline in the known history of the school system—has been recorded simultaneously with integration, and that a study of individual schools indicates a pattern wherein the largest drops in white enrollment are in the schools which show the greatest percentage of colored pupils. . .

"A segregated school system is a thing of the past," continues the Star piously. "But the people of this community have a legitimate right to know all the facts, as they become available, relating to the results of integration."

For the benefit and edification of the Star, here are a few facts:

—o O o—

SCHOOL INTEGRATION is here to stay and no amount of specious reactionary reasoning on the part of vacillating editorial writers is going to bring back the jim-crow school.

The jim-crow school has been proved to be costly, burdensome, outmoded, and intolerable in every way—from an economic moral and social standpoint.

It was a blight, a cancerous growth, a roadblock in the path to freedom, equality, and first-class citizenship for the minority citizens.

—o O o—

ALL ENLIGHTENED, forward-thinking people hail its departure; it is only the moral degenerates, the Hitlerites and the atavistic troglodytes like Bryant Bowles who bemourn its death and vainly try to resurrect the discredited jim-crow system.

The "alarming" drop in "white" enrollment is due to one thing and one thing only: exodus of the white population to the suburban areas, a condition which obtained prior to any hint of eventual desegregation in the local schools.

Of course, there are a few bigots who hope to escape the effects of the Supreme Court edict by sending their children to schools in nearby counties—counties which, at present, are openly defying the highest law of the land by maintaining openly or covertly a system of segregation.

—o O o—

THESE COUNTIES and their conspiring, compromising attorneys general, will be brought to book shortly.

An editorial, like the one in question, gives secret aid and comfort to an agitator like the aforementioned Bowles, who not only advocates, but perpetrates force and violence and is allowed to get away with it by lax, inefficient, incompetent postal and police officials.

The failure of postal officials to take a vigorous stand in defense of mailman Roscoe Cooper and denunication of and apprehension of Bowles, amount to a virtual condonation of the aims and methods of Bowles.

—o O o—

AND THE Washington Star, refuge of the die-hards, is the worst offender of them alll.

Mindful of its huge circulation among minority citizens, it attempts to camouflage its venom with disguised editorials, emphasizing its "neutral" attitude, when actually, it is constantly on the alert for chances to pick and snipe at progress and undermine the forces of democracy.

Jim Crow is far from defeated. We must now move to the next big step: removal and elimination of all types, forms and manifestations of segregation and discrimination in all employment, public and private.

—o O o—

THIS IS a huge task; it involves the formation of federal and state FEPCs with teeth, election of a more liberal Congress, education of the electorate, alliances with organized labor, etc.

But like the milestone of the school victory, it can be won. Meanwhile, we must be on the alert to guard against the snipers, the die-hards and the "friends" who would love to perpetuate the phenomenon of second-class citizenship in a democracy because of race and color.

Integration In Cathedral Schools Set

Post Times Herald Wed. 10-20-54 Washington D.C.

Parents of students attending the three Cathedral Schools of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation yesterday were informed that the educational institutions will start a program of integration next fall.

Integration was ordered by the Cathedral Chapter, 30-member governing body of the Washington Cathedral Foundation, at a meeting Friday. The decision was announced yesterday in letters to the parents.

The Chapter declared that education in the three schools should be offered to children of all races on equal terms, and requested the governing boards of the schools to implement this policy as soon as practicable.

The institutions are Beauvior, The National Cathedral Elementary School which includes children from nursery school through the third grade; St. Albans School for Boys which begins at the fourth grade; and The National Cathedral School for Girls which also begins at the fourth grade.

The integration schedule provides that starting September, 1955, Beauvoir shall admit qualified students into all grades without regard to race, color or creed.

The same policy will take effect starting September, 1956, at St. Albans and the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Starting in September, 1957 the same policy will be followed in the day school. The boarding departments will be opened no later than September,, 1958, the chapter said Some 1000 children are now enrolled in the three schools

14d(1) 1954

D.C.

School Official Reports Speed Up On Integration

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of local public schools, Friday told the Senate District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee that he is speeding up the integration of the dual school system here.

The school superintendent appeared before the committee to protest cuts in school funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1, amounting to $168,430.

Of the total reduction, $52,948 was made in the item for general administration, which would force Corning to cut the administrative staff, and $115,482 in the item for additional classroom teachers.

CRACKER BARREL APPROACH

Senator Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, subcommittee chairman, called the cut made by the House "a cracker barrel aapproach."

"Certainly integration is not going to reduce the number of youngsters in the schools in the District, Dirksen said.

He added that integration also would have no impact on the number of children that a teacher can appropriately and efficiently handle," nor "on the fact that the school population here, as elsewhere, is growing year by year."

Reviewing what had been done here toward desegregating the schools, Corning said immediately after the Supreme Court decision the Board of Education adopted a four-point policy statement.

DECREE OF COURT

He called this statement all inclusive and said it directed school officers to comply fully with the decree of the court, "even though the decree is not yet handed down and in spite of the fact there are to be hearings next fall.

"Because there is no legal prohibition against our going ahead, the Board of Education did adopt that policy," he said, adding:

"As a result of months of study, I have presented a plan to the Board of Education in general outlining the steps that would be taken to accomplish it and at the meeting of the board to be held next Wenesday, I am presenting a detailed time schedule for every step of the way following out my original statement to the Board of Education that the entire process would be completed by February (September), 1955.

"We now find that it is almost certain that we are going to be able to step up that completion date earlier than that.

"So far in the plan that the board has accepted we are transferring in September from colored—what have been colored schools to what have been white schools—children in all seriously overcrowded areas, and we are opening the McKinley High School (white), for example, and the Armstrong High School (colored), both of them technical high schools, on a bi-racial basis.

"We are opening both teachers colleges on a bi-racial basis in September. Then there will be progress steps taken immediately following that.

'So we are going about it to get the entire thing accomplished before, if possible, September, 1955."

SCHOOL BOARD

Corning said school officers are now in the process of developing new boundaries, which are to be reported to the school board on July 1.

The new boundaries will be drawn on a desegregated basis, he said, and "will be very different from the original boundaries because they will involve in a given area children of both races."

To draw the new boundaries, Corning said, school officers "had tack maps made of the school population in every school in the city."

The residence of every child is indicated on the tack maps to assist school officers in drawing the new boundaries.

Corning said administrative officers also have put all the attendance cards of the over 100,000 school children in Washington in IBM machines by blocks.

He said "we not only have the tack maps, but we have all the IBM cards and we can pull them out of the machine to indicate how many children of which grade level are in a certain block, which is of great assistance in getting those zones properly drawn so that he will have a minimum of shifting later on."

Corning said the new boundaries must be flexible because if an overcrowded situation develops, it is necessary to go over a block and send children to another school.

Desegregation in the Baltimore schools, Corning said, is much simpler than in the Washington schools. In Baltimore, he said, the colored school population is much smaller in proportion to the total population and is more concentrated.

Corning also protested the cut in funds for additional teachers. He said originally the schools had asked for 236 classroom teaching positions. The District Commissioners, he said, cut the number to 175.

The House approved funds for 160 teaching position, including fifteen instrumental music teachers.

Corning said the schools wanted the music teachers but he is disappointed that they are getting them "by sacrificing regular classroom teachers."

MUST CHANGE LAWS FOR INTEGRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Before desegregation of the public school system in the District of Columbia can be completed, Congress will have to revise some of the laws it enacted in an effort to set up here substantially equal school systems for white and colored children.

Unlike the states which have dual school systems, the District of Columbia has no specific law that required or authorized segregation in public schools. At most, various Acts of Congress relating to the public schools here can be said only to permit segregation.

CERTAIN STATES

But there are certain states and rules of the Board of Education which need revision to enable the school board to integrate the school system from top level administrative positions to custodial jobs.

The types of congressional acts which require revision are those providing for two first assistant superintendents of schools — one for the white schools and the other for the colored schools—and two boards of examiners, each with a chief examiner—again one board for the white schools and the other for the colored schools.

An act approved as late as July 7, 1947, gave the first assistant superintendent for white schools general supervision over the white, and the colored first assistant superintendent general supervision over the colored schools, under the direction of the superintendent of schools.

KEEP OFFICERS

For the present, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, plans to keep all administrative officers, directors and department heads, although they have duplicating functions. But he is not filling a vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, who was head of the department of health, physical education, athletics and safety in the colored schools since 1925. He retired June 30..

Rules of the Board of Education, which have the effect of law, are in the process of being revised to eliminate all reference to race.

Dr. Corning said a complete survey of functions of all duplicating officers will precede any policy decision as to what will be done with them. The local public school system does not seem to have too many school administraive jobs, he added.

Colonel West A. Hamilton, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the Board of Education, said he does not think any present duplicating officers should be fired.

"We'll have to find some way to absorb them," he said.

He pointed out that Dr. Corning will have another duplicating vacancy August 31, when Charles C. Knight, head of the white evening schools, will retire. His retirement will leave Bernard F. Sewell, head of the colored evening schools, in line of direct desegregated evening schools.

School Building Plans Changed For Integration

Some Construction Would Be Deferred, Others Speeded Up

By James G. Deane

Race integration is causing reshuffling of District school construction plans.

Because of integration, school officials tentatively have decided to:

1. Postpone a $8 million replacement for colored Phelps Vocational High School, which had been scheduled to start next year.

2. Give high priority to replacing the 83-year-old white Seaton Elementary School, I street between Second and Third N.W., and postpone or drop a proposed new colored school in that vicinity.

3. Merge the present crippled children's schools in a new, "model" Health School.

4. Revamp and re-equip McKinley High School to house all technical students, including those now sent to Armstrong.

5. Postpone or drop a proposed third floor addition to the colored Payne Elementary School, Fifteenth and C streets S.E.

To Board Aug. 9.

These decisions will be reflected in recommendations going to the Board of Education August 9. Officials expect to include the Seaton, Health and McKinley projects in more than $6 million in new construction to be proposed for next year.

The Phelps and Payne projects and the new school near Seaton are being dislodged from high-priority spots in the city's new public works program.

The existence of extra space in white schools, soon to become available to absorb excess colored enrollment, is enabling the postponements.

The Phelps replacement, costliest project in the entire $35 million school construction program, was given high priority originally because of hopes to convert the present Phelps, at Benning road and Twenty-fourth street N.E., into an urgently needed grade school. This would have relieved crowding at the colored Young School and others.

Two Schools Available.

Under integration, however, the white Wheatley and Kingsman Schools are becoming available to colored youngsters instead, and the intended conversion is no longer urgent.

Nearby white school space also will now become available to pupils at Payne.

Seaton, the city's second oldest grade school still housing pupils, isn't scheduled for replacement in the works program until the fourth year, or 1957-8

Associate Supt. John M. Riecks suggested, however, that replacing Seaton next year will postpone the need for the proposed

additional school in the Seaton neighborhood, since Seaton has extra capacity and the new Seaton would, too.

The deferred school, which has been intended for some site west of North Capitol street and north of Massachusetts avenue, might or might not ever need to be built, according to Mr. Riecks. If not, it will mean a saving of almost $1 million. Besides all this, no site is yet in hand anyway.

School officials had already made known their intention of building a single new Health School and revamping McKinley.

Health Annex Switched.

A $350,000 addition to the present white Health School at Thirteenth and Allison streets N.W. and a new colored elementary - health combination at Thirteenth and S streets N.W. originally were scheduled for construction next year. The Thirteenth and S school will still be recommended, but the health annex will be sliced off and the money saved switched to the new project.

School officials are tentatively committed to locating the new Health School at Mount Olivet road and Holbrook street N.E., formerly slated for the new Phelps. Commissioner Renah F. Camalier has shown interest in building near the present white school on Thirteenth street, however.

In mind for the new Phelps is a site once intended for a new Armstrong High School at Sixth street and Florida avenue N.E. Now no new Armstrong is slated to be built.

Here are the other projects slated to go into the proposed 1955-6 construction budget, in addition to the Health School, McKinley and Seaton:

New elementary school at Sixth street and Riggs road N.E., needed to relieve crowding at the Keene School. Cost, $819,950.

Addition to Anacostia High School, including cleassrooms, stage dressing rooms and lockers. Cost, $560,000.

A second gymnasium for Randall Junior High. Cost, $160,000.

A second gymnasium, infirmary, storage rooms and other facilities for Eliot Junior High. Cost, $658,350.

Addition to Garfield Elementary School, Twenty-fifth street and Alabama avenue S.E., including 12 rooms and an assembly hall. Cost, $850,000.

The school board, on August 9, will get both the new building recommendations and the rest of the 1955-56 school budget.

District heads study 'halt-integration' suit

Afro-American P. 8 Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

The District Corporation Counsel's office was studying on Wednesday the next move to be made in the suit brought against the District Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning by the Federation of Citizens Associations.

On Tuesday, the white group filed a petition for an injunction against the board and Dr. Corning asking that they be restrained from putting the desegregation program into effect in the District public schools.

Date 8-20-54

THE PETITION was the outgrowth of a meeting of the Federation on June 5, 1954, at which its officials were authorized to take legal steps to fight the desegregation plans.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court by 15 white parents and the FCA, jointly. The parents, 13 of whose families live in Northeast Washington and two in Southeast, filed on behalf of their children.

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IN ITS complaint, the white Federation — headed by Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president — asks the court to restrain and enjoin the Board of Education and Superintendent Corning from taking any further steps actions, or procedures towards integration of schools prior to further action by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Federation and the parents charge that the Board and the superintendent had no lawful authority to take any steps toward putting their desegregation plans into effect.

Outlining its position, in its claim that desegregation would work hardship on white pupils if colored pupils are integrated with them, the complaint says:

— o Q o —

"IN JUNE 1954, by a unanimous vote the Federation of Citizens Associations authorized legal steps to be taken in behalf of and in the name of the Federation to assure an orderly process of desegregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia as provided for by the Supreme Court when it re-docketed the cases on segregation in public schools for presentation of arguments on methods of procedure."

"Implementing this action of the entire Federation at the said June 5 meeting," the complaint continues," the Executive Board on July 16, authorized Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president, and William K. Norwood, treasurer, to engage counsel to take such legal steps as might be necessary or appropriate."

"Pursuant to this, the Federations joins as plaintiff in this cause," the petition says.

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THE FEDERATION says it "represents and speaks for almost all of the white parents and their children of school age who are residents of the District of Columbia."

The suit is against the nine board members and Dr. Corning in their official capacities. As such, they must be defended by the Corporation Counsel's office which in the original arguments before the Supreme Court defended the District's segregated school system.

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THE COMPLAINT based its action upon its contention that the board and Dr. Corning "have firmly announced their intention to put into effect and to enforce a certain over-all plan formulated by them for the purpose of immediately accomplishing many very substantial and important steps towards the conversion and transformation of the dual public school system of the District of Columbia as established by law into a single or so-called integrated system."

The suit outlines these general steps and plans made by Dr. Corning and the Board of Education for desegregation next month, with special emphasis on the June 23, 1954 "calendar of dates and steps" submitted by Dr. Corning.

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THE BOARD and Dr. Corning, the complaint charges, "had no lawful authority to take any steps toward putting these plans into effect."

The complaint declares that "until the Supreme Court takes further action in the case of Bolling versus Sharpe all rights, privileges and duties of all school age children and their parents under existing laws do and will remain the same as prior to May 17, 1954."

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IT WAS on May 17, 1954, that the Supreme Court ruled segregated public schools in the District violated the constitution of the United States.

The suit asks that the board and Dr. Corning "be restrained and enjoined from taking any further steps, actions, or procedures towards desegregation" etc., "pending further action by the Supreme Court."

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THE ACTION was filed by the law firm of Colloday and Colloday in the Bond Building.

Notices of the suit were served on the board members and Dr. Corning on Tuesday night and Wednesday.

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THE WHITE Federation describes itself as "a non-profit corporation which was organized May 31, 1940, under Chapter 5, Title 5, Code of Laws of the District of Columbia (1929), which chapter provides for the creation of charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, mutual improvement and promotion of the arts societies."

It gives as its purpose:

A. To obtain the expression of the general public sentiment upon matters of special interest to all citizens of the District of Columbia, and to secure and make effective their united action.

B. To do all things necessary, convenient, or incidental to effectuate the aforesaid objects and purposes, to have and maintain an office, and to hold and convey such real and personal property wherever located as may be necessary for its corporate purposes and to the extent permitted by law.

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THE FEDERATION says it is made up of 75 associations with territorial representatives "and four other public-spirited organizations which are not organized on the basis of territorial representation."

The Federation of Citizens Associations is all-white and has consistently opposed all community moves toward integration.

D. C. School Integration Makes President Happy

Post and Times Herald

President Eisenhower has expressed happiness over the successful and smooth beginning last week of District public school integration.

In a brief note to District Commissioner Samuel Spencer, Mr. Eisenhower wrote:

"I am happy to have your favorable report on the District's opening school day with mixed classes and faculties. I feel certain it will continue to run smoothly."

Spencer wired the President in Denver that all went well as the Federal City began its one-year program of ending racially separate schools.

Actually, Spencer has kept the White House continuously informed about the progress of District school integration since the Supreme Court handed down its historic May 17 ruling against segregated schools.

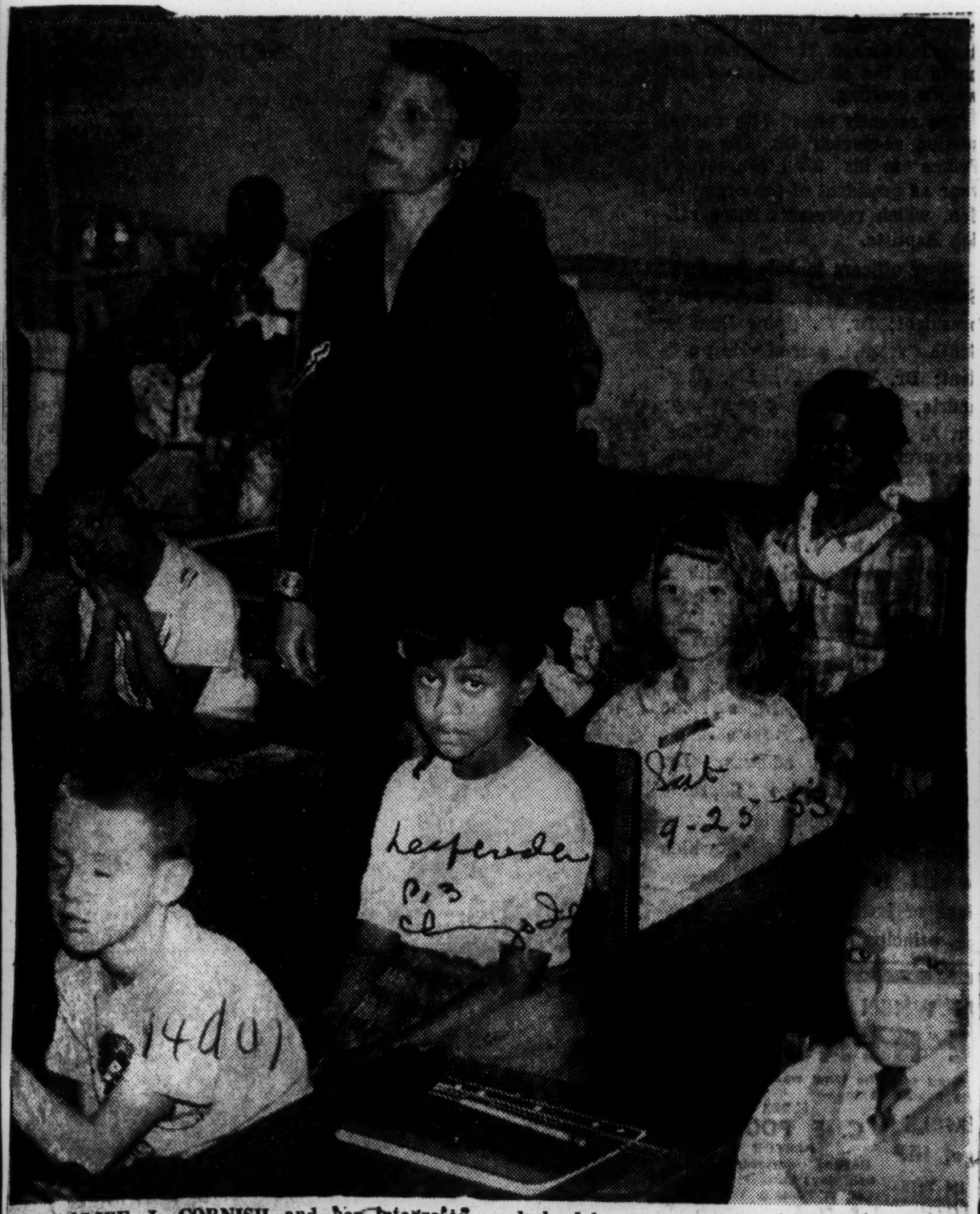
Informed of the President's letter, Corning yesterday said:

"We are very much gratified the President of the United States has recognized the plan is working smoothly here in Washington. Knowing of his great interest in the establishment of integration in the schools, we have been particularly anxious to know of his reaction to the things we have done.

"Apparently he is pleased. His letter to Commissioner Spencer will be very gratifying to all my associates."

School Board Member Walter N. Tobriner said: "I'm deeply happy to know the President approves of the way we have initiated and put through our program."

Although Corning's original integration blueprint bears a September, 1955, completion date, recent speedups in the step-by-step calendar could mean a virtual end of segregation by February.



MRS. ALICE J. CORNISH and her integrated class at Petworth school, Washington, D. C. Frances Brown, the little girl with the Alice In Wonderland bangs, seems very interested in the proceedings.

INTEGRATION'S HERE!

It Works—For the first time in the city's history, white and Negro children are sharing class work and playgrounds at a dozen or more schools in Baltimore. One hundred and forty-three thousand school children returned to their classrooms last week. Shown in the kindergarten class at School 99, left to right: Sharon Palardy, 5; Mrs. Alice Holden, teacher; George Webb, 5, and Charles Nashoff, 5.—INP.

Nation's Capital Opens Up

(Courier Press Service)

The capital of the United States was treated to an unusual spectacle Monday as 100,000 children of Washington, D. C.'s Negro and white citizens attended classes together for the first time, symbolizing the tremendous effect the May 17 Supreme Court decision has had on America's education.

The symbolic event was not without opposition for only last week District Court Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut had been forced to throw out a motion brought by the Federation of Citizens Association to halt desegration in the District.

The judge said that desegregation would work "a hardship" on some people but added, "the equities have to be balanced in favor of the general public rather than in favor of a relatively small number who would actually suffer inconvenience."

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning expressed confidence on Sunday that residents in the nation's capital would cooperate to make a success of the "big changeover" from jim crow.

However, in other sections of the country it was evident that opponents of integration had recovered fully from the shock of the High Court verdict and were busily seeking ways and means to undermine and subvert the edict.

Over in Fairmont, W. Va., a group of sixty white mothers refused to permit their children to attend classes at the non-segregated Annabelle Grade School, last Friday.

The mothers maintained that their children would boycott the classes as long as thirteen

newly enrolled Negro ...dren were at th... school.

Fairmon... school officials announced that the non-segregation policy was adopted in line with the Hig... Court's ruling and pointed out that Negro pupils ha... to travel more than five miles to attend the nearest Negro schoo... at Monongah.

The Annabelle protest was the first demonstration in the Mountaineer State against the ruling.

Paradoxically in Brooke County, W. Va., forty-one Negro pupils reported for classes in white schools without incident. Yet, some counties will maintain segregated schools for this term, at least.

In Mississippi "organization" was the keynote among white men bent on keeping segregation alive in the rebel state. They are banding together in "Citizens' Councils" throughout the state. One spokesman said, "Practically every county in the state has organized, or is organizing. It's no secret. We want them (Negroes) to know in our county."

Then too, there was the Foundation of Mississippi which won its fight to keep Negroes out of white schools by passage of an amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools via a two-thirds vote.

Good "Christian" churchfolk were also jumping on the pro-segregationist bandwagon. In Birmingham, Ala., the so-called "old guard" of the North Alabama Methodist Conference beat down determined opposition and rammed through a resolution favoring racial segregation.

A majority of the 1,000 delegates sided with a Tuscaloosa minister, the Rev. G. M. Davenport of the Trinity Methodist Church, who said, "We have not arrived at the day when we are ready for mixed schools. We are not ready for that day and we won't be ready for some time to come."

The Rev. Mr. Davenport called critics of the resolution, "the little minority who are throwing it up to us that we are not Christians. They are the reformers who put their arms around the Negroes and want to bring them into the fold."

In Hammond, La., thirteen Negro applicants were denied admission to the Southeastern Louisiana College here Thursday by Dr. Luther M. Dyson, president, and Registrar C. J. Hyde on the grounds that the institution was created by the State Legislature of 1928 for whites exclusively.

Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans NAACP field secretary, indicated that an appeal of the decision would be made to the State Board of Education. A Federal suit will be filed if this appeal fails, Mr. Byrd indicated.

Down in Montgomery, Ala. young Aubrey Williams revealed that he had received two threatening phone calls the night following the entrance bid of a group of Negro pupils who sought enrollment in the all white William R. Harrison Elementary School.

Over in Augusta, Ga., two white school officials predicted that the segregation of 35,000 pupils in the three-county area around Augusta would continue.

In Baltimore, Md., 143,000 students began attending school on a non-segregated basis, as did pupils on two Virginia Army posts and at several Catholic schools in Virginia and North Carolina.

But in Hutchins, Tex., a group of Negro pupils who sought to register at an elementary school were turned away.

Attorney General Richard Ervin of Florida rapped some of the Negro press for accusing him of conducting a rigged poll to try to circumvent the court ruling. He said, "Actually, I have tried to make a ... partial survey to get ... facts of the matter ... and I think we are doing so."

Mr. Ervin said, "The court itself has said that its decision is based on psychological and sociological factors and I, therefore, think it will have to consider the same factors in the thinking of white people on the subject if it is going to be at all consistent."

The Christian Church's Enid (Okla.) Phillips University denied admission to any Negroes until after the U. S. Supreme Court's October session. But, Dr. Eugene Briggs, president of the school, revealed that his church had accepted its first Negro member, Syble Brown, a graduate of Jarvis College, Hawkins, Tex.

He said, "I am prouder of our action in accepting the first Negro as a member of our church than I am of anything that has happened in our recent history."

More Negro Students To Be Transferred...

More Negro pupils will move into formerly white schools in a speedup of the District's school race-integration program next week.

Two hundred colored junior high students are slated to join about 430 others already enrolled at Eastern Junior High. Another 35 or 40 colored students will enter Macfarland Junior High.

And several hundred Negro senior high students may be given an opportunity next week to move to formerly white high schools to fill empty space. Assistant Supt. Harold A. Haynes said 438 students have indicated they would like to transfer, although some of these might move to different colored schools instead of white ones.

Drop in White Enrollment.

A drop in white school enrollment is responsible for the integration speedup.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning told reporters yesterday white senior high enrollment had failed to come up to expectations, leaving extra seats available.

The same situation applies at Eastern Junior High, which this week enrolled only about 250 white students, nearly 200 fewer than expected.

The Eastern unit, which shares building space with Eastern Senior High, has already enrolled nearly 450 colored students this week.

Shift From Eliot, Banneker.

Most of the additional 200 colored students will move to Eastern from nearby crowded Eliot. The additional colored students entering Macfarland will transfer from Banneker. They will make Macfarland's racial ratio between 107 and 112 colored, to 956 white.

The additional transfers on the senior high level had not been slated to take place before next month or possibly later.

Steps in school desegregation

WASHINGTON

May 26 — Supt. Hobart Corning revealed plans for new school boundaries to be announced later. He also announced gradual desegregation of schools including immediate transfer of 2700 Division 2 pupils to 18 Division 1 elementary schools to relieve overcrowding.

June 23 — Plans announced for completion of desegregation by 1955 with gradual use of new school boundaries beginning in Sept., 1954 for all elementary and junior high new pupils; Feb. 1955 for all school graduates and September, 1955 for all pupils.

Immediate "hardship" transfers for pupils who live near separate schools was also announced.

July 1 — **SUPERINTENDENT** announced new boundaries for 165 elementary, junior and senior high schools.

Sept. 13 — School opened on partial desegregated basis without incident.

Sept. 17 — Plans announced to place new boundaries into effect immediately for senior high school pupils.

Sept. 21 — **SUPERINTENDENT** announced that elementary pupils could begin to make application immediately for transfers based upon new boundaries.

Sept. 22 — Superintendent announced that all boundaries were being placed into effect for junior high school.

Sept. 29 — Superintendent announced slight delay in elementary school transfers on basis of new boundaries until all addresses were checked.

Oct. 4 — **SENIOR HIGH** school pupils in northeast and southeast schools refused to attend classes because of "overcrowded conditions as a result of stepped-up desegregation."

Oct. 7 — Superintendent Corning announced that pupils who continue to remain out of school will suffer loss of privileges.

Oct. 8 — Superintendent announced that no further desegregation changes will be made until February, 1955, after the completion of the requested elementary school transfers.

Oct. 11 — Schools return to normal.

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School suit killed; Ike intervenes

Judge Schweinhaut dismisses injunction

Efforts to stop integration fail

WASHINGTON

The Federation of Citizens Associations' effort to halt public school integration in Washington appeared doomed in District Court as Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut dismissed the Federation's request for a temporary restraining order Thursday.

"I see nothing left in the case," the judge said as he denied the motion.

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THE TWO-AND-HALF hour hearing was highlighted by a brief presented by Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger.

Mr. Burger said he prepared the brief as a result of a direct order from President Eisenhower in Denver that nothing be allowed to interfere with his wish that Washington become a model for the rest of the nation in schools' integration.

Following Judge Schweinhaut's observation, Asst. Corporation Counsel Milton L. D. Korman rose to make oral motion for dismissal of the entire suit.

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EDWARD F. COLLADAY, counsel for the FCA, objected, insisting that the motion be filed in written form through the Clerk's office.

Mr. Korman presented the case for the school board and introduced an affadavit from Dr. Hobart N. Corning, Superintendent of schools, opposing the granting of the temporary restrainer.

—o O o—

CITING THE extensive planning which had gone into setting up the system now being used to integrate District schools, Dr. Corning's statement said, in part:

"Chaos would result if the present integrated school system is upset by a court of law."

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JUDGE SCHWEINHAUT agreed.

The judge had already granted a motion presented by U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover for the U.S. Department of Justice to file the amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief supporting the school board's action, which was presented by Mr. Berger.

At the beginning of the hearing Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, one of the original 15 white families joined with the FCA in the suit, withdrew. However two new families entered the action.

Col. West A. Hamilton was among the school board members at the hearing.

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MR. BURGER said in attacking the FCA's suit: "The complainant in this case does not state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

"While several grounds can be urged for dismissal, we particularly urge that plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief sought since their complaint is, in effect, a direct attack on the decision of the Supreme Court that segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia is unconstitutional.

—o O o—

"THE STEPS called for by the Board of Educaton's plan are reasonable and necessary ones for the establishing of an integrated school system.

"The plaintiffs in attacking this plan are attacking the integrated school system and they cannot do this because the Supreme Court has declared that only such a system is acceptable under the Constitution of the United States."

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AT THIS point the Assistant Attorney General reminded the Court of President Eisenhower's desire for speedy establishment of an integrated school system in Washington to serve as a model for the United States.

"The action of the School Board is entirely in accord with the opinions of the Supreme Court," Mr. Burger said.

"The plaintiffs are mistaken in claiming that the announced opinion of the Supreme Court remains subject to modification. The decision on the unconstitutionality of segregated schools is not subject to modification.

—o O o—

"THE UNANIMOUS opinions of the Supreme Court read by Chief Justice Warren leave no doubt on this score."

The government's motion at this point praised the D. C. School Board for seeking to comply without delay to the opinions of the Supreme Court.

The suit developed after Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West served the court notice that he wished to be heard in opposition of the motion of the Federation of Citizens Associations urging a restraining order to prevent the immediate integration of schools.

The federation is composed of 28 white parents and 23 children. Its motion was aimed against the implementation of the "Corning Plan" for desegregation.

The corporation counsel, who represented the Board of Education and argued in favor of segregated schools here before the United States Supreme Court, as the legal officer of the District of Columbia is representing the Board of Education in the injunction proceedings.

—o O o—

HIS POSITION IN the present litigation is that the Board of Education has the authority to proceed voluntarily to abolish segregated schools here without waiting for the final decree of the Supreme Court outlining the manner in which its decision is to be carried out.

The Supreme Court in its May 17 decision ruled that segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia as well as in the states is unconsitutional.

The plaintiffs in the present litigation would have the District Court restrain the Board of Education and Dr. Corning from taking any steps to put into effect and enforce the plan for desegregation of the local public schools until the Supreme Court issues a final decree in the five school segregation cases which have been restored to the docket for argument on the manner in which the decision is to be carried out.

IT IS THE OPINION of Louis Lautier, Washington correspondent for the National Newspaper Publishers Association, that Judge Schweinhaut's action in dismissing the suit to delay desegration of District of Columbia public schools furnished to other communities a line of defense against similar suits.

It also supplies grounds, according to Mr. Lautier, for asking state attorneys general to reverse opinions holding that local school boards may not voluntarily end segregation.

Mr. Lautier points out that Judge Schweinhaut halted the argument of Assistant Corporation Counselor and Dr. Corning to say:

"I HAVE MADE up my mind. The court is clearly of the opinion that the relief sought by the parties must be denied.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has definitely held, unequivocally and categorically, that there cannot be segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and that is the end of the matter."

Continuing, Judge Schweinhaut said:

"It is then for the board of education to determine how the change shall be made. It has made such a determination."

Judge Schweinhaut added that the plan for the changeover from a segregated to a nonsegregated system was "wholly practicable insofar as any major change can be practicable."

"Manifestly the court could not set aside or disturb or direct any change of any plan such as this solely because it necessarily operates to the disadvantage or inconvenience of some people," the judge declared.

Court Denies Federation's Plea to Halt Integration

Schweinhaut Rules High Court Killed Segregation, and So That Ends Matter

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

District Court Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut yesterday turned down a plea to delay racial integration of District schools.

The judge denied a Federation of Citizens Association request for a restraining order, saying that since the Supreme Court has held segregation unconstitutional he had no authority to halt plans to abandon it.

Result of his action is that District public schools will open Monday partially integrated as planned.

The Board of Education has decided to integrate over a one-year period, starting with new pupils who will attend schools in their home zone regardless of race. School officials said this plan has advanced so far that "chaos" would result if Schweinhaut granted the Federation's request to stop it.

Quick Decision Made

The judge reached his decision before the District had fairly started to argue why he should rule as he did.

Schweinhaut broke in on Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman's presentation to say:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the relief sought must be denied. The Supreme Court has unequivocally and categorically held there cannot be segregation in schools. That is the end of the matter."

The judge was ready to dismiss the whole proceedings through an oral motion on the spot.

"I see nothing left in this case," he said. But David C. Colladay, federation attorney, opposed this, forcing Korman to prepare a formal dismissal motion. Korman said it probably will be filed next week.

Colladay said he will meet with federation officials and other plaintiffs today to decide whether to appeal. He said immediate reaction of some federation officials favored appeal. The appeal might be carried to the United States Court of Appeals or directly to the Supreme Court, he said. Parents of 24 school-age children joined the federation in bringing the suit.

Federation's Argument

Colladay's argument was that the Board of Education had no legal authority to integrate until the Supreme Court holds hearings this fall on how to implement its decision and then enters a final order.

Integration plans will work a hardship on some families, and the whole thing should wait until the court comes up with a "master plan," he said. "There is no logical reason to take the pill in two parts," declared Colladay.

Colladay said hardships include transferring some children to more distant schools, assigning brother and sister to different schools, and placing a handful of children in a racial minority in some schools.

He submitted affadavits citing identical situations in two white families where older children would remain in their old school, while younger children just starting kindergarten would be forced by the zone system into a predominantly Negro school.

Schweinhaut answered that there are bound to be some hardships whether integration comes this year or next, and that the court can't stop it because it inconveniences some people.

The judge indicated he thought it better for the school board to act now than to "sit on its hands" and wait for the Supreme Court to tell it what to do.

Colladay argued to "preserve the status quo" until the Supreme Court takes further action. But Korman pointed out that as a result of the summer's work the status quo is

now an integrated system. "To turn back would be chaos," he said.

Kirkman read a statement prepared by School Superintendent Hobart Corning listing the problems a stop order would cause.

Corning told how since June "several thousand" students have been transferred, teachers have been reassigned, furniture has been moved from one school to another, new students have been enrolled.

"In fact, there does not exist today in the District of Columbia system of segregated schools," Corning asserted. "There is no longer a dual school system; there is actually in existence a single, integrated school system . . ."

To go back to segregation now would cause "utter chaos," Corning said. He said it would mean schools could not open Monday, pupils would go back to crowded rooms, teachers' contracts would have to be cancelled with probability of lawsuits and thousands of dollars already spent would be wasted.

The Justice Department intervened on the side of the District and filed a brief, but never got a chance to speak on it.

The Justice Department statement argued that the Federation request should be turned down "since this complaint is in effect a direct attack on the decision of the Supreme Court . . . Clearly, the Supreme Court would not object when a party to the action before it undertakes to accomplish a swift compliance with the court's decision."

Justice called the Board of Education's plan "reasonable and necessary" and noted that the day after the court decision the President had said he wanted the District to serve as a model for the Nation.

In Nation's Capital

Integration at Work!

Kiddies' Klass—Mrs. Marjorie Beach calls the roll of her kindergarten students at the Burroughs Elementary School in Washington, D. C., last week as school opened on an integrated basis for the first time in the history of the capital city of the United States of America.

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D.C.

McKinley Pupils Briefed on Integration

By James G. Deane

Principal Charles E. Bish of McKinley High School yesterday advised the school's students to accept race integration next fall as a challenging opportunity.

"I wouldn't be any place else but at McKinley next year for all the money in the world," Dr. Bish told the students. He predicted the addition of Negro students, by swelling the school's enrollment, will enable it to become a better school.

He also suggested that the colored students be received in the spirit of the golden rule. He added that it would probably be harder for the newcomers to adjust than for McKinley's white students.

Talks 45 Minutes.

Dr. Bish talked with nearly 600 McKinley students for about 45 minutes in a special assembly. All except the graduating class attended.

The principal said McKinley now is slated to enroll about 430 colored pupils in September. He also predicted the high school would acquire some Negro teachers. The changeover will give the school about a third colored pupils in the fall and will mean mixed classes, Dr. Bish said.

McKinley is the only white high school currently scheduled to be integrated in September. School officials have announced plans to begin integration at other high schools in February.

10th and 11th Grades.

All colored pupils entering McKinley will be 10th and 11th graders, Dr. Bish disclosed. Some will be transfers from Armstrong High School and the others, previously scheduled to go to Armstrong, will enter from the city's 10 colored junior highs.

Dr. Bish said he believed an evolution has been occurring which made the Supreme Court decision inevitable and that the students would find the same situation in universities, the armed services and the Government when they finished school.

Dr. Bish then declared that every member of McKinley's faculty is thoroughly dedicated to the success of the forthcoming program.

The total number of colored students entering McKinley might go up to 460, instead of the presently scheduled 431, he said.

Curriculum a Factor.

Armstrong's curriculum is not identical with McKinley's and only those Armstrong pupils whose study programs coincide with McKinley's will move, he said. Those whose courses are highly vocational and for which McKinley has no equipment will stay at Armstrong, he explained.

Dr. Bish said McKinley will not start next fall with separate classes of white and colored.

"You can't have segregation within integration without creating more of a problem than you solve," he said, "so you'll find Negro boys and girls in your classes."

Probably 10 or 12 teachers at Armstrong no longer will be needed there, he said, so some of them may move to McKinley with the transferring pupils.

Dr. Bish said he had been asked questions about dances. He said that is a matter "we will deal with as the occasion arises," but he added:

"I can assure you your personal feelings will be respected at all times, just as the feelings of the others will be respected."

He added that the school still plans to hold next year's senior prom at the Shoreham and the junior prom at the Willard.

Confident of Future.

Then he declared:

"I think we're going to have a program next year which is going to make us proud of this school. We're going to have a larger program of studies, and build back what we have lost in technical education simply because we didn't have the people."

Dr. Bish then returned to the problem of carrying out the change.

"This kind of thing rests upon a mutual faith, a mutual understanding and a mutual confidence," he declared. "At McKinley we have emphasized over and over and over that the keynote in our growth and development is self-discipline."

Asserting that dealing with integration the school can't get along with a "beat-people-over-the-head approach," he continued:

"We don't intend to turn ourselves into policemen. We will deal with each other truthfully and fairly.

"Please do not forget," he declared, that when Negro boys and girls walk into this room they themselves will not be sure whether or not you respect them as people, and their problem will be just as difficult as yours to deal with, and I suspect a bit more.

Golden Rule.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. If you keep that in mind, then I think we can look at this problem with a clear eye and a smile on our face.

"If any group," he continued, "faculty and students, is prepared to make this work at the senior high level that group is here. I believe that implicitly.

"Even the President of the United States will be anxiously concerned about how we measure up to the challenge of the responsibilities which are ours.

"I look upon next year," Dr. Bish concluded, "as one of the most challenging and interesting situations we could have."

The students applauded Dr. Bish at the conclusion of his talk. They also applauded a brief statement by Richard Caulk, president of next year's Student Council, who asked the students to support the council, Dr. Bish and the faculty in the transition period.

Panel of Speakers Agrees to Rapid School Integration

Washington public school race integration should be carried out quickly a panel of speakers agreed last night.

Integration problems were discussed at a meeting sponsored by the American Jewish Congress in B'nai Israel Synagogue. About 150 persons attended.

One of the speakers was Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, member of the Board of Education. She repeated her recent criticism at a board meeting about School Supt. Hobart M. Corning's race-desegregation program for next fall, asserting it is a program to relieve overcrowding, rather than accomplish integration.

The session also heard Dr. John J. O'Connor, head of the Catholic Inter-racial Council; Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, and Isaac Franck executive director of the Jewish Community Council.

Complete Rezoning Urged.

Dr. Butcher told the gathering the basic requirement of an integrated school system is to have children go to the schools nearest their homes. She said the District school system ought to be completely rezoned so that this takes place next September, although she said it would be permissible to let sixth, ninth and twelfth-graders stay in present schools.

"For the best interest of the system, the community and the children, the very least we could do is try to get this done by September," Dr. Butcher declared. "It has not been proved to me that it can't be done."

The school board member, specifically objecting to the Corning proposal to transfer only 2,700 Negro children to white schools when schools reopen, said she understood unofficially the colored children are being picked for transfer according to intelligence and other qualifications. She said that, if this is true, "nothing could be more tragic or perverse."

Catholic Progress Recounted.

Dr. O'Connor recounted the progress of the Catholic archdiocese here in integrating its schools over the last five years.

He said the parochial integration process is "by no means completed and by no means a 100 per cent success," predicting that it would take a number of years "to solve all the problems." Foremost among these problems, he added, is a serious classroom shortage.

"On the whole," he declared, however, "the situation has progressed satisfactorily. We don't see any need for long delay in integrating the tpublic school system. We've had practically all the problems, and we know pretty well what to anticipate. Let it go and let it go fast."

Dr. O'Connor added, however, that he would be satsified to see the public school integration carried out by next February, the latest target date announced by Dr. Corning. He said he doubted if the whole job could be done by September.

He also pointed out that the Catholic schools started out with a gradual approach, starting with the lowest grades, although that was later speeded up.

Dr. Reissig praised the acceptance of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling by such groups as the District Congress of Parents and Teachers and churches.

Mr. Franck criticized what he called the philosophy of gradualism in carrying out integration, asserting that it could cause suspicions and tensions and tempt people to try to evade or delay the change.

Sanford H. Bolz, president of the National Capital Chapter of the Jewish Congress, who presided at the session, also criticized the Corning integration program.

It's Testing Time!—As the first phase of school integration reached the beginning of the end in Washington, D. C., in compliance with the Supreme Court decision, Mrs. Edna R. Jackson, Board of Education clerk, registered teacher candidates last week for the first non-segregated examination. A bi-racial board of examiners gave oral and written tests last week. — Washington Post Photo.

Capital Moves to Speed End of Segregation in Schools

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UP).—The Nation's capital decided today to go ahead with preliminary steps to end segregated schools. Informed sources said President Eisenhower hoped the change-over here would be a model for the rest of the country.

Local officials, who conferred with the President this morning, indicated the task of merging Negro and white public schools might be begun this fall without waiting for further hearings ordered by the Supreme Court.

Simultaneously, Administration sources said the court ruling that segregated schools were unconstitutional would "unquestionably" put more steam behind a drive for a multimillion dollar Federal aid to education—particularly in the South.

These sources said Mr. Eisenhower was highly gratified by the Supreme Court decision that segregated schools violated the "equal protection" guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

They said the President was refraining from public comment for the mo until he and his advisers had studied the "vast ramifications" of the ruling. But they said the court action "is in line with the steps the President has taken (against segregation) and the atmosphere he wants to create."

AFL URGES LOAN FUND

In Chicago, the AFL proposed that Congress establish a billion-dollar loan fund to modernize public school systems and implement the ruling.

The AFL Executive Council passed a resolution urging that such a fund be set up "for loans and grants to the States in urgent need of help to modernize and democratize their school systems."

George Meany, AFL president, said enforcing the Supreme Court decision "will involve not only ad social ad tremendous physi inadequate school many States."

He said such a fund would prevent "non-compliance by any State which otherwise might plead poverty to excuse its failure to provide the necessary facilities."

Among problems to be weighed, Administration sources said, are how far the Southern and border States will go to merge their Negro and white school systems and the extent of help possible and desirable from the Federal Government.

They felt that Attorney General Herbert Brownell's brief to the Supreme Court, which stressed progress made in ending segregation elsewhere, played an important part in the court's unanimous decision.

Mr. Eisenhower conferred today with the three District of Columbia Commissioners, who run the capital's government under laws laid down by Congress.

Following the meeting Samuel Spencer, president of the Commissioners, said the President asked them to keep him posted on progress toward ending racial separation in the city's schools. Other sources said the President hoped the change-over here would be conducted smoothly as a model to the States.

D. C. Schools Begin Swearing In New Permanent Teachers

The District school system has begun swearing in new permanent elementary teachers for the fall term.

Associate Supt. Carl F. Hansen said yesterday the first candidates from a new elementary eligibility list were hired last Friday.

The first being hired are 30 who served as temporary teachers last winter. All 30 were in former Division One (white) schools. They are being reassigned to the same schools, Dr. Hansen said.

Additional hiring from the list of elementary eligibles will begin Friday, Dr. Hansen added. Besides the 30 teachers already being rehired, there are 151 others who qualified for permanent appointments on the list. The list includes both white and colored teachers.

Dr. Hansen also disclosed yesterday that 191 white temporary teachers are being rehired. This is all but 30 of the total in the white grade schools as of June, and those 30 indicated they didn't want to stay, he said. Most of the temporary teachers will continue in the schools where they were assigned last winter, he added.

Dr. Hansen said he expects to fill 93 vacancies in the formerly white division from the new eligibility list. The number of vacancies and the number of applicants will probably just about balance, he said.

Miss Edith A. Lyons, associate superintendent who headed the former colored elementary division, said she has not yet made any new appointments and did not plan to do so until after a scheduled conference with Dr. Hansen Thursday.

Colored schools had fewer than 100 temporary teachers last winter, however, and Miss Lyons said she expects most of these as well as all permanent eligibles will be hired.

Teacher hiring is already proceeding in the junior and senior highs.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning has predicted that many schools will have teachers of both races in the fall, when the school system will begin a one-year race-desegregation process.

Test Case To Speed Up Integration In Capital

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Scovel Richardson, a member of the Federal Parole Board said last week that he would enroll three of his daughters in white District of Columbia public schools next fall.

Richardson's action will provide a test to force the immediate integration of Washington schools instead of the "graduation" program of School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

Corning was warned by Wesley Williams Negro member of the school board that if he persists in stalling integration, he will face a "flood of lawsuits" from Negro parents.

Richardson informed Corning of his intentions in a letter to the board. One of the schools which he wants his children to attend is within 50 feet of the Richardson home.

At present, the Richardson twins, Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda, 10, have to travel 10 blocks to the nearest Negro school.

A third daughter, Alice Inez, 11 attends junior high school. Richardson will seek admission for her to nearest high school which at present is all white.

A fourth daughter attends Dunbar high school, all Negro, but has not yet expressed a desire to change.

Three Negro members of the board, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Atty. Williams and Col. West Hamilton tried unsuccessfully on June 2 to get the board to adopt immediate integration, in confirmity with the expressed desire of President Eisenhower to make Washington the show case for the nation.

Instead, Corning has proposed a plan for gradual integration to be completed by February, 1955.

Under the plan, only about 18 schools would be mixed in September.

This does not include the Bancroft elementary school near the Richardson home.

Richardson told reporters that "I assume my request will be granted." He was appointed to the parole board last fall by President Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, at Fort Myer and Fort Beloir, Va. it was announced that the Army would operate its own integrated schools for children of army personnel.

This is the result of the directive issued by the Department of Defense some six months ago.

The plan goes into operation in September. At Fort Myer, about

year on each count, the sentences to run concurrntly.

Army Children

Segregation By Rank Is Denied

Both District school officials and Fort McNair spokesmen yesterday denied recent charges of the Southwest Citizens Association that children of post officers and enlisted men purposely were sent to different public schools.

Officers of the citizens group, however, yesterday insisted that traditionally children of noncommissioned officers have been sent to Southwest Washington schools while officers children were sent to schools in the Northwest.

David L. Wood, secretary of the citizens association, said the group intends to write to the Board of Education and the Department of Defense requesting that the practice be stopped.

Associate School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen who administers grade schools explained that because the post was in an isolated area and actually had no so-called community school parents have been allowed to send their children into various Washington schools which had extra space. In addition, the nearest elementary school to the post, Greenleaf, 4th between M and N sts. sw., has been overcrowded in recent years. Fort McNair provides bus transportation for its students.

"I've never heard of any separation of children of officers and enlisted men in school placement," Hansen said.

Major Fred Lansing, Jr., Fort McNair transportation officer, said 27 children are taken in two trips to both public and private schools this semester.

"The Army doesn't decide where children go to school," Lansing said. "The parents do." He said the first bus run leaves at 7:45 a. m. dropping off youngsters at the following schools:

St. John's, Georgetown Visitation and St. Thomas Apostle, all Catholic schools; Holton Arms, Sheridan, Sidwell Friends, St. Albans and National Cathedral School for Girls, all private institutions, and Cooke, Oyster, Gordon Junior High, Western and Wilson Senior Highs, all public schools.

Lansing said he thought most officer's children attended the private schools. A second bus run leaves shortly before 9 a. m. and drops post children off at nearby Greenleaf School and Jefferson Junior High, public schools, and St. Dominic's Catholic school. All of these schools are in Southwest Washington.

"This year," Lansing said, "the second bus happens to have no officers' children." He added: "That wasn't the case last year."

Lansing said most of the eight students on the second bus run are "little kids." "We'd make one trip but we don't want them dropped off with more than an hour to kill before their school opens at 9 o'clock," Lansing said.

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D.C.

School Board Gets D.C. Brief On Integration

Last + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Tues, 11-9-54

City's Presentation For Supreme Court Is Previewed; Plan Seen Now Working

P. 27

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

The Board of Education yesterday heard a preview of the school integration brief which the Corporation Council will file in the next two weeks with the Supreme Court.

School board members met for more than an hour in closed session with Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West and Milton D. Korman, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who will present the District case when the Supreme Court begins hearing arguments December 6 on the method and timing of integration.

The District brief, it was learned, will contain a resume of the school board's one-year program of integration which virtually will be in full operation by February. Korman is expected to argue that as far as Washington is concerned, the questions of when and how to integrate the city public schools are moot.

In addition, the brief is reported to state that "divergent views" were held by school board members on the integration operation.

Although these views not spelled out in the b

was learned, they refer to board member Robert R. Faulkner's opinion that pupils should have a choice of attending schools in which their race represents the majority.

The school board yesterday was not asked for official approval of the brief. Last August, West queried the board on what kind of brief it wanted, stating he desired the brief "accurately to set forth the views" of the board. C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president, sent West a copy of all the board minutes of meetings dealing with integration.

Board members attending yesterday's meeting in the District Building were Sharpe, Faulkner, Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, West A. Hamilton, Mary Parker and Walter N. Tobriner. Absent were Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, Rowland F. Kirks and Wesley S. Williams.

Whites Quit D.C. Schools; Blame Mixing

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-13-54

WASHINGTON — School authorities last week released a report showing a sharp drop in enrollment of white pupils due, it said, to racial integration.

P.1

The figure of 8.7 percent decrease in September is the biggest decline in school history. Enrollment counts showed for the second day of school 40,359 whites and 59,364 Negroes an increase of 3,414 and a drop of 3,856 for the whites.

While it was not definitely established that integration was the direct cause of the decline among whites, officials pointed out that there was an unprecedented exodus of white families, particularly young couples with children to suburban areas.

NAACP Commends Corning's Firmness

Post and Times Herald
1410 H St. N.W.

The executive committee of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted to commend School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning for his firm handling of recent student demonstrations against integration.

In a wire, the committee congratulated Corning for his "forthright and unequivocal order" telling students to return to class or lose their school honors and privileges.

"Such firmness will beget sanity and stability while delay and vacillation would bring in its wake only chaos," the committee said. The group also urged that Corning continue his acceleration of the integration program.

In other action, the NAACP committee "condemned most severely" the directors of the Metropolitan Boys Clubs who recently voted to continue their segregation policy. The committee urged the District government to "withdraw all government support from the organization" and indicated NAACP would seek legal means to force such withdrawal.

D.C. school plan held deceitful

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
P. 6
Sat. 11-27-54

Hayes, Nabrit rap gradualism of Corning approach

(By NNPA)
WASHINGTON

Blasting the "Corning Plan" of desegregation of public schools, two attorneys, Monday, charged that while the Board of Education and school officials claim the program calls for immediate desegregation, the operation of the plan has actually demonstrated "gradualism."

In their brief on argument of the questions of how and when the Supreme Court's decisions that segregation in public education is unconstitutional shall be put into effect, George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit Jr., say the factual situation here makes a gradual decree both unnecessary and unwise.

The brief of two attorneys for the appellants in the District of Columbia school segregation case urges the Supreme Court to decree that the Board of Education immediately stop the use of race as a factor in assigning pupils to public schools.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Nabrit claim that the "Corning Plan," as administered by the District of Columbia, contains "elements of both forthwith desegregation and gradualism.

—o O o—

"HERE THE gradualist element has caused not only a denial of present constitutional rights to some pupils, but has also been the genesis of many administrative difficulties in the past," they state, adding:

"It presages many more difficulties for the future, most all of which would be avoided by the adoption of a forthwith plan.

"The principal areas of objections to the 'Corning Plan' are the delay in completely desegregating the public school system and the insertion of a plan of student options designed to defeat effective desegregation as contemplated by the May 17th decision and by the policy declaration of the board."

—o O o—

BOTH ATTORNEYS disagreed with the corporation counsel, representing the Board of Education, in his position that desegregation of the public schools here is now an accomplished fact. They stated:

"It is our appraisal of the plan put in operation in the District of Columbia that the respondents have advanced on the assumption that this court has accepted the theory of an effective gradual adjustment of the transition from segregated system to a system not based on color distinctions and they have discounted the propriety of a forthwith disposal of this matter upon its merits, and have launched upon this gradual plan which is replete with errors and pitfalls."

—o.O o—

PROPOSALS AND statements of Dr. Corning indicate that he believes the only desegregation which could take place here by September was the limited desegregation involved in relieving overcrowding, the merging of Armstrong (colored) and McKinley (white) high schools, and the opening of Wilson (white) and Miner (colored) teachers colleges without regard to race.

The two lawyers point out that Dr. Corning said he could not even draw boundary lines before September.

But when the school board took its position and told Dr. Corning to act immediately, he found that he could draw the boundary lines by July 1, and partially desegregate at all levels by September, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Nabrit state.

—o O o—

IN OTHER WORDS, they say, Dr. Corning "took an administrative position of gradualism from which he receded step by step."

The experience in the District of Columbia demonstrated, in line with the results of studies made in the field of desegregation, that extended time to desegregate was not necessary, they assert.

It is the position of the appellants, the brief states, that the "Corning Plan," taken out of its setting and transplated elsewhere, "would occasion greater delay, confusion, and extended, if not complete, denial of constitutional rights."

—o O o—

PROVISIONS FOR an option, which Dr. Corning engrafted upon a boundary system, the appellants assert, "created anticipated hardship cases."

The appellants say many parents did not exercise their option to remove their children from the school they had been attending outside the new boundary, because they did not know when or whether they could do so.

Others did not do so, the appellants say, because they feare hostility would be accorded the children for "bumping" forme students.

—o O o—

"THIS PIECEMEAL desegregation thus produced the very ills forecast by the experts," the appellants charge.

Mr. Nabrit and Mr. Hayes say their investigation disclosed no instance where a single colored child was transferred from a school which he had previously attended because of color to a school from which he was previously excluded because of color where to do so would have meant displacement of a white student.

But they came upon several instances, they state, where white children required by board rules to attend schools formerly all colored have been permitted to transfer to schools predominantly white on the alleged ground of "hardship."

Segregation Ban Test Near in DC

Times Herald
P. 34

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP) — The District of Columbia announced Tuesday it plans to test in court old laws, not now enforced, which ban segregation in all public places here.

The District commissioners ordered prosecution of any business proprietor accused of turning away a customer because of race, color or creed after Jan. 1.

This would provide the first court test of law passed by Congress in 1872 and ordinances passed by the board of aldermen in 1869 and 1870. The supreme court has upheld an 1873 law outlawing racial discrimination in restaurants here.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer said Tuesday's announcement puts local citizens of "fair" notice since the laws have remained unenforced since the turn of the century.

Spencer said the commissioners acted at the urging of some 30 community organizations. The laws ban segregation in such establishments as hotels, barber shops, bathing houses and public places of amusement.

The District is now in the process of eliminating racial segregation in the public schools line with this year's su

court decision which declared segregation is unconstitutional.

High Court Gets School Bias Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UP). — The Eisenhower Administration urged the Supreme Court today to let lower courts supervise racial integration of public schools as rapidly as possible on a local basis.

The Administration position was set forth by the Justice Department in a 30-page brief. It suggested no immediate deadline for State compliance with the high court's antisegregation decision of last spring, but said the change "should be as prompt as feasible."

However, the department said that unless school officials submit "a satisfactory plan," the lower courts should order admission of Negroes to nonsegregated schools at the beginning of the next school term.

ASK DETAILED REPORTS

It also recommended that the lower courts require school officials to submit detailed periodic progress reports. The department said "every officer and agency of Government, Federal, State, and local," was charged with enforcing the court's order.

The brief, signed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said that problems involved in school desegregation would vary from area to area. Therefore, it said, the program should be carried out by school authorities under the supervision of lower Federal courts.

The brief apparently explained President Eisenhower's cryptic news conference statement yesterday that he felt sure the court find a way to end segregation through a decentralized process.

CITES DEEP PROBLEMS

He noted that many deep emotional and practical problems were involved, and said he did not expect the tribunal to be arbitrary in its decision.

The Justice Department in its brief suggested that lower courts order the states involved in the original segregation cases to submit within 90 days a plan for ending public school segregation. It said the high court then should fix "the earliest practicable date for completion of the program."

The states involved are Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. Three of them—Delaware, Kansas and the district—already have started mingling Negro and white students.

AGREE ON COURT ACTION

All of the parties involved in the segregation cases have agreed that lower courts should supervise public school integration. But they have disagreed on how soon segregation should be wiped out.

The Southern States have pleaded for "reasonable time" and a "gradual adjustment." Lawyers for Negro parents have asked for an end to separate school systems by next fall or by September, 1956, at the latest.

The Justice Department said the lower courts should reject any program which does not provide for an immediate start toward integration.

HEARINGS POSTPONE D

The high court originally scheduled hearings Dec. 6 on how to carry out desegregation. But the he a r i n g s have been postponed until January at least pending Senate confirmation of Mr. Eisenhower's nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan to the high bench.

The Justice Department said that in view of the delay, "it must be borne in mind that continuation of school segregation has harmful effects both on the individuals concerned and the public."

The department suggested that it would not be practical for the Supreme Court to set a deadline on desegregation.

HIT BY GOV. WHITE

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24 (UP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia tonight called the Justice Department's proposal to enforce integration of schools on a lower court level a sign that the Administration was taking "local folks" into consideration.

Talmadge said the proposal showed "those people are finally waking up."

But Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi said the move made it more inevitable that his State must abolish its public school system. He added that the proposal at the same time shows a "weakening" of the Administration's insistence on prompt desegregation regardless of regional attitudes.

School Superintendent Airs Plan Which May Guide Supreme Court

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of District of Columbia schools, said Saturday that initial integration of Negro and white teachers and students has been "amazingly successful."

The program, which brought commendation from President Eisenhower last Thursday, may give the Supreme Court a clue on how school can be integrated without friction.

Corning said Negro and white teachers have been installed on one-fifth of the schools and unsegregated students are enrolled in about two-thirds of the classrooms.

SETS EXAMPLE

The district's smooth compliance with the court's ruling against segregation contrasts with a wait-and-see attitude in most of the affected states, active political opposition in others and threats of violence which have closed the schools at Milford, Del.

The great question remaining before the supreme court, to be argued beginning Dec. 6, is whether integration schould be effected immediately or gradually in the twenty-one states which, like the district, have maintained separate schools for Negroes.

The court is to issue a decree early next year stating how integration must be carried out.

Corning's system involves elements of both the immediate and gradual proposals. Here is his program affecting just over 100,000 students, about 60,000 of whom are Negroes, and 3,620 teachers, of whom 1,943 are Negroes.

1. On the first day, Sept. 13, children were ordered to report to the same school they had attended, except in case where they had been travelling unusually long distances. But children entering for the first time were required to go to the school nearest them.

PARENTAL OPTION

2. Before the end of October, parents will be given the option of sending children either to the school they have been attending or to the school to which they belong geographically. If the child lives in the school district where is attending, there is no option.

3. Teachers have generally been assigned to the schools where they taught last year, but 17 of the 79 elementary and two of the 11 high schools already have both whites and Negroes on their teaching staffs.

Even before the exercise of the October options, all but 20 of the elementary and all but three of the high schools, formerly divided into white and Negro, now have at least a few students of the race formerly excluded. The filing of options in high schools has already begun.

In several cases, the proportion of both students and teachers from each race is large. Petworth elementary has 123 white and 370 Negro students, and seven white and five Negro teachers. At Raymond elementary, there are 341 Negroes in an enrollment of 493, and five Negroes on a teaching staff of 16.

STEP FURTHER

The October step will carry the schools further toward full integration. Since new students each year will be required to enroll by zones, any remaining optional factors will disappear over a period of time.

Corning said that despite rumors of possible friction, the first steps have been 'amazingly successful.' He said parents, teachers and children have outdone themselves "in a determined co-operative effort."

Integration also affects these schools. In practice, however, the change-over will be gradual. So far, no instructors have been transferred and only 32 students out of a combined total of about 900 have been shifted.

Urge Justice Dep't to end school row

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A. B. Caldwell, chief of the civil rights section, United States Department of Justice, said last week that the department is interested in bringing about a proper solution to the problem of school integration.

This statement was made to a delegation of American Labor Party candidates from New York City who visited his office in the interest of the disturbances which had recently taken place in the public schools of Milford, Del.; Baltimore and the District of Columbia.

Ban Closes Schools

SCHOOLCHILDREN in Milford, Del., read the "closed until further notice" sign on their school after telephoned threats of violence were made over the admission of Negro pupils. Eleven Negro students had been entered in the high school in accord with integration plans when the threats were made. The Board of Education said the schools will stay shut until "some kind of program can be worked out." *(International)*

98,000 Pupils Expected to Enroll As Washington Schools Open Monday

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Washington public schools will open at 9 a. m. Monday for an estimated first-day enrollment of 98,000 students, many of whom will attend for the initial time buildings with racially integrated classes and faculties.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning said he was confident the people of the Nation's Capital would cooperate to make a success of the start of the "big changeover" from school segregation. The integration process will be completed in a year.

Corning's prediction of an orderly beginning of the new term with only the natural first flurry of school opening excitement, was echoed this weekend by other school officials, supervisors, heads of departments, principals and the teachers themselves.

Value of Smile

Both Associate School Superintendents Edith Lyons and Dr. Carl F. Hansen, who as a team will administer the city's 122 grade schools, commented on the "value of a smile" from school people to shy youngsters and parents unaccustomed to the hustle, bustle of getting classes set up and under way.

Schools will dismiss students at 12:15 p. m. Monday because of extra problems involved in the special transfers of about 3000 Negro students out of formerly overcrowded schools into others which last year had white enrollments only.

In the latter 14 grade schools and three junior highs, the new students must be placed in their proper grade level.

Abaut 1500 youngsters will transfer Monday to Barnard, Benning, Blair, Brightwood, Buchanan, Burroughs, Edmonds, Kingsman, Langdon, Petworth, Raymond, Rudolph, Wheatley and Woodridge Schools. Last year, these children atended Bruce, Bryan, Hayes, Lovejoy, Madison, Maury, Military Road, Noyes, Park View, River Terrace, Slowe and Taylor Schools.

In addition, about 100 Negro pupils who last term traveled "excessive" distance will transfer to 18 schools nearer their merly enrolled only white puhomes. All these schools forpils. They are Patterson, Powell, Randle Highlands, Rudolph, Simon, Stoddert, Truesdell, Tyler and West.

Formerly all-white junior highs which will receive 850 Negro students are Eastern Junior, Jefferson and Sousa. The transferred students last year went to Browne, Eliot, Langley, Miller and Randall Junior Highs.

450 to McKinley

The only high school which will receive a block of Negro students is McKinley, primarily a technical school. More than 450 students will transfer there Monday from nearby Armstrong High School which will be closed in the future.

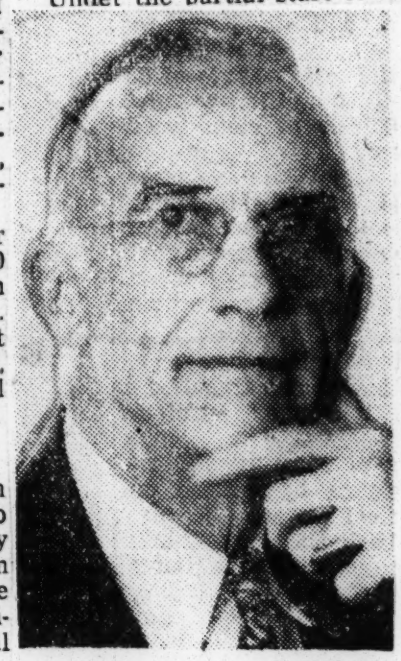
Also on Monday, Wilson and Miner Teachers Colleges will accept students in both plants regardless of race. Evening school classes will operated on an integrated basis Monday.

School officials state that a majority of the city's 165 schools will have some integrated classes beginning this week. This is due to new school boundaries—redrawn to erase racial barriers—which are mandatory for all students new to the Washington school system. The new zones will not affect most old students who will continue to attend last year's school.

By mid-October, District enrollment is expected to reach a record-breaking 106,000 students. Grade schools and junior highs will bear the brunt of the anticipated increase of between 2000 and 2500 students. Corning said the greatest part of the increase will be in Negro pupils.

Last week, approximately 9500 new kindergartners and other newcomers to grade school were tallied during a two-day registration. Many school principals reported admittance of both white and Negro children. New elementary students are expected to total 12,000.

Under the partial start of integration, anywhere from a few to several hundred youngsters of a minority race will be found both in former all-white and all-Negro schools. Some schools will retain a single race composition this term because of the population of the surrounding neighborhood.



Staff Photo
DR. HOBART M. CORNING
. . . confident of cooperation.

Comparatively Few

"We believe these situations will be comparatively few and will affect more Negro than white youngsters," one school officer said.

On the junior and senior high school level, in buildings unaffected by the special transfer of students, principals of both former white and Negro schools have reported admittance of new students of both races. New senior high boundaries go into effect February 1955. All boundaries become effective in a year.

Faculties will be integrated in a majority of the grade schools to which Negro pupils have been transferred. This also is true in the case of junior and senior highs receiving transfers. In addition, for the first time this summer new teachers were appointed and assigned without regard to race.

Due to a change in Board of Education policy, Corning expects to announce the racial ratios of staf and students in individual schools by Wednesday or Thursday. Originally, the school board wanted to drop all race reference but agreed with Corning it would prevent the public from knowing the effects of integration.

The only instance of part-time instruction is expected to occur at Richardson School, 53rd and Blaine sts ne. School officials Friday said an undetermined number of first graders will have to go half day, probably until a new school is completed in March at 56th and E. Capitol sts.

Richardson, which is expected to retain an exclusive Negro enrollment, is located in a pocket away from other schools. It is ringed by housing developments.

But, according to Corning, for the first time in years there will be no shortage of regular teachers. In the past, due to segregation and lack of funds, there were not enough teachers to meet the needs of Negro pupils.

The start of integration further has enabled school officials to begin expanding special services for children, due to the flexibility of teacher assignment.

Integrated D. C. Schools Enjoy Calm Opening Day

Corning Reports No More Trouble Or Confusion Than In Any Other Fall

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

District public schools opened yesterday with a minimum of first-day confusion as many principals, teachers and pupils were introduced to school integration.

A majority of the city's 165 schools had some integrated classrooms for the first time. Many also had racially-mixed faculties.

"The scene in individual school buildings was wonderful," said Associate School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen.

"It made you feel good just to walk into the schools," according to Associate Superintendent Edith Lyons.

Hansen last year administered Division I schools with white enrollment only, and Miss Lyons administered Division II schols which had Negro registration. As a team this year, they run the 122 grade schools.

As usual, parents and several retired teachers yesterday worked as "hostesses" in many elementary schools, greeting new pupils and guiding them to classrooms. Other parents served as "clerks" for busy principals engaged in registering a last-hour rush of newcomers to Washington schools.

Opening day attendance was in the neighborhood of 98,000 pupils. This enrollment is expected to reach an all-time peak of 106,000 students by mid-October.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning commented thus on the start of his one-year integration program:

"It is very gratifying to all school officers, as I'm sure it must be to the community, that schools opened today on an integrated plan and with no more difficulty and confusion than has attended the opening of schools any other year.

"This office is appreciative of the splendid cooperation of school personnel and the public. Naturally, some individual problems remain to be solved and they will be given careful study and sympathetic treatment."

Corning termed the transition from a dual school system "normal and orderly."

Some 3000 students were transferred yesterday out of their former overcrowded Division II schools into 14 other grade schools, three junior high schools, and McKinley High School, all formerly in Division I.

Regardless of Race

All students new to the District school system last week and today were admitted to schools regardless of race. In most cases, this meant the school nearest the children's homes.

Last summer, all schools were rezoned to drop old racial barriers. These new boundaries, for the most part, will not affect old Washington students until February and September 1955, when the integration process will be completed.

The bulletin board at Langdon School, 20th and Franklin sts. ne., reflected an effort to put shy youngsters at ease.

"Welcome!" read the single message.

At Raymond School, 10th and Spring rd. nw., Miss Mildred Green, principal, ushered 72 new youngsters into the auditorium.

"What kind of school this is going to be will depend on you, the children," Miss Green said. She added: "You can be kind to each other, polite and helpful to each other and make this a happy school." Raymond, formerly of Division I, received a block of pupils from Park View School, Warder and Newton sts. nw., formerly of Division II. The school's new faculty is comprised of 10 white teachers and five Negro.

Teachers at Barnard School, Decatur and 5th sts. nw., termed their integrated classes "democracy in action." They told their youngsters "school is for everyone and an education is free for all." That, the teachers said, is the reason classed opened this year to everyone, regardless of race.

The Barnard faculty includes one Negro teacher, Mrs. Muriel Logan, who taught last year in

Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Logan said her integrated combination fourth and fifth grade class will be a new experience, although her own formal education was obtained in integrated Pennsylvania schools.

"This is a great thing," Mrs. Logan said as she set her 39 pupils adjusting again to school routine. "I think the children are going to get along well." Her pupils wer eallowed to pick their own seats yesterday. The former Division I school recveeid 75 transfers from Park View.

Many parents arrived with new enrolees, and stayed around to see them home at 12:15 p.m. dismissal hour. District schools will hold full class schedules today, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

During a brief recess period at Burroughs School, 18th and Monroe sts. ne., three little girls skipped hand-in-hand around the playground.

Integration had united three former fast friends i nthe former Division I school. The youngsters were Loretta Taylor, 8, of 3913 21st. ne., Kathleen Ann Gilbert, 7, 3917 21st st. ne., and Gloria Jean Adams, 8, of 3916 22d st. ne. Gloria last year atended Slowe School, a former Division II building. Yesterday, she was among several hundred pupils transferred from Slowe and Noyes Schools into Burroughs. Loretta and Kathleen attended Burroughs last year, seeing Gloria only after school hours.

Only Negro teacher on the Burroughs faculty is Miss Inez Gregory, a June graduate of Miner Teachers College. For her first year of teaching, Miss Gregory has a second grade class.

Several former Division II schools reported one or two white pupils yesterday. These schools included Lovejoy, 12th and D sts. ne., Blow, 19th and Benning rd. ne., and Stevens, 21st and K sts. nw. These cases, and others, represent the workings of new boundarie.

Many families must put a beginning kindergartner in one building and continue older youngsters in the school they attended last year. In October these parents will have an option of lettin gthe older child transfer to the school in the new zone.

On the other hand, several former Division I schools yesterday reported admittance of only a few Negro pupils. Some of these were new enrollees,

Staff Photo

Bruce Garetz and Donald Green, 5-year-old playmates from pre-school days, share toys at the Janney School kindergarten. Their fathers, Charles Garetz of 3124 Van Ness st. nw., and Cecil Green of 4010 Van Ness st., are both employes at the Hillcrest Children's Center.

while otners were special transfers who last year had to travel "excessive distance" to their homes.

Integrated Patrol

At Woodridge School, Carlton and Central ave. ne., Miss Dorothy Tripp, principal, yesterday began plans to integrate the school boy patrol. Woodridge yesterday also received transferred youngsters from Slowe and Noyes Schools.

Miss Tripp, who also administers Dangdon School, said:

"We're trying to make every child feel as if he belongs in these schools." Both buildings have integrated faculties.

One officer, Miss Katherine Scrivener, a director of elementary schools, saw opening day in this light:

"It was the same as ever. The children were so clean, big-eyed with awe and more subdued than they'll ever be again this year."

On the junior high level, Eastern Junior High received the largest transfer of former Division II students—500. Jefferson Junior received 200 and Sousa 140. All three schools formerly were in Division I.

John P. Collins, Eastern principal, said he hadn't counted the number of Negro junior high students.

"When you stop to count, you're practicing segregation," he added. Eastern High, which shares the building with the junior high unit, 17th and E. Capitol sts., has only a handful of Negro students, who entered for the first time. The high school has one Negro teacher, William M. Logan, Baltimore, who was appointed this summer to teach physics.

Due to new enrollees, such former Division I junior highs as Macfarland, Iowa ave. and Varnum st. nw., opened yesterday with mixed student bodies. Macfarland had about 45 Negro students out of a total enrollment of 1000. In a welcome assembly for incoming seventh-graders, Principal Arthur Storey told the students that this year "you have both more responsibilities and more freedom." He told reporters that students "will take integration in their stride."

Integration To Involve 1200 Pupils

Junior High Grads to Enter High Schools Nearest Home

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning announced yesterday that 1200 mid-year junior high graduates will enter high schools nearest home January 31 in accordance with his integration calendar.

"No other school changes will be made at this time," Corning told the Board of Education. He said that requests of other students, primarily grade school youngsters, to transfer to buildings nearer home will be considered this spring.

After the school board accepted Corning's report, member Robert R. Faulkner urged "rescindment" of the board's policy to assign pupils to schools according to new boundaries without regard to race.

Favoring reconsideration were Faulkner and Rowland Kirks. Opposing it were Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, West A. Hamilton and Wesley S. Williams. Not voting were Miss Mary Parker, Walter N. Tobriner (out of the room), and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips who served as president in the absence of C. Melvin Sharpe who is ill.

In pleading again that the rule was "rigid and arbitrary," Faulkner cited statements of "persons high in authority" who, he said, believe the Supreme Court decision intended consideration of "emotional strains and practical problems" affecting parents and children during integration.

Faulkner said November enrollment figures showed 77 of the city's 156 schools had minority student bodies ranging from 1 to 44 youngsters.

During the 3-hour meeting, preceded by student Christmas carols, other board business included:

• Revision of 1956 budget request to allow purchase of prefabricated temporary schools to relieve overcrowding in the Richardson-Shadd school area of the Northeast and the Patterson-Draper school community of the Southeast. Money to buy sites for new schools in these areas also would be asked. To get these funds, Corning said he would ask Congress to delay until 1957 the requested replacement for Amidon School.

• Decision to consider changing school nurse duties to include closer scrutiny of students to spot possible narcotic users.

• Permitting 20 extra days for additional applicants for three school officer positions to submit their credentiols. The positions are for assistant principals at Cardozo High School and Eastern Junior-Senior High and for an assistant director of the Capitol Page School.

• Approval of the retirement of Miss Lena J. Miller, Petworth School teacher, Mrs. Helen D. Springman, Jefferson Junior High teacher, and Miss Helen V. Harper, instructor at Truesdell Laboratory School. The board extended the service of Mrs. Janie F. Hilder, reading clinic supervisor, through June.

• Williams urged Corning to give the school board a calendar of his plans to reorganize his administrative staff which now includes dual jobs formerly required by racial segregation. Mrs. Butcher made the same request in November.

In answer to Mrs. Butcher, Corning yesterday gave board members a report reiterating his belief that the officers holding similar jobs are needed as "teams" during the integration transition. Corning said he would give the board in February a list of proposed changed functions.

Six speakers appealed to the board for help on individual school problems. They were:

James A. Washington, Jr., Dunbar High School P-TA, who urged that the indoor swimming pool, closed since October, be improved and repaired, and that a car be provided for Dunbar driver training classes.

Mrs. Ernestine B. Lincoln, chairman of the education committee, Crummell School, asked that the overcrowded 43-year-old school, Gallaudet and Kendall sts. ne., be repaired.

Milton S. Bush, Armstrong Alumni Association, asked that the name of Armstrong be retained in the proposed final merger of Armstrong into the McKinley High School building.

Mrs. Carolyn H. Stewart, LeDroit Park Civic Association, urged announcement of a "graphically illustrated" plan of the proposed reorganized administrative structure of school officers in accordance with integration.

Edward L. Hancock and Dr. Reginald G. James, Richardson School representatives, urged relief for continuing parttime of first and second students at the school, 53d and Blaine sts. ne. Hancock proposed sending fifth and sixth graders to Benning School, Minnesota ave. and Foote st. ne., where space is available.

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D.C.

Denies petition for delay—

Washington court refuses to halt school integration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP)—A federal district judge today turned down a plea to halt plans for racial integration in the Washington public schools.

The action came on a motion for a temporary restraining order filed by an all-white federation of citizens' associations.

Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut denied the motion after two hours of argument.

The federation had sued to throw out desegregation plans approved by the District of Columbia Board of Education after the Supreme Court held segregation illegal in public schools. Parts of the program already are in operation.

TODAY'S HEARINGS was on a motion for an immediate order restraining school officials from carrying out those plans.

After Judge Schweinhaut rejected that motion, Asst. Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman moved for dismissal of the main suit.

The court, however, postponed decision on that motion. Counsel for the federation contended it was a question to be taken up later.

A MAJOR contention in the federation's suit is that the education board acted illegally in starting integration before there is a final Supreme Court decree spelling out the order to drop racial bars.

In rejecting the plea for a temporary order, Judge Schweinhaut said there would be more hardship in halting the plans already under way than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to go ahead.

It is manifest, he added, that plans cannot be changed solely because they operate to the inconvenience of some people.

David C. Colladay, federal attorney, said he realized that the Supreme Court can only give a broad outline of desegration plans and that details for elimination of separate schools for Negroes and whites must be left to local authorities. But, he added, the district board should await further word from the Supreme Court in view of the fact the highest court has invited additional argument on how to go about abandoning the dual school system.

KORMAN TOLD the court that to halt integration plans now in the national capital would bring about "utter chaos."

"What we are faced with today," he said, "is an established integrated school system.'

To halt the school board's plans now would result in big transfers of pupils, teachers and school furniture, he said.

"The magnitude of disorder would be difficult to judge," he said.

Registration was carried out yesterday for the first intregated classes which will start Monday.

COURT BARS DELAY IN DESEGREGATION

District Judge in Washington Refuses to Grant Injunction Despite Hardship Cases

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The Federal District Court here refused today to interfere with Board of Education plans to integrate white and Negro pupils in the public schools.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut specifically rejected a plea of the Federation of Citizens Associations to postpone effective beginning of the desegregation plan until the Supreme Court had decreed a "master plan" for the nation.

The high court had left it to individual states how to carry out its order [illegible] school segregation.

"The Supreme Court has held," ruled Judge Schweinhaut, "that there can't be segregation in the District of Columbia. That, so far as this court is concerned, is the end of the matter. It is then up to the Board of Education to determine how."

Judge Schweinhaut conceded there would be "hardship cases" such as had been cited by the federation's attorney, David C. Colladay. But he said that the court could not direct a change in a plan as large as that of the Board of Education for integrating the schools on the basis of a few hardships.

To Mr. Colladay's argument that the Board of Education had no right to proceed with plans to integrate white and Negro schools here until the Supreme Court, which declared segregation unconstitutional on May 17, handed down its further promised decrees, the judge said:

"If the Supreme Court had in mind that all wheels stop, why did not the Supreme Court say no school board shall act until we take further action? They certainly anticipated upheaval.

"A vast change was directed. They certainly knew the multitude of problems inherent in the new concept. If they had wanted the machinery to stop they should have said so and they didn't say so. You are asking me to stop the wheels when the Supreme Court could have but did not."

The Assistant Corporation Counsel, Milton D. Korman, opposing the plea for an injunction, read an affadavit of the Superintendent of Schools, Hobart M. Corning, present in the courtroom, as to the "utter chaos" that would result of desegregation were stopped by court order now.

Mr. Corning said that several thousand pupil transfers would have to be canceled; teachers' appointments involving valid contracts returned to a segregated basis; double shifts set up for overcrowded schools; furniture moved back. Schools could not open Next Monday, he said, and the thousands of dollars already spent on integration would be wasted and many more thousands would have to be spent to reverse changes.

"There does not exist in the District of Columbia today a segregated school system," the Superintendent of Schools stated. "There actually is in existence an integrated school system."

The Assistant Corporation Counsel commented that the federation was asking a temporary order to maintain the status quo when, in reality the status quo was so changed as to make it almost impossible to go back to last year, because of board actions of this summer.

Main Suit Faces Dismissal

The injunction denied today was sought by the federation, which includes about sixty white citizens' associations, in connection with a lawsuit filed last week challenging the legality of desegregation plans.

Judge Schweinhaut indicated in a colloquy with attorneys that he stood ready to dismiss the main suit also. The Assistant Corporation Counsel said he would file a motion for dismissal. The federatin could then carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

One hardship case cited by Mr. Colladay as typical of the desegregation uprooting was that of a kindergarten pupil, Leslie Sabine, whose parents were among the plaintiffs in the injunction suit. Under the integration plan, his sister Barbara, aged 8, and his brother Paul, aged 7, can continue at a white elementary school.

But all pupils making fresh starts—and that includes Leslie—must go by the new boundaries. This, his parents said in an affidavit, will put him into a former all-Negro school, farther from home and across main traffic ways, as one of "not more than a dozen" white pupils among several hundred Negroes. And his older brother and sister cannot see him safely to school.

Mr. Colladay said that the actual effect of the desegragation plan was to "place all school children and parents in a new framework."

He said the reshuffling might have to be done all over again after the Supreme Court brought in its rules.

"Why cause all these thousands of people to take the pill in two parts?" he asked the court.

In a corridor interview, Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the Citizens' Federation, said that she was not worried about her own three elementary-age children who went to a school "which will become heavily integrated."

She said her concern was for the "hardship cases" where a few white children were going into schools almost entirely Negro, and for the property values of the District of Columbia, "as the compulsion becomes proportionately greater."

She said that seven big homes in her Northeast Washington neighborhood close to a junior high school averaging in value at about $30,000 each, went up for sale soon after desegregation was announced, and only one had found a buyer.

"People who work in Washington are finding it expeditious to move into the suburban Virginia and Maryland counties all of which are maintaining their segregated systems," she added.

Boundary Changes Sought

In the hardship category was a request made to the Board of Education by the National Gateway Citizens Association for a change in new school boundaries that would assign a few white pupils to Springarn Senior High and Browne Junior High, hitherto all-Negro.

The association asserted tthat only seven or eight white children would go into a school of about 1,500 Negro children.

Schools continued to enroll today under the new desegregation boundaries all new kindergarten applicants and newcomers to Washington and those who have moved into new districts.

The rest, unless notified of ggntransfer on account of overcrowding, will report on Monday to the school they are accustomed to attending.

How much of a reshuffle this may make may never be made public unless the Board of Education rescinds a decision that no count of pupils shall be made on the basis of color.

The board was being officially polled on this point today, after it had been noted that the law would have to be changed to make this legal. The present school census law specifies race of the child as one of the matters to be reported on.

Capital Court To Stay Clear Of Race Issue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The U.S. District Court refused today to interfere with the racial integration program for public schools in the District of Columbia.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut denied a plea by the Federation of Citizens' Assns., an all-white group, for a temporary order restraining the District Board of Education from registering Negro and white students in the same schools and classes.

The Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that public school segregation based on race alone is unconstitutional.

Acted Illegally

But the Federation argued the Board of Education acted illegally in starting integration before the Supreme Court has finished its hearings on the problem and issued a final decree spelling out how integration can be achieved, particularly in the Deep South. These hearings are scheduled to begin next month.

After listening to two hours of argument, Judge Schweinhaut ruled there would be more hardship in halting the plans already under way than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to proceed.

It is manifest, he added, that plans cannot be changed solely because they operate to the inconvenience of some people.

Soon after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, Washington educational authorities began drafting their integration plans, intending to make them a model for the rest of the nation.

"What we are faced with today," counsel Milton D. Korman told the court, "is an established integrated school system."

David C. Colladay, attorney for the Federation, conceded that the Supreme Court can only give a broad outline of desegregation and that details must be left to local authorities. But he argued that the District of Columbia board should wait for additional guidance from the high tribunal.

After the motion for a temporary injunction was denied, Korman movevd for dismissal of the Federation's entire suit. The court postponed a decision on this.

mixed classes, which will start Monday. Korman said that to change signals now would cause mass transfers of pupils, teachers and school furniture and result in "utter chaos" in the district's school system.

Registered Quietly

White and Negro students registered quietly yesterday for the first

CAPITAL'S SCHOOLS SPUR INTEGRATION

Timetable for Desegregation Advanced in Junior High and in Grade Classes

TRAILBLAZER MOVE MADE

Baltimore Accepts New Rule Without Incident—Zoning Change Begun in Ohio

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—A speed-up of this city's school desegragation schedule was ordered today by Hobart M. Corning, school superintendent.

Changes in the program designed to make the capital the pacesetter in school integration applied immediately only to high schools. But the acceleration is regarded as likely to spread to junior high schools and grade schools in the early fall.

On the first day of school this week only pupils who had just moved into a district were governed by the new integration boundaries. All others went to their old schools.

Today, Dr. Corning announced that now instead of next February, tenth and eleventh grade high school students might exercise their "option" of remaining in their old school or transferring to the one to which they had been redistricted.

All requests for transfers will have to be in by Monday, to be checked one-by-one for correctness of address. The transfers are expected to be completed by the end of the week. Under the plan as originally announced, seniors have to remain in their old schools.

Dr. Corning said this move was possible because of a lower white enrollment in high schools than had been anticipated. This trend was marked all through the school system. Dr. Corning said the lower white tally could not be attributed to desegregation. He said it had been the trend for years, and was caused by a shift to the suburbs.

The first day's total school enrollment was 99,946, of which 40,582 pupils were white and 59,364 were Negro. The ratio thus was 59.4 per cent Negro to 40.6 per cent white.

At the start of school last year there were 95,317 pupils, 42,285 white, 53,032 Negro. The 1953 ratio thus was 55.6 per cent Negro, 44.4 per cent white. By the time school was approaching its close last spring the percentage was 57.2 Negro, 42.8 white.

'Voice' Asked for Story

Asked if he had received any White House commendation for the smoothly-running school opening as "trailblazer" in integration as had been requested by President Eisenhower, Dr. Corning replied in the negative.

The nearest thing to official recognition, he said, was a request from the Voice of America to describe the opening of school here to ohetr nations of the world because of the successful operation of the integration plan.

Since the pattern here has been for white schools to be sparsely filled as Negro schools became overcrowded, next week's transfers will have the effect of bringing larger Negro enrollment's into schools formerly all-white.

Dr. Corning reported that about 300 requests for "hardship case" transfers had now been made. The applicants chiefly stated their hardship as splitting of families or very small minorities in a school. Decisions will be made, he said, not on race but on the welfare of the children concerned.

No Incidents in Baltimore

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17—This city of more than a million, located below the Mason-Dixon line and hence in one-time slave territory, appears to have accepted desegregation in the public schools with no difficulties.

There have been no incidents since Negro and white pupils began attending the same schools Sept. 7.

Baltimore made a tentative step toward desegregation two years ago, when a small number of Negro boys were admitted to the so-called A course in Polytechnic Institute, a boys' high school previously all-white.

The A course, designed for students particularly gifted along scientific and engineering lines, had no counterpart in the Negro high schools and so, when Negroes demanded admission to the course, the school board ruled they must be accepted because the "equal but separate" principle could not be applied.

The city's Superintendent of Schools, Dr. John H. Fischer, today made public a summary showing that Negro students now were enrolled in thirty-six public elementary schools that previously were all-white. Some of these schools, however, have as few as one to five Negroes as compared with 400 to 1,000 white pupils.

Ohio Starts Rezoning

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP)—School officials this morning turned away Negro children, who, they said, were not eligible to attend former all-white elementary grades at Webster and Washington schools under a new rezoning plan.

Negro children living in the school zone, however, were admitted to classes.

Students End Protest

MADISON, W. Va., Sept. 17 (AP)—A brief protest against the part-time enrollment of Negroes in Scott High School here ended today, when white students who had complained about the situation returned to class.

7 States To Join School Hearings

(Stories, Pictures Page 3)

WASHINGTON—Attorneys for three Southern states filed notice with the United States Supreme Court last week that the desire to take part in the legal debate on how and when the high tribunal should issue final orders for desegregation of white and Negro pupils.

Attorneys-General for Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma informed Harold B. Willey, Supreme Court clerk, they wish to present their states' views when new arguments are heard some time in the fall.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas also notified Willey they wished to file "friends of the court briefs later.

Eugene Cook, Attorney-General for Georgia, said in Atlanta that three other Southern states are joining Georgia in boycotting the hearings.

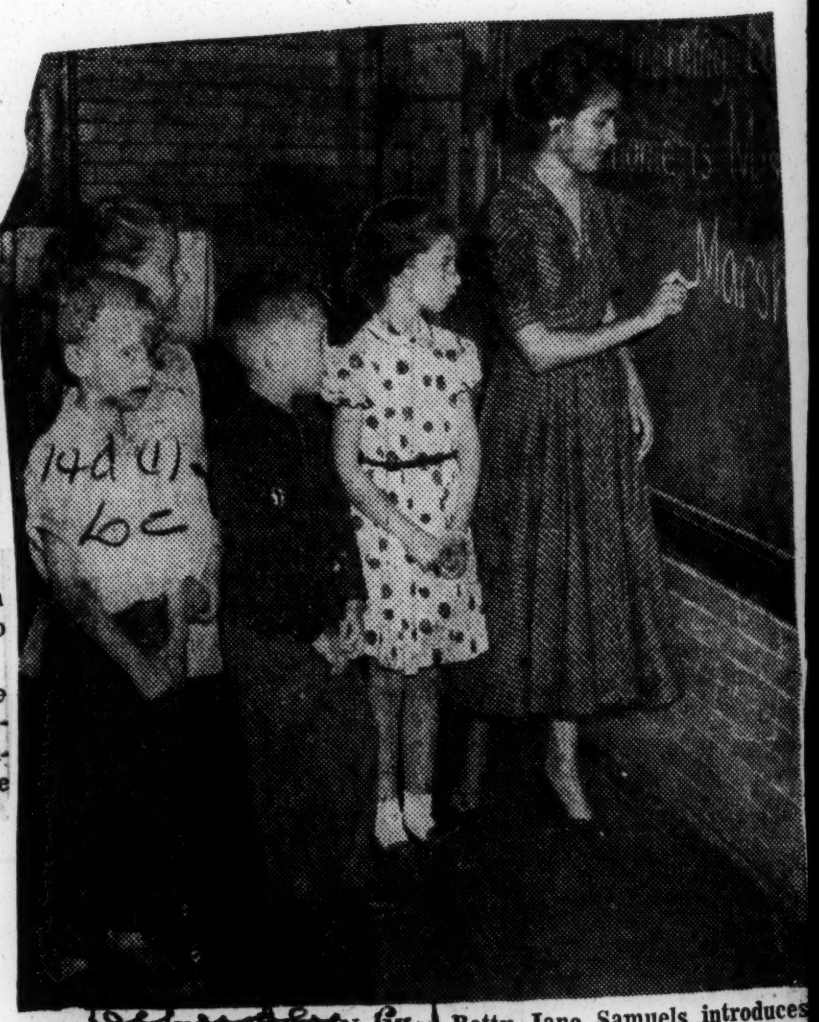
Cook said he had been informed by the governors of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana that their states would have nothing to do with the hearings.

The Supreme Court decision of last May 17, declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, grew out of cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Attorneys in these cases may appear without filing notices, as the court left them on the docket in calling for new arguments.

Attorneys for Negro parents in the five decided cases may also argue without advance notices.

The fall term of the Supreme Court opens on Oct. 4. The justices will decide at a closed conference the time for holding the renewed arguments.



TEACHER INTEGRATION. Miss Betty Jane Samuels introduces herself on the blackboard to her all-white class at the Wheatley school in Washington, D. C. Public schools in the nation's capital were integrated this month in compliance with a Supreme Court edict declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON NEGROES DEMAND RESIGNATION OF SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS WINKING AT JIM CROW

West Hamilton and Attorney Williams Told By NAACP They Do Not Represent Race

MARGARET BUTCHER UNSUPPORTED IN RIGHTS FIGHT

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The District of Columbia branch of the NAACP, last week, suggested that Col. West Hamilton and Atty. Wesley E. Williams resign their positions as members of the D. C. school board.

Eugene Davidson, president of the local branch NAACP, declared that these two members of the nine-man board "should not continue to wave hypocritically the colors of the Negro population of Washington which they definitely do not represent."

The statement came as a result of the controversy arising at the last meeting of the school bers refused to back Dr. Margaret J. Butcher in her effort to prove that Negro and white schools of the city are not equal.

The white members of the board sat silently by and watched the two Negro men pull the rug from beneath their co-worker. The melee got under way after School Supt. Hobart Corning gave a lengthy report tracing the progress which the school system has made in the past eight years toward equalizing schools in the District.

After hearing the report, Dr. Butcher agreed that some progress has been made, still there exists considerable inequality in certain areas.

Pointing out that it is the purpose and policy of the board that these inequalities be eliminated as soon as possible, she suggested that if this cannot be achieved in a reasonable time, other remedies should be sought.

With these remarks she moved that the board concede that there are still existing inequalities between the Negro and white schools.

Although Dr. Butcher failed to spell out exactly what she meant, every member of the board realized that de-segregation would be the only other remedy.

Realizing that this move was aimed at striking out segregation, everyone sat quietly by. With complete silence filling the room, Col. Hamilton is said to have leaned back in his chair with a scowl on his face and his thumbs stuck down in his vest pockets while Williams forced a slurring grin. The white members watched the drama with a gleam of satisfaction.

The silence was finally broken when the board president, Malvin Sharpo, announced that the motion was lost for the want of a second.

The superintendent's report was finally adopted on a motion offered by Robert Faulkner, a white member of the board, and seconded by Col. Hamilton.

After losing her first round in the fight for equality of education for all children in the District, Mrs. Butcher came back with a request that Dr. Corning answer 44 questions regarding the inequalities in the school system.

Col. Hamilton shot back that Dr. Corning should not be burdened down meeting after meeting with having to answer questions. It takes too much of his time, he said.

While the colonel expressed admiration for Dr. Butcher's courage and conceded that there are inequalities in the school system, still he felt that her requests seemed like a scurrilous attack upon the superintendent. "It looks like educational sabotage," he said.

Mrs. Butcher is said to have shed silent tears at this point. She did not weep for herself nor did she mourn because she had not been successful in achieving her mission, because the fighting Maggie knows no defeat. But her very soul poured out bitter tears because she was blocked by the only other two members of her race on the board.

It was this situation which caused the local NAACP president to issue a statement saying that:

"After the emotional turmoil and the justified shouting have died over the desertion of board of education member Margaret J. Butcher by both of the other colored members of the board, the fact will remain that these two men are spiritually disinherited members of the Negro community of Washington."

Davidson let it be known that the "silence of Col. Hamilton and Atty. Williams was not representative of the position of the NAACP nor of the vast majority of Negroes in America and in Washington. He added:

"These men have a right to their opinions as individuals, but the decent action for individuals with opinions at variance with those they reputedly represent is to resign their unpaid positions and argue their points for themselves or for other reactionaries who share their beliefs."

Solon Brings Bill To Support School Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Arthur Winstead, Democrat, of Mississippi, Thursday introduced a bill to withhold Federal funds from schools on Federal property in southern states which do not enforce racial segregation.

His bill would prohibit the expenditures of Federal funds for the operation or maintenance of any school located at any installation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or the Treasury Department during any fiscal year in which such school did not practice the segregation of white and colored pupils.

The Treasury Department was covered by the bill so as to reach schools operated by the Coast Guard. Army, Navy and Air Force schools are under the jurisdiction of the Defense Department.

SEVENTEEN STATES AFFECTED

The provisions of the bill would apply only to those schools located at installations in the seventeen southern states which require racial segregation in their public school systems.

By order of President Eisenhower, schools at defense installations run by the commanders of the installations have already been integrated. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has announced that schools on Federal property under the jurisdiction of the Defense Department and run by local school boards would be integrated by the beginning of the school year in 1955.

Federal funds are allocated by the United States Office of Education to aid in the construction and maintenance of schools of schools in areas where Federal activities have caused an influx in the school population.

Where such schools are located on Federal property and run by Army, Navy, or Air Force commanders, funds for their operation are allocated to the Defense Department.

The Winstead bill, referred to the House Armed Services Committee, is not given a chance of passage by political observers.

Legalizing White Schools For Negro Meetings Hit

The National Gateway Citizen's Association last night called on the Commissioners to "fight relentlessly" any attempt by local organizations to legalize the use of white schools as meeting places for Negro civic groups.

The recreation board will consider an amendment to its by-laws permitting inter-racial use of District schools by civic groups at a meeting next Tuesday.

The association also voted its opposition to the city's proposed Public Works Program until the Senate and House agree to pay their true share of the burden."

Report Finds Schools Have Equal Facilities

Robert R. Faulkner, District Board of Education member, yesterday declared that equal plant facilities were provided in Negro and white junior and senior high schools.

He based his statement on a report prepared by the school office of buildings and grounds. It detailed the numberd, type and condition of technical shops, auditoriums, swimming pools and stadiums in the secondary schools.

Faulkner asked for the comparative study in January when the School Board was arguing whether school facilities were equal for white and Negro students. Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, School Board member, made several unsuccessful attempts to get the Board to declare that the separate-but-equal school doctrine was violated here.

"The study clearly shows that Negroes have practically everything white students have and in some cases a little more," Faulkner said yesterday.

He cited swimming pools. There are pools in two of the four Negro high schools, Cardoza and Dunbar. None of the seven white high schools have swimming facilities.

The report showed further that the 11 white junior highs have 16 gymnasiums while the 11 Negro schools have 15 gyms. There are 11 gyms in the white senior highs and seven in the Negro high schools. The only Negro high with large seating capacity for spectators, however, is new Spingarn. Two white schools have adequate space for spectators. They are Eastern and McKinley High Schools.

Faulkner said that ratings of overall shop conditions in the senior high schools showed "relatively equality." Five white schools were rated "good" and one "very good." Negro schools received one "fair," one "good" and one "excellent."

The report ranked the two technical schools separately. McKinley High for white students drew shop ratings from unsatisfactory to very good. Armstrong High for Negro students ranged from unsatisfactory to excellent. For years, Negro parents have asked for use of McKinley High to house the Armstrong program. McKinley is operating for below capacity.

In general, the report showed that facilities in both white and Negro junior high shops were in good condition and that courses given were approximately the same. Courses vary according to demand.

Industrial Schools Color Line Lifted

The District Commissioners yesterday knocked from their November integration order a clause requiring segregation of employes at the two Industrial Home Schools for children.

They took the step at the suggestion of the Washington Chapter, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, according to Commisioner Samuel Spencer.

Last month, the Fellowship told the Commisioners they could not legally exclude Industrial Home School employes from the sweeping District order aimed at ending racial discrimination in city employment, institutions, and facilities.

Both schools—ont for Negro and one for white children—come under the District Welfare Department, the group argued, and the Department is governed by Civil Service regulations forbidding segregation of employes due to race.

Spencer said yesterday he thought the original order "could be justified legally" but the Commisioners were told by Welfare officials the employe segregation clause wasn't necessary.

Deputy Welfare Director Donald D. Brewer said there now are two Negro cooks and one Negro engineer at the Industrial Home School for White Children, but no white employes at the Negro institution.

Effect of yesterday's order, he said, will be to require that when vacancies occur at either school in the future they will be filled without regard to color.

In another change of their November integration order, the Commissioners gave employes 30 days in which to file complaints of order violations, instead of the 10 day originally set. Spencer said this was to bring the oredr in line with the city's established grievance procedure.

School Officials Launch Study Of Integration

Workshop Series Begins With Three Visiting Experts

District public schools have launched a series of workshop sessions on intercultural relations designed to help school officials in dealing with an integrated school system should the Supreme Court outlaw the dual system.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning said the program would be valuable even if the segregated status continues, however.

"The purpose of the series is to create a climate for better understanding and improved relations among various segments of the population, particularly our school population," he said.

Dr. Corning said that three experts in the field of human relations conducted the first meeting Wednesday, which was attended by top administrative officials of the schools and five Board of Education members.

Session Is Closed.

The school superintendent did not reveal what was discussed specifically at the closed session. He expressed the view that such a meeting was more appropriately conducted in private session.

The experts were Dr. John L. Milligan, assistant commissioner of education in charge of intercultural affairs, New Jersey State Department of Education; William E. Vickery, educational director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Dr. Dan W. Dodson, professor of education and director of curriculum and research for the Human Relations Study of New York University.

Vice President Nixon was invited to attend, but could not be present. Dr. Corning disclosed that the Vice President had sent a telegram, however, congratulating school administrators on the start of the discussions.

The guest speakers gave no specific recommendations for effecting a smooth transition to an integrated school system here in the event of a Supreme Court decision ordering it, but talked in general terms, according to Dr. Corning.

Principals to Attend.

Meetings will be held in April and May for several hundred school principals, supervisors and directors. They in turn will advise teachers, according to the plan.

Discussions will cover these aspects of interracial relations:

Practical problems now existing in the school system; problems which may arise with integration; consideration of solutions to the problems; procedures for breaking down prejudice and misunderstanding; methods of developing co-operation and a harmonious spirit among teachers and school personnel; and the types of meetings and workshops to be held.

The sessions are part of the school system's in-service training program and will not deal with the advantages or disadvantages of integration or segregation as such, Dr. Corning said.

While the program should be confined to the school system, he said, since it is not feasible to deal with the entire community, he agreed that parent-teacher organizations might launch similar programs.

Integration Order Changed For Industrial Schools

The District Commissioners yesterday removed a section from their November non-discrimination order that forbade racial integration of employes at the Negro and white industrial home schools.

The provision met with the objection of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, which contended that the clause was illegal.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer said that while he believes the provision could be "elgally justified," he was informed by city welfare officials that it wasn't necessary in the first place, since the home school for white already has limited racial integration among employes.

Deletion of the challenged paragraph means that in all future hiring, the basis will be job qualifications rather than race or color, Mr. Spencer said.

High Court May Rule Early Next Month on School Segregation

The Supreme Court today arranged for a bench recess of three weeks beginning after next Monday's decision-day, and thus stirred fresh speculation that it may hand down a decision early in April on the school segregation issue.

The Justices returned to the bench yesterday for the first time since February 8 with a long list of opinions and orders. They said nothing about the pending cases on constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools.

The principal written opinion, reversing the gambling conviction of a Maryland man, upheld the fundamental provisions of a Federal law that a person cannot be convicted in any court on testimony he gave to a congressional committee. The unanimous opinion, written by Justice Black said the law applies to States as well as Federal courts.

Possible Exceptions.

Justice Black added that there might be some circumstances under which a person making statements voluntarily before a congressional committee might not be protected by that law. But, he said, the conviction of William Remmer in a Maryland State court must be reversed because it was based on testimony he gave to the Senate Crime Investigating Committee in 1951. Mr. Remmer had been sentenced to serve seven years in prison.

In other actions yesterday, the Supreme Court:

1. Agreed to hear arguments on a claim that employes may revoke at any time the authority of a union to represent them as bargaining agent. The International Association of Machinists was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining representative of employes of a Van Nuys, Calif., automobile dealer. A week later a majority of the employes notified the employer that they wanted to revoke that representation.

Charges Reinstated.

2. Reinstated the Justice Department's anti-trust charges against the employing plasterers and employing lathers association of Chicago, and others. A Federal judge in Chicago had thrown out the charges. Justices Minton and Douglas dissented.

3. Refused to rule on a proposed test of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill as applied to a possible ban on reentry of resident aliens who leave the continental United States for commercial fishing in Alaska. The court, with Justices Black and Douglas dissenting, held that the case from Seattle presented no actual legal controversy for determination at this time. The opinion said the court would not rule on hypothetical situations.

4. Ruled unanimously that the California manufacturers of statuettes or figurines or similar "works of art" for lamp bases were entitled to protection of the copyright laws.

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Takes Cautious, But Optimistic Integration Step

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)—The District of Columbia will begin its move to integrate the capital's public schools next month in accordance with President Dwight Eisenhower's suggestion under a rather cautious program, and against the background of agitation fomented by a "white supremacy" group under the auspices of the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

However, school officials are generally optimistic about the plan which the President believes will be a model for the rest of the nation.

Nevertheless, despite the racial overtones and official concern for the social activities which the plan entails, Associate Superintendent of Schools Carl Hansen said "the total picture is very encouraging."

The integration plan was worked out by Supt. Hobart M. Corning and his staff. It calls for all 167 district schools to be opened to pupils without regards to race at the beginning of classes Sept. 13, but is not expected to be in full swing until September, 1955.

The ultimate objective of the plan is the integration of the district's 103,000 school children. Negro pupils in the capitol outnumber whites by 59,000 to 44,000.

In the meantime, parents and parent-teacher groups are reported to have reacted to the plan with "even temper and calm judgement."

D. C. Police Assigned To Public School Duty

No Major Trouble From Integration Anticipated by Deputy Chief Covell

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Deputy Police Chief Howard V. Covell yesterday disclosed plans to assign a uniformed policeman in the vicinity of every district public school during the first weeks of integration, beginning September 13.

"No major difficulty is anticipated during the initial stage of school integration," Covell emphasized in a directive to the Metropolitan Police force. He added "it is reasonable to expect that there may be some friction" between students of junior and senior high school age.

In public school integration, Covell said "we have no precedent to follow, nor can we with any degree of accuracy predict what may occur at any given location." Thus, Covell said, the police preventive plan will be flexible so that police may be shifted quickly to any "sensitive spot." There are 165 public schools but many of the grade schools are located within several blocks of each other. The more than 70 police crossing guards, normally stationed near schools, will be utilized.

Parochial Schools

Covell said that it appeared Catholic schools, which open Thursday, will require a minimum of police attention. Parochial schools have been integrated since 1952.

Deputy Police George R. Wallrodt who is in charge of the unifomed force, yesterday explained the details of integration directive to School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

Wallrodt said school authorities did not request extra police protection and that it was "routine service" prompted by a new situation.

Corning said he didn't expect any trouble to arise from integration but added he thought police could prevent possible trouble from "hoodlums and hangers-on" who often frequent school neighborhoods.

Wallrodt said a survey had been made of places where young people gather around schools, such as bus stops, small stores and business establishments. He said men would be on hand at these spots in particular to quell any "little flare-ups of temper." He added: I have learned children have a tendency to get along with each other."

New Boundaries

Covell pointed out in his order that school officers have designated new school boundaries, which affect some students this month and not others until February or fall of 1955.

He said some parents may disregard the effective date of boundary lines and send children to schools nearest their homes. In this case, he added, children will be directed to their proper school by authorities.

"In the event these children decline to report to the designated school and refuse to leave the school originally entered, a problem will be created where the police will unquestionably be called upon to take action," Covell said. He added:

"The Assistant Corporation Counsel, assigned to the criminal division, Municipal Court, has advised this department that no action could be taken by the police in such cases if the parties concerned were well behaved, but, if their actions were such as to indicate an intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or to annoy, disturb, interfere with, obstruct, or be offensive to others, they could be charged with 'disorderly conduct' under provisions of the District Law Enforcement Act."

Arbitration Stressed

Covell stressed: "It is felt such cases should be handled by arbitration and persuasion, and summary arrests made only in extreme cases where it cannot be reasonably avoided."

Sued by Federation

Corning Asks Support of Public To Make School Race Rule Succeed

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning appealed to Washington citizens to make the Supreme Court decision against school segregation "a working success" next month as the Federation of Citizens Associations yesterday sued him to stop all integration plans.

Corning yesterday had "no comment" on the injunction suit filed in District Court by the organization which is comprised of white members only. He declared the community should show its "united determination" to support the high court ruling, adding the District "faces a difficult ordeal with the opening of schools" September 13.

The Federation asked for an immediate stop order to keep Corning and the Board of Education from changing the dual school system until the Supreme Court after October hearings, outlines the method and timing of schoool integration.

Meanwhile, school officials prepared to put into effect the partial start of integration with the beginning of the September term. Registration for new junior and senior high school students will begin today. New grade school students will register September 8 and 9.

Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West already has started preparing the District brief which will tell the Supreme Court the progress Washington has made towards complying with the order banning racially-seperate schools. West ruled earlier that the District need not await Supreme Court re-arguments to begin integration.

Citizens Sue to Block Start Of School Integration Sept. 13

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

The Federation of Citizens Associations yesterday sued the Board of Education in District Court to block the start of public school integration here September 13.

Effect of the requested immediate injunction, if granted, would be to force school officials to continue segregated schools until the Supreme Court defines the method and timing of their conversion.

Federation attorneys, the firm of Colladay & Colladay asked for the stop order to keep the school board and School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning from "taking any further steps" toward integration. The suit asked further that any integration steps taken this past spring and summer be set aside.

Besides the Federation, the plaintiffs are 28 white parents and their 22 school-age children. They asked the court to declare the so-called Corning integration plan "premature, inoperative and null and void."

They charge the plan was drafted without "lawful authority" since the Supreme Court requested rearguments in October on the procedures for ending school segregation. The plaintiffs declare the status quo of local schools should be maintained until the high court issues a final decree in the segregation case involving the District.

Charge Code Violation

The suit charges that the Corning plan violates the District Code by forcing attendance of pupils in specific, zoned schools. Under law, the plaintiffs contend, parents may put their children in any public school of the proper grade level with the consent of the school board. The latter, they add, may withhold such consent only for valid and just cause and reason.

Rigid school boundaries as proposed in the integration plan, the suit states, deprive the parent-plaintiffs and their children of their liberties and property without "due process of law" in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

(In its May 17 opinion, the Supreme Court held that racial segregation in District public schools is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.)

The School Board voted last June to integrate District schools in a one-year period, beginning with school opening this month. In July the board approved a set of new school zones which on September 13 must be obeyed by all students new to the school system and by all grade school pupils who have moved from one part of the city to another.

The federation suit said the School Board plan is "arbitrary and unreasonable" because it would compel a child of one race to attend a school where 80, 90 or 95 percent of the pupils are of a different race.

". . . . A child who is forced into such a disproportionate minority is or may be in effect punished because of his race or color and unreasonably retarded in his or her educational pursuits," the suit contends.

"Irreparable Damage"

If school officials are not restrained from putting their plan into effect this month, the plaintiffs charge their children and other youngsters "will suffer great and irreparable damage by way of increased expenses excessive and unreasonable distances to be traveled, increased expenditures of time damages to the morale and deepest sentiments and feelings . . ."

The federation, in the brief, stated it "represents and speaks for almost all the white parents and their children of school age who are residents of the District . . ." The federation consists of elected representatives of 57 neighborhood citizens' associations. Its membership is limited to white persons.

All the individual parents and students named as plaintiffs reside in either the Northeast or Southeast sections of Washington. Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, federation president, explained they represent "hardship cases" under the proposed integration plan. She said some of the children would be in minority school situations. In other cases, Mrs. Bartlett said two children in the same family would be forced to attend different grade schools.

D. C. Colladay, attorney for the plaintiffs, yesterday said he hoped a hearing would be held within a week on whether the court should take immediate action to restrain the integration plan. He added the court could issue an ex parte order which would keep school authorities from acting until a hearing was held.

Other attorneys who prepared the injunction case are Edward F. Colladay, a former federation president, and J. Richard Earle and James R. Stoner.

Anti-Integration Groups Drag Feet

Rear-guard action against racial integration in the District broke out last week.

On one front the Firemen's Association counterattacked strongly against the Commissioners' August 17 order integrating the force. Some 500 firefighters on both the day and night shifts voted to appeal the decision to House and Senate District Committees and to employ legal counsel.

In District Court, on another front, the Federation of Citizens' Associations argued and lost its last ditch move to block integration of the public schools until formally ordered by the Supreme Court.

Both were essentially delaying attempts.

In the case of the firemen their only hope is delay until Congress returns to give them access to the Southern Democrats who in past years have helped them ward off integration.

Well-Planned Strategy

The Commissioners planned their strategy well. When they eliminated segregation in other departments of city government last November they served notice the Fire Department would be included but said that the time was not then ripe. Commissioner Samuel Spencer never elaborated on just when the time would be ripe beyond indicating that the Fire Department order would be forthcoming in a matter of months. Apparently the city heads were

By John W. Thompson, Jr.

waiting until Congress got out of town to avoid a head-on showdown at the Capitol. Former Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue lost out in just such a showdown a few years ago in his move to integrate the department.

Principal objection of the white firemen is that they would be thrown into close living situations in firehouses which is not the case in other city departments, even including police.

School Suit Lost

In District Court, Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut refused to issue a court order stopping desegregation in the schools. He held that the Supreme Court "has definitely, unequivocally and categorically held that there cannot be segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia."

He added that it was up to the Board of Education to determine how the change should be made and that present plans seem wholly practicable.

He left the Federation effort barely breathing by refusing to dismiss its lawsuit as requested by Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton Korman. The judge said he felt the Federation attorney should have opportunity to argue the motion to dismiss. However, there seems little doubt that the case ultimately will be tossed out.

* * * *

Latest area merger talk is between unions instead of banks. The AFL American Federation of Government Employes has proposed consolidation with the National Federation of Federal Employes. The NFFE was originally a member of the AFL until it separated in 1932 after policy difference and the AFGE was developed to replace it.

* * * *

Carol's Aftermath

Area residents are filtering back from New England and the talk is still full of anecdotes of what happened during the late hurricane Carol.

Commissioner Spencer gave friends here a fright when it appeared he might be missing in the small yawl in which he was sailing. His only casualty— a lost dinghy.

* * * *

The policeman's lot may not be a happy one, but his average is improving here. Serious crime dropped 16 per cent in fiscal 1954 while increasing in the Nation, according to Chief Robert V. Murray's annual report. The reasons, according to the chief: Improved detective organization, the new omnibus law and closer cooperation between police and the courts.

* * * *

Bum Joke

A local newsman takes his old magazines to the Arlington Jail. On his last trip he casually asked an inmate:

"Do you get *Life* here?"

"Oh no," the prisoner replied. "We're all short termers."

D.C. school board's act held valid

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

The District's corporation counsel feels that it was "within the discretion of the school board to proceed" toward the desegregation of the public schools.

Vernon West, the corporation counsel, expressed this reaction to the suit filed by the Federation of Citizens Associations, which seeks to restrain the board and the school administration from initiating steps to desegregate the dual school system.

MR. WEST said that his present position is not inconsistent to the one taken by his office back in December.

"At that time," he asserted, "we were upholding existing laws and the rulings which had been made to date in the highest District Court was well as the Supreme Court (in the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision).

"Now the Supreme Court has reversed its previous decision and we are upholding the most recent ruling. There is no inconsistency in that."

—o O o—

CONCERNING SCHOOL desegregation, Corporation Counsel West said:

"The Supreme Court has ruled against it and although the court has not required immediate compliance, it had to be done sooner or later and we thought that it was within the discretion of the school board to proceed.

"The court hasn't said that desegregation couldn't be started."

—o O o—

THE FEDERATION OF CIVIC Associations, the counterpart of the lily - white organization, although keeping a "weather eye" on developments does not plan to enter into the latest legal development.

"I don't think that it is necessary for us to enter this suit as a friend of the court because the board is represented by corporation counsel and is on solid ground," said C. Herbert Marshall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations.

"Those people don't know what they are doing in filing for an injunction.

"It appears to me that the Supreme Court has made the law in this case and given the parties concerned time to work out their problems in accordance with it.

"Our legal committee, composed of Huver I. Brown, Hubert Pair, and Richard Atkinson, has the authority to act for the federation and file a "friend of the court" brief, if they wish.

"But, it is my personal opinion that it will not be needed because the injunction was a foolish action," Dr. Marshall added.

—o O o—

A BOARD MEMBER listed as a defendant in the petition, commented:

WALTER TOBRINER, white — "I don't like to comment on cases that are before the court. I don't think it is proper.

"However, I can say this, that I believe the board was right in acting on the advice of the corporation counsel, who said that we could act on the matter of desegregation of schools."

MIXED SCHOOLS SET IN 'BORDER' STATES

Historic Social Step Also Will Be Taken Next Month in District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UP) —A historic social step will be taken next month when public schools in five "border" states and the District of Columbia begin mixing Negro and white children in compliance with a Supreme Court decision.

The high court declared on May 17 that race segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. Although the court has postponed formal decrees to enforce its decision, schools in Arkansas, West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia are going ahead with first steps toward integration.

Schools in twelve other states, chiefly in the South, are waiting further Supreme Court action before doing anything about their segregated schools. Some are talking about abolishing their public schools entirely rather than mixing Negro and white children. The twelve are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Texas.

A survey of steps planned for the coming school year shows that in all the "border" states integration will be spotty. Some school districts in each state will start this fall, others will hold off for another year or more.

No Clear Pattern

There is no clear pattern of desegregation actions. In Delaware, for instance, Wilmington will mix Negro and white children in elementary schools only this fall. Another Delaware district will integrate only junior and senior high school children this coming term, saving the elementary schools for next fall.

In another contrast, Wilmington will permit children to transfer schools at the request of their parents if space is available in the desired school. Yet at the Rose Hill-Minquadale School just outside Wilmington, no transfers will be permitted under a program ending segregation next month in the three elementary schools. School Superintendent Dr. Harry O. Eisenberg said he thought it would be easier to handle a "no-transfer" policy than to permit "ifs" and "buts" as excuses for loading integrated schooling.

State and school officials in the affected states generally predict there will be little trouble. But local resistance by parentts and others has caused one or two setbacks in integration plans.

In West Virginia, where at least six out of fifty-five counties plan full public school integration this fall, the first public demonstration occurred Aug. 18 at Philippi. The police were called to an unruly Board of Education meeting at which residents protested plans to mix white and Negro pupils in some eight Negro grade schools, and to assign twenty-nine high school students formerly sent to a neighboring Negro high school to Philippi High. Among those present were parents of twelve white children assigned to a predominantly Negro grade school at Hanging Rock.

There was no violence. But next night the board met secretly and decided to assign the twelve children to white schools up to one and a half miles from their homes to meet parents' objections. However, the board said integration in other grade schools and in the high school, where there had been no protest, were affirmed.

Example of Border Reaction

The general reaction in the border states is typified by the West Virginia schools superintendent, W. W. Trent, who said "I anticipate no unsurmountable difficulties in carrying out the Supreme Court's decision." However, he added "considerable time" may be needed to complete the job in counties with large Negro concentrations.

The survey covered principally the seventeen states and the District of Columbia, which have had compulsory school segregation laws or regulations. In certain other states with laws permitting but not requiring segregation, steps were under way even before the Supreme Court ruling to end separate Negro and white schools.

Kansas, one of the states involved in the Supreme Court ruling, has a state law permitting segregation in twelve cities, only nine of which actually have had it. Even before the high court ruling, however, Topeka, the capital, abandoned the segregation principle and began working toward a unified school system.

Both New Mexico and Arizona, which also have laws permitting segregation, have taken steps to integrate existing white and Negro schools. Mostly, it has gone along without fuss. But in Hobbs, N. M., the Rev. Bill Carter, a Baptist pastor, is leading a move to prevent the immediate end to segregation ordered by the local board of education.

Most Northern states have abolished segregation generally, although there are some areas where it remains, such as some southern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

Here are the desegregation steps planned in the border states and the District of Columbia:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In line with President Eisenhower's plea that the United States capital serve as a model for the rest of the segregated states, Washington is starting a general process of integration Sept. 13, the opening day of school. New school boundaries have been drawn. Pupils entering school for the first time—either starting in kindergarten or the first grade, or moving to town—may attend the school in the zone where they live, regardless of race.

In addition 2,903 Negro children who attended overcrowded Negro elementary, junior and senior high schools last year will be transferred to hitherto all-white schools.

By the spring term of 1955, School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning plans to have senior high schools and vocational schools unsegregated, so mid-year junior high graduates will enter senior high without regard to race. By the fall term of 1955 the school system is to be totally unsegregated.

In a step to ease the transition, pupils may remain in present schools until they are graduated regardless of the new boundaries. There has been little indication of trouble, although citizens' groups have threatened legal action to block integration until the Supreme Court handed down actual decrees enforcing its ruling. However, this has not materialized and officials expect a smooth changeover starting Sept. 13.

MISSOURI

The State's Attorney General has ruled that Missouri's 800-plus school districts may integrate this fall but do not have to until final court rulings are issued. Some mergers are planned. The exact extent will not be known until questionnaires sent out by the State Board of Education are returned by school districts in September.

The local school board voted to admit Negroes to the white high school at Jefferson City, the state capital, this year, but does not know how many will attend. Negroes and whites may attend each other's schools at Columbia. A number of small counties in rural areas where there are few Negroes have scheduled complete integration this fall.

St. Louis, the nation's second largest segregated city, will start by combining two teachers' colleges on a white campus next month, and work down by steps to elementary schools, with public school pupils required to attend in districts where they reside. Integration in St. Louis will be completed by the fall term of next year. Kansas City will mix Negroes and Whites in junior college this fall and will complete integration next fall.

No trouble is reported in sight. In St. Louis, for example, the ground was broken by integration of Roman Catholic schools in 1947. State Education Commissioner Hubert Wheeler said "the law of the land will be obeyed in Missouri; we do not expect any difficulties of any consequence."

MARYLAND

Public school segregation is slated to end this fall in Baltimore, Maryland's largest city, but not elsewhere in the state. Maryland's Attorney General ruled it would be illegal to end segregation until the final high court decree was handed down, since the state law required segregation. But Baltimore City Solicitor Tomas Biddison held the court decision outlawing segregation required its elimination in Baltimore.

The City Education Department has ruled that starting this September any child may go to any school he or she wishes, regardless of race. If a school becomes overcrowded, a boundary line will be drawn around it and other pupils will not be admitted from beyond the area. Children will not be permitted to go to schools far from their homes without adequate reasons.

A spokesman for the State Department of Education said there are no preparations to handle possible disturbances because officials thought things would move ahead quietly when state-wide desegregation started. He said there had been "quiet moves" toward integration for the last few years, such as joint Negro and white teacher meetings, visits by Negro high school, church and other cultural groups to white schools and vice versa, and "considerable emphasis on the rights of other races" in school classes.

DELAWARE

Delaware is one of five states involved in cases before the Supreme Court. Several cities and schools in Newcastle County, northern part of the state, plan integration moves this fall. In Wilmington, all elementary schools will have new attendance districts, and children will attend the nearest school. Integration of junior and senior high schools is being postponed, probably until the 1955 fall term.

In Newark Special School District, twenty miles south of Wilmington, junior and senior high schools will be integrated this September. At Newcastle, integration is scheduled in both elementary and high schools, starting this fall by having Negro children entering the first, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades attend hitherto all-white elementary and high schools. There are similar programs in other areas in Newcastle County, but there are no integration plans at present in the lower half of the state, where strong racial bias still exists.

The Wilmington Superintendent of Schools said he was "very much surprised at the lack of public comment" on the issue.

He said a few parents had requested transfers for their children, and some teachers had made it clear they did not want to teach Negroes. Other teachers have agreed to serve on integrated faculties.

ARKANSAS

Gov. Francis Cherry has left action up to school districts but taken the position that nothing need be done until the Supreme Court hands down specific decrees. The city of Fayetteville has voted for integration this fall. The Sheridan School District voted for integration but reversed itself because of inflamed local feeling. Little Rock has tentatively decided against integration in four new schools now being built.

WEST VIRGINIA

The State Department of Education has told all county school boards to proceed with plans to end segregation by the fall term of 1955. A number of counties have announced plans to integrate their schools this fall, chiefly in areas with small Negro population. Counties with larger Negro population generally have announced they will wait until the High Court issues decrees spelling out formal steps to end segregation.

At least six counties plan integration this fall. Some other counties will start gradually by integrating school bus transportation. Wood County intends to let Negro first graders and high school freshmen enter white schools so they can be integrated throughout elementary or high school.

D. C. SCHOOLS TEST DESEGREGATION

By NONA BROWN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Partly because of local pressures and partly because of President Eisenhower's expressed concern, the District of Columbia is abandoning its traditional dual school system without waiting for the Supreme Court to issue rules. The court, after declaring segregated schooling to be unconstitutional in its historic ruling of last May 17, said it would listen to further discussions of the subject this fall and then issue instructions for carrying out the new mandate. Most of the seventeen states affected by the Supreme Court decision are awaiting these October hearings before taking any integration steps of their own.

The Washington integration system was not born without pain, and even its most ardent admirers realize that there is more grief to come. With the schools opening on Monday, the human relations problems will come to the fore, and the word here is to treat these with tolerance and understanding.

Actually, district school officials, under Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, began discussing integration ideas two years ago. Last year the Board of Education, a bi-racial group, also began active study of the problem and gathered suggestions from various community groups. Thus, when the Supreme Court decision was handed down, much of the ground work had been done.

Backing of President

Wheels began to turn when President Eisenhower, on the day after the Supreme Court ruling, lent his personal prestige to the idea that the district should move as rapidly as possible.

In a matter of just a few weeks, the school board and Dr. Corning came to agreement—not unanimously—on a plan that has these main ingredients:

(1) The student bodies in the 167 local public schools should be integrated, on the basis of nearness to residence, as rapidly as possible. Administratively, the change could not be made all at once, but the shift should be started with this school year and completed, for the most part, by September, 1955. It will be carried on simultaneously in all grades.

(2) The teaching and administrative staffs, likewise, should be assigned on the basis of merit only, without regard for race or color. This was implemented during the summer when bi-racial examinations were held, and the previous separate lists of eligible teachers were merged. District officials fully expect to have some Negro teachers with white pupils, and vice versa.

(3) New school districts would be established, drawing into each school all pupils living near by. Previously, some white children and many Negroes had to travel considerable distances to the proper segregated schools. The new districts were established in July.

(4) Gradual integration would begin with the direct reassignment of some 3,000 Division II (Negro) students from overcrowded colored schools to eighteen unfilled Division I (white) schools, and by requiring all new students to register at the school specified by the new boundaries. This registration took place Thursday and yesterday, but there are no reports yet on how many schools in addition to the eighteen will find themselves with mixed student bodies on Monday as a result of these new pupils. In addition, there are special integration provisions for evening schools, the teachers' college and one high school.

Plans Fight On End of School Bias

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—A determined ex-Marine sergeant from Florida said today he will press his fight for "preservation of white culture" in the face of the Supreme Court's no-school-segregation ruling.

Bryant W. Bowles, thirty-four-year old president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, this week registered the first tentative legal victory of his group's nine months of existence.

Superior Court Judge John T. Tucker, of Baltimore, in response to a petition from the "NAAWP" and da citizens' committee, gave the Baltimore school board fifteen days to show why it should not be required to restore the city's schools to a segregated basis.

Schools Integrated

Baltimore's schools were opened on a non-segregated basis for the first time on Tuesday. The NAAWP and the Maryland petition committee of Jessup, Md., contend the city's code requires segregated schools.

This temporary advantage was offset in Washington where Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut this week denied an injunction sought by the Federation of Citizens Association to block desegregation of the Capital's schools when they reopen Monday.

Mr. Bowles was undismayed by the Washington ruling. He said he plans to seek a Constitutional amendment giving the states full power to deal with segregation regardless of the Federal government's attitude.

"Not Afraid" to Fight

The youthful veteran, who quit school after high school and joined the Marines at the age of nineteen, said he is "not afraid" to fight for his "right to free speech" in favor of segregation despite all opposition.

"I figure according to the insurance statistics that I got some forty more years to live and I'm going to die hoppin' and hollerin' for the white race," he said in an interview.

"If I go to jail I want to be sure it's in the South. Jails are segregated there."

Recruits by Mail

N. A. A. W. P. membership cards state the organization is open to all white United States citizens over eighteen who "believe in separation of the races of mankind." Mr. Bowles is trying to recruit followers by mailing application blanks to newspapers, lodges and other groups across the nation. He said he has sent out a quarter-million pro-white pamphlets since his organization was started.

He mimeographs his own literature in a carpetless, two-room office here. He has a helper, William French, who edits a four-page fortnightly publication called "National Forum."

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Study Finds Schools Integrating

By Drew Pearson

THE SHOWDOWN on the hottest issue to face American education in our times—the integration of white and Negro students—is now under way, only four months after the Supreme Court issued its momentous "non-segregation" decision.

Actually, the entire world is watching how the challenge is being met. Though certain Southern politicians don't realize it, Communist kibitzers are hoping for additional ammunition for their "hate America" campaign.

It's too early for a conclusive report, but a significant factual study already has been made by the American Friends Service Committee. The Quaker report reveals general compliance with the Supreme Court ban on school segregation, except in some Deep South areas, where "officials have made defiant statements and are openly seeking ways to circumvent the decision . . ."

Even these mavericks probably will fall into line with the rest of the Nation, the report indicates, after the Supreme Court issues decrees implementing its non-segregation ruling. Here are some of the preliminary findings of Friends Service Committee:

Major cities in "border states" are taking the lead in nonsegregation this fall, notably Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del. The Attorney General of Missouri has announced that "provisions for separate (white and colored) schools are void."

Six West Virginia counties, including the city of Charleston, are integrating white and colored students this fall. So is Fayetteville, Ark. Little Rock is "taking the first steps."

Planning Office Would Acquire School Sites

Fairfax Board Urges Supervisors To Shift Duty

The Fairfax County School Board wants to turn the job of acquiring school sites over to the county planning office.

On motion of Robert F. Davis, the School Board yesterday asked the Board of County Supervisors to approve the switch. Mr. Davis said the planning office has first knowledge of new housing developments and is the logical department to plan future school locations. All negotiations for sites would be handled by the planning director. Location, cost and size of new sites would be subject to School Board approval.

Mr. Davis said he has talked with several members of the Board of Supervisors who favor the plan.

Pending approval of the new system, the school board instructed Supt. W. T. Woodson to negotiate for a new high school site in the vicinity of the Bush Hill Elementary School.

Back Up on Belvoir.

The School Board learned that it acted hastily in adopting a resolution two months ago to bar Fort Belvoir children from county schools. This was done simultaneously with a decision to stop operating the elementary school on the Fort Belvoir military reservation because the Government has decreed classes may not be segregated. The School Board later amended the original resolution to accept high school students from Fort Belvoir into county schools, because there is no high school on the post.

Yesterday the resolution was amended further to exclude any mention of barring Fort Belvoir children from county schools. This was done after the board read a letter from F. F. Jenkins of the Division of Research and Planning for the State Board of Education. He advised the county School Board that Virginia law requires admission of children living on military posts into public schools.

Closing Decision Stands.

Yesterday's action, however, did not alter the decision to stop operating the Fort Belvoir school on June 30. Since the school is to be operated by the Government, the requirement that military children be admitted to county schools apparently will have little effect on the county school system.

Attorney John Alexander advised the School Board that the necessary legal papers probably will be ready on April 19 to initiate the sale of $4 million worth of school construction bonds. It is the second $4 million issue to be offered for sale under the county's last $11 million school construction bond authorization.

S. B. Pearson of the financial consulting firm of Alex Brown & Sons, advised the School Board that future bond issues might be initiated by a different procedure from those in the past to relieve the tax burden in the early years of the issue. It has been customary for Fairfax County school bond referendums to be initiated by a petition of the voters to the School Board. The other method is for the Board of County Supervisors to petition the Circuit Court for a referendum.

Sets Heavy Maturity.

Mr. Pearson said the former method requires that 4 per cent of the issue mature in the fifth year, which he said places a heavy burden on the taxpayers. Under the other method, such a heavy maturity is not required so early, and the bonds may be repaid over a longer period. He said the alternative method would make it possible to pay off a heavier portion of the issue in later years, when the county's assessable base has increased.

Mr. Woodson recommended that the School Board meet regularly four times a month. At present, there is one meeting scheduled each month, and other meetings are called when they are needed. He was instructed to work out a schedule of four monthly meetings.

Pro

School heads pledge loyalty to Dr. Corning

Civic and church leaders endorse slow school plan

By LARRY STILL and AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

All of the top school officials took the "loyalty pledge" to the "Corning Plan" Wednesday by indicating their solid support of the superintendent's school integration proposal.

Meeting in Roosevelt High School, the entire administrative staff of Divisions 1 and 2 unanimously approved Dr. Hobart Corning's "integration by Sept. 1955" proposal by a standing show of support.

One ranking school official said that he "felt that the plan was a good one."

Practical

Col. West A. Hamilton, school board member said the "plan seemed to be a practical one."

"I think that we have approached this subject calmly and we have plenty of support."

C. Herbert Marshall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, says:

"I don't find any serious objection to it. We don't want to make a little child a martyr to a cause."

Alliance Support

Rev. Colbert H. Pearson, pastor of Berean Baptist Church, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, asserted:

"I have no reason to doubt Dr. Corning's honesty and sincerity; so if he moves within the framework outlined toward the goals of his proposals I firmly believe he will keep faith with the public.

"It will take time."

Other groups who have indicated they favor a gradual plan of integration are the Federation of Citizens Associations, Anacostia Citizens Association; Northeast Community Parent Group, Brookland Citizens Association, Ketcham Parent Teachers Association, the Rudolph PTA, Rhode Island Avenue Citizens Association, the Woodridge PTA and the Northwest Council.

The 11-page integration proposal of Dr. Corning's was presented to the board, Tuesday.

After finishing the report, Dr. Rowland Kirks, a board member, moved for adjournment.

The board will meet again Wednesday.

Dr. Corning proposed to "desegregate" 18 heretofore white schools by Sept. 1954.

The schools, 15 on the elementary level and three junior high schools, were termed emergency situations" by Dr. Corning.

The rest to be integrated by September, 1955.

He did not feel that any "emergency situations' existed in the white schools necessitating a transfer of white pupils to formerly colored schools.

Senior High Schools

On the senior high school level, he suggests the merging of McKinley and Armstrong Technical High Schools by transferring 300 pupils from Armstrong.

As for the teachers colleges, Dr. Corning indicated that "there is no urgent situation" and that both Miner and Wilson Teachers Colleges will be open to students in either to take courses not offered in the other.

The superintendent states that complete merging of the colleges cannot be accomplished at this time because there is no facility large enough to accommodate the two enrollments.

Controversial Phase

Another controversial phase of the proposal is the provision which will permit pupils to continue at their present school even though they are living outside of the new boundaries until graduation.

Dr. Corning inists that it is an "educationally sound" provision. And says that if a pupil is depriving a pupil living within an area the right to attend the school, he can be "bumped."

The boundaries of all the schools will be fixed during the coming school year, he says.

From now on the list of new teachers will be merged and the board of examiners will be combined.

Assures Teachers

Dr. Corning assured 1,600 teachers, who met at McKinley High School, Tuesday, that no teacher would lose a job.

The superintendent asked the group, which included white and colored teachers, to "cooperate wholheartedly" with the plan.

Con

Corning plan faces big opposition

Board members, civic leaders are displeased

By LARRY STILL and AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

The "delayed action" plan of Dr. Hobart Corning, superintendent of schools, calling for the gradual integration of schools by Sept. 1955 met considerable opposition this week.

From the out-spoken condemnation of Dr. Margaret Just Butcher and Mrs. Burma Whitted, vice president of the Consolidated Parents Group, to the mild concern of Wesley Williams and Walter Tobriner of the school board, it is apparent that the plan is in for rough sledding.

Dr. Margaret Butcher says flatly:

"The plan is no good. It completely ignores the Supreme Court's decisioin.

"The superintendent is trying to confuse everyone. All that is necessary to accomplish our aim is to issue an order that would require a pupil to attend the school nearest his home.

"I can not understand why the superintendent is not prepared to complete the integration of the schools by September of this year.

"He has been telling us all along that he had a plan. Now he tells us that he needs more time."

Mr. Tobriner, one of the influential white board members, indicated:

"Pupils should be allowed to attend schools within their boundaries."

"I am in as much a muddle as everyone else'" Mr. Tobriner added. He said he had many questions to ask Supt. Corning about his proposals.

Welsey Williams, attorney, and board member shared Mr. Tobriner's views, saying that he has always felt children should go to the schools in their area.

Mr. Williams said he hadn't had time to reach any conclusions on the plan.

Dr. Ellis O. Knox, chairman of the education committee of the NAACP stated "all buildings zoning and pupil assignments should be completed by September, 1953."

Barrington Parker, secretary of the Federation of Civic Associations, said he felt the Superintendent was "making too much of the of the transfer of colored pupils to white schools without transferring any white pupils to colored schools."

Mr. Parker says he is certain that there are some areas in southeast Washington and Anacostia in which white pupils should attend schools nearest to them.

The Rev. Smallwood Williams, pastor of Bibleway Church said: "I think it should be complete integration now and not be extended over a long period of time."

Charles Green of the Woodridge Civic Association described the plan as a "continuation of segregation."

Mrs. M. W. Smith and Mrs. Grace Spiro of the ADA said the plan would take eight years to accomplish integration.

The ADA later released a 2 page statement condemning some of Superintendent Corning's proposals as "incompatible with the judgment of the

Supreme Court."

Mrs. David Apter and Mrs. Ann Learman of the Anti-Defamation League said they felt the plan "takes too much time."

Mrs. Ella R. Foster of the Garfield-Douglass Heights civic association questioned the proposal to have children attend school until they graduate.

Mrs. Van Dyke A. Walker of the Southeast civic association said she felt children "should be able to go to the school nearest their home at all grade levels."

At a meeting of the Deanwood civic association Tuesday night Mrs. Dovey Rountree, attorney, declared "there is too much fear in the superintendent, principals and teachers," according to the plan.

Mrs. Carolyn Stewart, an avid follower of board action, said the plan had "much too many loopholes."

Gardner Bishop, militant leader of the Consolidated Parents Group responsible for the Supreme Court case in the District, summed up the opposition with one word.

He said the plan was "lousy."

Start on School Integration Due In September

No Wholesale Pupil Shifts Held Likely at First

By James G. Deane

Official ending of District public school race segregation with the current term is now practically a certainty.

A majority of the Board of Education appears firmly committed to ordering the start of an integration program by next September.

Five members of the nine-member board have told The Star they oppose any further delay. The board may act at a special meeting expected next week.

One board member predicted today, however, there will probably be no wholesale pupil-shuffling at the start.

This member reported some sentiment on the board to limit pupil shifts at first to those necessary to meet "emergency situations." By these, he said he meant serious overcrowding.

Some Would Wait.

Complete integration in September, this member said, is "practically impossible." He added that some members feel the board should defer launching a full-scale integration program—including teachers and administrators, as well as pupils—until after the Supreme Court issues its final decree; probably next winter or spring.

The School Board discussed some of these questions in the closed session it held with the Commissioners yesterday. The board and the city heads agreed at this meeting that there is now no legal reason for delaying intergration.

The joint meeting also produced an order for immediate preparation of a bill for Congress designed to clear away certain legal technicalities standing in the way of integration. These involve the existing dual Negro and white assistant superintendents and teacher examining boards and teacher eligibility lists, all of which now are provided for by law.

Eisenhower Interested.

One surprise at the meeting was the announcement of President Eisenhower's interest in the District's integration plans. Commissioner Samuel Spencer, who had been at the White House just before the meeting, reported on the President's request to be kept informed on all integration proposals. He also told the session of the President's statement that he regards the Capital as a model for the Nation on integration.

Mr. Spencer said he planned to report to the President on the outcome of the session.

No decisions on future school board integration policy were made yesterday, however. These await the planned special meeting, when Supt. Hobart M. Corning is due to present integration plans on which he and top aides have been working secretly for some months.

Regular Meeting Today.

A regular monthly School Board meeting was scheduled for this afternoon. The board was expected then to set a time for the special meeting.

The board originally was scheduled to act today on the proposed transfer of the white Petworth Elementary School to Negroes. But a buildings and grounds committee session scheduled for earlier today on this subject was canceled yesterday.

Board members told The Star that they now regard such transfers as at an end. Under the expected integration policy, pupils will be transferred, instead of buildings. Apparently the Petworth matter will be settled in this way.

Negro parents of pupils now attending the Park View, Bruce and Monroe Schools near Petworth have been seeking transfer of a white school building because the three colored schools are crowded. But Petworth and Langdon, another white school that has figured in the situation, are only partly filled. Next fall, apparently, the colored overflow will be moved to them.

Woodridge Affected.

Another pending transfer proposal, affecting the white Woodridge Elementary School, also apparently is due for settlement in this way. Presumably some colored children will enter Woodridge in the fall, since no other school is available to them in that area.

Woodridge School is at Carlton and Central avenues N.E. Petworth is at Eighth and Shepherd streets N.W., near Roosevelt High School. Raymond is at Tenth street and Spring road N.W.

Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, Negro board member, said Monday, after announcement of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling, that if any colored pupils apply for immediate admission to these schools before this term ends, they should be admitted. Most other board members have not indicated any expectation that the board will permit this, however.

Another controversial situation in which integration will forestall a probable transfer involves Armstrong and McKinley Technical High Schools.

Combining Expected.

Negro board members, pressed by parents, have been urging transfer of white McKinley to colored use because of poor conditions at Armstrong. Under integration it is expected the two schools will be combined in McKinley's building.

Dr. Butcher and Wesley S. Williams, another Negro member, already have stated this should be done in September. School officers some time ago indicated the move might require money which is not now available. However, Dr. Corning hasn't indicated what stand he will take on the question.

Both Dr. Butcher and Mr. Williams advocate full-scale integration without delay. Dr. Butcher said yesterday she will contest any effort to limit initial integration to emergency situations.

Early Redistricting Advocated.

She said school officials should redistrict the entire school system during the summer and assign all pupils in September to the schools nearest their homes, regardless of race.

School officers, however, are believed to favor a plan under which present enrollment would remain pretty much as now assigned in the various schools, at least at first. Pupil transfers would occur only when necessary to relieve hardship.

The five board members now lined up in favor of starting integration in September are Dr. Butcher, Mr. Williams, Col. West A. Hamilton, Dr. Rowland F. Kirks and Walter N. Tobriner.

Miss Mary H. Parker and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips said they are still undecided. Robert R. Faulkner and C. Melvin Sharpe, the board's president, have expressed opposition to any integration steps before the Supreme Court's final decree.

Adopt D. C. School Plan For Ending Bias

WASHINGTON — A five-point blueprint for ending segregation in Washington's public schools was adopted last week by the District of Columbia Board of Education by a 6-to-2 vote.

Plans before the school board call for a start on ending segregation next fall, with complete desegregation one year thereafter. The board then recessed until next week without a formal vote on the timing.

The plans were laid down before the board by Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of Washington schools. They are designed to put into effect as rapidly as possible the Supreme Court decision of May 17, holding racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Corning followed those plans with a specific program calling for a start toward integration of white and Negro schools at the opening school term next September and for "complete desegregation of all schools" by September, 1955.

The five points are, in brief:

1. All assignments and ratings in the school system shall be based on merit, not race or color.

2. No pupil shall be favored or discriminated against because of race or color.

3. Children in no event shall be permitted to attend schools outside their boundaries in which they live for reasons of race or color.

4. No records of pupils or personnel shall make any preference to race or color.

5. All schools shall be used to maximum efficiency without regard to race or color.

The board has nine members—six white members and three Negro members. And although the plan was adopted by a 6-to-2 vote, after Negro members pushed for a quick decision, points 3 and 4 raised a flurry of questions.

Fall Integration To Affect Half of White Schools

New Corning Plans Are Approved by Board of Education

By James G. Deane

At least half of Washington's 75 white public schools will enroll some colored pupils next fall.

The number probably will be considerably larger than that.

Text of Dr. Corning's Integration Time-Table. Page A-4

Some colored schools are expected to enroll white pupils.

This start on race integration is now definitely scheduled under new plans of Supt. Hobart M. Corning approved by the Board of Education yesterday.

Race bars are scheduled to end completely by September, 1955. Present enrolled pupils will be permitted to stay in present schools until graduation, however, provided this does not cause overcrowding.

The school board approved Dr. Corning's speeded-up integration plan by a 5-1 vote. Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, Negro member, voted no. Wesley S. Williams, another Negro member, and Robert R. Faulkner did not vote.

Three Major Steps.

Dr. Corning yesterday proposed three important new steps for pupil integration next September, and these were approved by the board. They were:

1. Drop all race restrictions on pupils new to the school system.

2. Desegregate and probably merge the night schools.

3. Admit a limited number of colored pupils living in chiefly white neighborhoods to nearby white schools, in order to save them from traveling long distances.

Under the approved progam, any school in the city might conceivably enroll one or more pupils of the opposite race in September. Not all schools are expected to have such applicants, however, since some are in neighborhoods exclusively white or colored.

September Procedure.

Here is how integration is scheduled to proceed in September:

1. Pupils never enrolled in Washington schools before will enroll without regard to race. Each such pupil will enroll in the school serving the school zone in which he lives. The new zones will be announced next Thursday.

This new-pupil rule affects mainly kindergarteners and first-graders. There were about 12,000 brand-new pupils in those categories last fall, and probably will be an equal number next fall. Besides these there will undoubtedly be some hundreds of new pupils enrolling for the first time in higher grades, all the way through high school.

Thus, in theory, every grade school, junior high or senior high might enroll one or more students of the opposite race. School officials have made no prediction on what actually will happen.

2. About 1,503 colored pupils will be transferred from 12 colored grade schools to 14 white grade schools to relieve crowding. Another 844 pupils will be transferred from five colored junior highs to three white junior highs for the same reason. And about 460 colored students from Armstrong High School will be transferred to McKinley High School. The total enrollment in the 18 schools to be integrated by these transfers will be about 14,000, the colored portion 2,340.

Schools Nearer Homes.

3. Ninety-six colored children now traveling excessive distances to school will be transferred to 18 white schools nearer their homes. Total enrollment in these 18 schools will be about 9,600.

4. Transfers of colored junior and senior high students now traveling excessive distances "will be considered on an individual basis." Negro school board members predicted requests from students for such transfers, but school officials have not predicted how many—if any—might be allowed. The school board left this to "administrative discretion."

5. Evening schools will drop race restrictions and probably will be reorganized. This June they had a total enrollment of 8,677.

6. Wilson and Miner Teachers' Colleges will both admit students of either race if they apply.

7. Some colored teachers are expected to be assigned to integrated schools and some white teachers might be assigned to schools now colored. School officials have not announced detailed plans, except that a new biracial list of eligible teacher applicants is to be given to the School Board next Thursday and all permanent appointed henceforth will be made from this list.

It is not known whether any colored teachers will be assigned in September to all-white schools, but this is a possibility. The School Board also left teacher assignments to administrative discretion.

Integration for 30,000.

The total number of pupils in the schools to be integrated by pupil transfers next September will be at least 30,000 and probably will be considerably greater than this. The 30,000 doesn't even include the effect of new-pupil enrollments. School officials say they can't predict the grand total.

The extent of pupil mixing will be limited at the outset, however. In most white schools to which Negro pupils are admitted, the white pupils will remain in the majority. And the rule permitting present pupils to stay in present schools will limit pupil shifting even after next year.

The proviso for staying in the present school is that once new school boundaries take full effect, pupils living within the boundaries will have priority on enrollment in that school. If crowding occurs, any present pupils living outside the boundaries would have to accept transfer if school officials decided to order it. Except for new pupils, the new boundaries won't take effect in September, however.

Schedule After September.

After next September, this is how further integration is scheduled to occur:

In October, all pupils living outside new boundaries will be asked whether they wish to remain in present schools or transfer to the school where they live.

In February, all junior high school graduates automatically will enter high school according to the new zones, without regard to race. Dr. Corning will order February pupil transfers on all school levels which he considers desirable.

In September, 1955, remaining pupil transfers to accord with the new zone maps will be carried out, but still allowing pupils to remain in present buildings if it causes no crowding. Additional teacher transfers also will be ordered.

In September, 1955, Dr. Corning also proposes to convert Cardozo High School to a new merged teachers college and practice junior high school, with Cardozo students dispersing to other schools.

To Integrate Cadets.

The superintendent informed the board he has plans under way to integrate the High School Cadet Corps. Plans also are being made to start integration of high school sports.

Both Dr. Butcher and Mr. Williams yesterday tried unsuccessfully to win an order for faster integration.

Dr. Butcher criticized the Corning program as "a poor equalization report." She asserted the board was evading the Supreme Court ruling, said failure to rezone all schools in September would risk confusion, predicted Dr. Corning's plan for February transfers would cause "chaotic upheaval" and said the superintendent hadn't proved to her that faster integration is administratively impossible.

Mr. Williams questioned a number of features of Dr. Corning's program, particularly the plan to transfer 96 colored children to white grade schools to reduce their school travel.

Questions Corning.

Mr. Williams asked Dr. Corning whether by specifying only certain white schools he meant to exclude any other schools from receiving colored pupils in similar circumstances. Dr. Corning replied:

"Yes, I did."

Later, after Col. West A. Hamilton, the third Negro member, pressed him on this point, Dr. Corning agreed that there might be other cases that could be added to the list, however, and he stressed that his program provides for "additional progressive steps" when they are "consistent with the welfare of the children."

Col. Hamilton also said he was concerned at the plan not to put new boundaries completely into effect in the fall. But he later announced that he "believed this thing has to be done step by step," and he put the motion for approval of the Corning report.

Walter N. Tobriner unsuccessfully sought to amend the Corning plan to permit only sixth, ninth and twelfth graders to remain in present schools, arguing that the plan to let all present pupils remain, except when it causes crowding, would invite conflict whenever crowding actually occurred. He said the provision "would set up countless battlefields."

Fears Disruption.

Dr. Corning said the proposal would mean transferring thousands more children and would disrupt their education too much, however. Only Mr. Tobriner and Mr. Williams voted for the amendment.

Mr. Faulkner asked the board to refer to Dr. Corning for study a plan to permit parents to continue sending children to schools with a predominance of their own race and to assign teachers on a similar basis. But this was tabled by a majority vote.

After the vote backing Dr. Corning's plan, Mrs. Frank S. Phillips asked the superintendent to reconsider plans for continuing two separte Health Schools. She said better service could be given crippled children in a single new school and Mr. Tobriner and Dr. Butcher backed this.

Step by Step in Corning's School Integration Timetable

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning's timetable for ending race segregation in the District public school system:

DE-SEGREGATION STEPS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED

June 8—Temporary reorganization of the two boards of examiners into one board under the direct chairmanship of the superintendent.

June 10, 11, 12—Teacher examinations for elementary, junior high and vocational high schools on a completely integrated basis.

June 11—Notices sent to all high school principals announcing that both Miner and Wilson Teachers Colleges are receiving applications for admission in September from any qualified persons, regardless of race.

Instructions issued to heads of departments of military science and tactics to prepare and submit suggested plan for integration of cadet program for 1954-55 school year.

June 14—Meeting of first assistant and associate superintendents concerned, directors of health, physical education, athletics, and safety, and directors of athletics to discuss all sports programs for 1954-55 school year. Directors of athletics to report back on June 24 with suggested schedules.

First field officer examination announced on a city-wide basis (five such announcements issued to date).

June 15—Completion of tabulation and listing of data from registration cards for approximately 100,000 pupils.

June 17—Preliminary steps completed to effect transfers of pupils in elementary, junior and senior high schools listed in superintendent's report of May 25.

June 23—Revised legislative language submitted to the board covering necessary amendments to existing law because of Supreme Court decision, concerning first assistant superintendents, chief examiners, boards of examiners and school censuses.

DE-SEGREGATION STEPS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED

July 1—Superintendent to submit to board maps and descriptive data to show new boundary lines for all elementary, junior high and senior high schools.

All necessary data concerning new boundaries to be furnished school principals and press to insure publicity reaching all school personnel and patrons.

Superintendent to submit recommendations for merging of all lists of persons eligible for appointment to all teacherships on all levels.

July 6—Completion of estimate for 1956 budget for funds needed to convert McKinley High School to a modern technical school to permit the eventual closing of the present Armstrong Technical High School.

September 1—Use of new boundaries on all levels for all pupils new to the public schools including kindergarten and first grade pupils entering the public schools for the first time.

September 13—Evening schools to open for operation on an integrated basis.

Transfer of selected Division 2 elementary school pupils who because of present boundaries are required to travel excessive distances where are present Division 1 schools near their homes. This is possible as it involves a limited number of pupils and in no instance will require reorganization in a school receiving pupils or the transfer of furniture or equipment.

Any similar cases on the secondary level will be considered on an individual basis.

Pupil changes indicated by the following table:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Pupils to be transferred from 12 schools in Division 2 to 14 schools in Division 1 to relieve crowding.		*Estimated Number of Pupils to Be Transferred.*	*Resulting Number of Pupils in Integrated Schools Based on June Enrollments.*
FROM	TO		
Bruce	Barnard		
Bryan	Benning		
Hayes	Blair		
Lovejoy	Brightwood		
Madison	Buchanan		
Maury	Burroughs		
Military Road	Edmonds		
Noyes	Kingsman	1,503	6,341
Park View	Langdon		
River Terrace	Petworth		
Slowe	Raymond		
Taylor	Rudolph		
	Wheatley		
	Woodridge		
Transfer in special cases of pupils traveling excessive distances to 18 schools nearer their homes.			
Bancroft	Patterson		
Congress Heights	Powell		
Eaton	Randle Highlands		
Hearst	Rudolph		
Janney	Simon		
Key	Stoddert	96	9,603
Lafayette	Truesdell		
Orr	Tyler		
Oyster	West		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Pupils to be transferred from five junior high schools in Division 2 to three junior high schools in Division 1.			
FROM	TO		
Browne	Eastern Jr.-Sr.		
Eliot	Jefferson		
Langley	Souso	844	3,050
Miller			
Randall			
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Pupils to be transferred from Armstrong to McKinley High School		460	1,230
TEACHERS' COLLEGES.			
Admission of applicants without regard to race			908
EVENING SCHOOLS.			
Open evening schools to all students			8,677
Totals		2,903	29,809

(The 29,809 total does not include the enrollments of those schools which will become integrated because of the admission of new pupils to the school system on a non-racial basis next September, including kindergarteners and first graders.)

Completion of building organizations including the transfer of teachers in some schools.

Completion of transfer of furniture and equipment and textbooks and classroom supplies between schools affected by pupil transfers.

October 1-15—Explain to all pupils the options provided either for remaining in present schools or transferring to new schools.

Hold meetings for parents of all children who are qualified to request options to explain the choices although no assurance can at that time be given whether the options can be approved for February 1 or for a later date.

Written statements to be filed not later than November 11 confirming all options requested. Sixth, ninth, and twelfth grade pupils not to be transferred.

The superintendent repeats his desire to take such additional progressive steps as are consistent with the welfare of the children. He will, therefore, examine and tabulate all the written options that are filed to determine the numbers of pupils residing outside the new boundaries who wish to remain in their present schools and the numbers of those who wish to transfer to the schools serving their residence areas. On the basis of these findings he will then make such changed pupil assignments as are found feasible without forced transfers at the beginning of the new semester in February.

January 31, 1955—Assign all junior high school graduates to senior high schools on the basis of the new boundaries.

Make such additional teacher transfers and school reorganizations as are necessary.

Effect such transfers at all levels as may produce a better balanced use of all school facilities, and at the same time be consistent with the educational program of the children themselves.

Arrange for building changes and transfers of equipment and supplies as are necessitated by the changed pupil assignments.

February to June, 1955.—Complete the processing of all options not acted upon for February with the consequent pupil transfer and reassignment of teachers on September 1, 1955.

Arrange for additional transfers of furniture and equipment and textbooks and supplies, where necessary.

September 1, 1955.—The superintendent announces one further important step in the integration process which is now presented. This will involve the closing of the Cardoza High School by June, 1955, and the merging of the Wilson and Miner Teachers Colleges in the present Cardozo building in September 1955.

The rezoning of the senior high schools has revealed such an overage of seating space that Cardozo can be closed and the pupils accomodated in the remaining senior high schools, freeing the Cardozo building for college use.

It is planned also at the same time to open a junior high school unit in the same building to serve as a laboratory school for the new merged college. The superintendent will submit a subsequent and more detailed report on this new plan.

As the superintendent studies the entire process of integration and discovers additional steps which can be taken he will advise the Board of Education.

By September 1, 1955, all steps will have been taken to complete de-segregation of the public schools. Technically, de-segregation will have begun in all schools in September, 1954, since the admission of all pupils including kindergarten and first-grade pupils new to the public schools will be on the basis of the new boundaries. All senior high schools will, in addition, be further integrated by the admission of all junior high school graduates in February, 1955, on the basis of the new boundaries.

Segregation Issue Threatens Defeat Of Public Housing

By J. A. O'Leary

Southern reaction to recent Supreme Court decisions on segregation threatened today to kill President Eisenhower's public housing program in the Senate.

The first inkling of such a development came late yesterday in this four-line statement from Senator Maybank of South Carolina, ranking Democrat on the Banking Committee, which handles housing:

"I regret that the Supreme Court decision of May 24, 1954, makes it impossible for me, believing in local government, to support any public housing. I therefore will oppose any public housing program."

In the decision referred to, the Supreme Court turned down an appeal by the San Francisco Housing Authority from a California lower court ruling, banning segregation in low-rent housing projects.

Made Maxim to Revive Bill.

It was Senator Maybank who only 10 days ago made the motion in the Banking Committee to revive the 1949 public housing authorization, which the House has moved to kill. It was restored to the bill, 12 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by Republicans.

But the Banking Committee has not yet completed work on the 1954 housing bill, and the issue of public housing could be reconsidered when the committee meets today.

Senator Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, a leader in the fight for housing legislation since the Government entered that field, was not ready to comment on the Maybank announcement.

Faces Senate Battle.

Even if the public housing amendment now tentatively in the bill survives final committee action, it is certain to face a floor battle in the Senate next week. And informed sources believe that if the score of Southern Democrats follow the lead of Senator Maybank, public housing may be killed. They would be joined by conservative Republicans, who have opposed the program on economic grounds.

Unless the 1949 public housing authorization is revived, the Government could not make any new starts on such projects. The program would end with the building of about 30,000 units now under contract. President Eisenhower recommended new starts at the rate of 35,000 a year.

School Board Adopts 5-Point Statement Of Policy, 6 to 1

By a vote of 6 to 1, the Board of Education yesterday adopted a five-point statement of policy to guide its course in the elimination of segregation from the public schools.

The lone dissenting vote was cast by Robert R. Faulkner.

Drawn up by a board committee and published on Sunday, the policy statement bars any discrimination because of race.

It says that matters pertaining to promotions and ratings of officers and employes of the board shall be based on merit alone. Pupils must attend schools falling within new boundaries to be established and may not transfer to schools outside their own boundaries.

No records will be kept relating to race of any student enrolling in the public schools after June 17, 1954. Maximum efficient use will be made of all facilities without regard to race or color.

In conclusion, the committee said: "We affirm our intention to secure the right of every child, within his own capacity, to the full, equal and impartial use of all school facilities, and the right of all qualified teachers to teach where needed within the school system. And, finally, we ask the aid, co-operation and good will of all citizens and the help of the Almighty in holding to our stated purposes."

Segregation Ruling Seen Speeding U. S. Aid for New Schools

By the Associated Press

Two Southern Democratic Senators said today the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling may serve to speed proposals for Federal aid to States for school construction.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina said last week's unanimous high court decision banning segregation in public schools "has already brought the Federal Government into the control of our public school policies, as much as it can be."

Senator Johnston said in an interview that the ruling "seems to take away the argument that Federal aid for the building of schools would give the Federal Government the right to force non-segregation in our public school system."

Calls Aid "More Necessary."

Senator Long, Democrat, of Louisiana said the segregation decision makes "Federal aid for school construction even more necessary than before."

Senator Long said there would "continue to be a large amount of voluntary segregation." But he said the pressure on Southern States to make schools "just as adequate" for colored as for white children was increased by the Supreme Court ruling.

"When we have better schools for colored children," he said, "there will not be as much pressure on school boards to admit colored students into the schools in white neighborhoods."

A Senate Labor subcommittee is studying several school construction aid measures, one of which, backed by Senator Cooper, Republican, of Kentucky, the subcommittee chairman, would provide a four-year, $400 million Federal aid program. Federal school-aid measures in the past have been opposed by a number of Southern legislators on grounds the National Government might try to use its control over funds to end segregation.

Senators Long and Johnston took a different approach in their interviews than did Senator Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, in a Senate speech yesterday.

Says South Won't Accept.

Senator Eastland said the South would never accept the court's public school segregation ban. He declared the school decision "will fall of its own weight because it is opposed by the vast majority of our people."

"It will take force to bring compliance," he said. "Where is that force? The court cannot supply it."

A State governor, Senator Eastland told the Senate, "can use the force at his command, both police, civil and other, to maintain public order and prevent crime and riots. He can use these forces to prevent racial integration of schools, if this is necessary, under the police power of the State to prevent disorder and riots."

The Mississippian said the real issue is: "Shall the white man and the Negro retain their racial identities?"

The future greatness of America, he said, "depends upon racial purity and the maintenance of Anglo-Saxon institutions. . . ."

D. C. Schools Resume Hiring of Teachers From Bi-Racial List

Hiring of new elementary school teachers from a bi-racial eligibility list was resumed yesterday by the District school system.

School officials anticipate that the new appointments will result in some mixing of white and colored teachers in the schools.

Acting Supt. Charles N. Zellers said, however, no figures are available on what percentage of the 181 new appointees are Negro teachers who have been given assignments in formerly white schools. No figures were kept on the number of white teachers who are being given assignments in formerly all-Negro schools.

Had Ordered Halt.

Last Tuesday the Board of Education ordered a temporary halt to the hiring of 30 white teachers who had been employed on a temporary basis but are now on the eligibility list for permanent elementary school assignments. Associate Supt. Carl F. Hansen, who has headed the white elementary division, authorized the swearing in of the 30 teachers.

Following the board's order, Dr. Hansen and Miss Edith A. Lyons, associate superintendent who has headed the colored elementary division, conferred and then made selections from the eligibility lists to fill vacancies in the schools they have administered in the past.

None of the names on the eligibility list were accompanied by racial designation.

Letters Mailed.

Mr. Zellers said letters were to be mailed yesterday advising the new appointees of their assignments and designating the schools at which they will teach. An acceptance form accompanies each notice with a request that the appointee reply promptly.

The need for temporary teachers in elementary schools is still present, Mr. Zellers said. He estimated that about 200 temporary teachers will be appointed.

Notices were sent out last week to appointees on the school system's new bi-racial eligibility list on the junior and senior high level.

Virginia Affairs

Each Passing Month Eases Prejudice

By Benjamin Muse

APPROXIMATELY TWO MONTHS have passed since this column reported on Virginia reaction to the prospect of integration of the white and colored races in the public schools. During that period sentiment against mixed schools has found expression in a dozen resolutions by local governing bodies or mass meetings and in several public statements.

MUSE

But as each month goes out one can perceive a little less prejudice and a little broader view in Virginia than when it came in. A few more people every month are looking again at the time-honored custom of fencing off citizens of one race from those of another and seeing in it something essentially absurd and inconsistent with either democracy or Christianity.

The problem remains stupendous. The trend toward acceptance of the Supreme Court decision in good faith has still a long way to go. But unmistakably in this matter "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

GOVERNOR STANLEY, who first called for "cool heads, calm study and sound judgment," issued a statement six weeks later which reflected none of the virtues he mentioned.

He promised to "use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools," and he proposed amending the state constitution to delete the provision requiring a public school system.

The Governor has been under heavy pressure from the localities of southeastern Virginia. The race problem there is considerably more serious than elsewhere in the state.

Resolutions urging continued segregation have been adopted to date by the boards of supervisors of Appomattox, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Halifax, Surry and Sussex counties and by the councils of Hopewell, Emporia and Jarratt—also by the South Norfolk school board and by mass meetings in Dinwiddie and Henrico counties.

THESE LOCALITIES mark the area of heaviest Negro population in Virginia. Nevertheless, on a visit to this section last week, I was surprised at the degree of calm among residents there.

Racial integration in the schools of this southside Virginia section is almost inconceivable at this stage, but even there I found some white people who are prepared for eventual integration as both inevitable and "right."

Outside of this section, the Governor's proposal for deleting the public school guarantee from the state constitution generally has been coldly received. It not only has little chance of receiving General Assembly support, but very possibly may never be submitted to that body.

Stanley has now resumed his more familiar attitude of "no comment." He had no comment on the Tennessee plan for gradual integration.

DELEGATE ARMISTEAD BOOTHE of Alexandria, who is in the forefront of those who are wrestling constructively with the problem raised by the Supreme Court ruling, addressed questionnaires on the subject to his colleagues of the General Assembly. The replies, which he received from approximately one third of them, gave an interesting indication of current thinking on some aspects of the problem.

Of those who replied, seven to one were opposed to the Governor's suggestion for abolishing the constitutional guarantee of a public school system. Ten to one also were opposed to compelling children to attend mixed schools. Ten to one also were opposed to assigning teachers of one race to teach pupils of the other race. Three to one favored separate schools for boys and girls if segregation is ended.

In the Supreme Court hearings, the Virginia case for school segregation was argued by State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and T. Justin Moore, retiring president of the Virginia State Bar Association. In an address to a convention of that group two weeks ago, Moore said:

"It is . . . the duty and responsibility of thinking citizens to do all that is possible to minimize the impact of the decision in Virginia, while in all respects accepting the result as law."

Mischievous Suit

There is something rather sad about the suit filed by the Federation of Citizens Associations to enjoin the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools from going ahead with the limited integration of public school facilities which they have planned. The obstructionism, even if it should succeed, could do no more than hold back momentarily an adjustment to the Supreme Court's school decision which the Washington community as a whole has been making with intelligence and goodwill. The Federation suit can operate only to make the adjustment more acrimonious and difficult. It amounts, in essence, to a futile protest against progress.

The burden of the suit is that the steps toward integration taken by the School Board and the school superintendent are premature in that they antedate the reargument which the Supreme Court will hear in October respecting the pace at which integration is to be required. But the Court was unequivocal in declaring segregated public schools to be forbidden by the Constitution. The manifest purpose of its consent to hear discussion of the manner in which its order will be put into effect was not to delay integration but possibly to permit integration by stages where local authorities think such gradualism necessary. The appropriate authorities in Washington have not thought it necessary to petition the court for any postponement. It is nonsensical to refer to such ready compliance as being "in conflict" with the orders of the Supreme Court.

The Federation asserts in its brief that it "represents and speaks for almost all of the white parents and their children of school age who are residents of the District of Columbia." On the contrary, the Federation speaks for only a fraction of its members who are a fraction of the community. It speaks, moreover, to a purpose as outmoded as the disfranchisement of District residents which enables the Federation to mistake its views for the will of Washington.

Census Law May Compel Race Tally In Schools

D. C. Education Board Order for No Color Check Runs Into Snag

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

District school teachers and principals may have to tally students by race when the new term opens September 13.

The Board of Education last May, a week after the Supreme Court decision barring segregated schools, drafted an anti-discrimination policy, which authorized dropping race references in pupil records beginning June 17.

But the school board overlooked the District census law, a section of which requires teachers and pupils to report school-child enrollment by race.

A few weeks ago the board asked the Corporation Counsel to prepare legislation amending the census law. A few weeks ago, the board asked Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West to do this.

The Commissioners said "no." They said yesterday their reaction was based on advice of the Corporation Counsel's office which said the Supreme Court decision did not affect the school-child which said the Supreme Court decision did not affect the school-child census requirement.

The Corporation Counsel's office said further that the local school census provision was no exception to the eFderal Census Law which calls for a general population headcount by racial breakdown.

C. Melvin Sharpe, School Board president, said:

"It looks as if we would be breaking the law if we put into effect the policy of the board adopted after the Supreme Court ruling." He emphasized: "But, I'm not a lawyer."

Other members of the School Board said the school attendance section of the census law would have to be weighed by itself in light of the start of integration in two weeks. They added "it's all a case of interpretation."

The School Board on May 22 declared that "no record should be kept or maintained in respect to any pupil not enrolled in a public school on or prior to June 17, 1954 . . . relating to the color or race of any such person."

The District Code states:

"It shall be the duty of the principal or head teacher of every public, private or parochial school or private teacher, in accord with the rule adopted by the Board of Education to report to the director of the department of school attendance and work permits the name, address, sex, age and race of every child under 18 years of age residing permanently or temporarily in the District who enrolls in or withdraws from his school."

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning was unavailable for comment on the manner of taking the student tally this term.

Meanwhile, Corning and members of the School Board were served with the complaint of the Federation of Citizens Associations which Tuesday filed a preliminary injunction suit in District Court seeking to stop

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Five-Point Policy Prepared On Integration in Schools; All Racial Lines Abandoned

Board of Education Expected to Adopt Blueprint Tuesday

By Coit Hendley, Jr.

A five-point statement of policy to guide the abandonment of racial segregation in the District's public schools was drawn up yesterday by a special committee of the Board of Education.

The statement made it clear that school boundaries will be changed. Pupils will not be allowed to go to schools outside the boundaries in which they happen to live, regardless of the racial character of the school involved.

Elimination of all vestiges of the present dual school system was pledged in the statement. Racial designations even will be dropped on records.

The last line of the statement reads:

"We ask the aid, co-operation and good will of all citizens and the help of the Almighty in holding to our stated purposes."

School Board Acts Tuesday.

The statement will be presented to a special meeting of the School Board at 10 a.m. Tuesday for adoption. It has the support of School Supt. Hobart M. Corning.

At that same meeting, Dr. Corning will present a blueprint of how and when integration of the colored and white schools will take place. He said his blueprint will not go into all of the many details that will have to be worked out, but will set the framework for the job ahead.

Whether the school system will be integrated by this fall presumably will be settled at the meeting also.

The statement, drawn by the special committee of Walter N. Tobriner, Wesley S. Williams and Rowland F. Kirks, follows:

"In the light of the decision of the Supreme Court in Bolling v. Sharpe, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, believing it to be in the best interest of all citizens of the community of Washington, and necessary to the effective administration of an integrated system within the public schools, hereby adopts the following declaration of policy:

"1. Appointments, transfers, preferments, promotions, ratings or any other matters respecting the officers and employes of the board shall be predicated solely upon merit and not upon race or color.

"2. No pupil of the public schools shall be favored or discriminated against in any matter or in any manner respecting his of her relationship to the schools of the District of Columbia by reason of race or color.

"3. Attendance of pupils residing within school boundaries hereafter to be established, shall not be permitted at schools located beyond such boundaries except for the most necessitous reasons or for public convenience and in no event for reasons related to the racial character of the school within the boundaries in which the pupil resides.

"4. The board believes that no record should be kept or maintained in respect to any pupil not enrolled in a public school on or prior to June 17, 1954, or in respect to any officer or employe not employed within the system or prior to that date in which information is solicited or recorded relating to the color or race of any such person.

"5. The maximum efficient use shall be made of all physical facilities without regard to race or color.

"In support of the foregoing principles, which are believed to be cardinal, the board will not hesitate to use its full powers. It is pledged to a complete and wholehearted pursuit of these objectives.

"We affirm our intention to secure the right of every child, within his own capacity, to the full, equal and impartial use of all school facilities, and the right of all qualified teachers to teach where needed within the school system. And, finally, we ask the aid, co-operation and good will of all citizens and the help of the Almighty in holding to our stated purposes."

Seeks Immediate Integration.

Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, colored board member, tried to amend the statement to include that "no good purpose will be served by any delay in the integration of the schools." She agreed not to press for it, however, when other members explained the statement was only designed to be a general statement of principles.

Mrs. Butcher said she would introduce a motion calling for immediate integration at the Tuesday meeting.

Dr. Corning said he felt the policy statement was necessary and said he was hopeful the board would adopt it. He added:

"This statement of policy will support us (the school administrative officials) in the decisions we will have to make."

Plea From Civic Groups.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Citizens' Associations sent to Dr. Corning and the School Board a resolution asking that all major community groups be consulted to consider the mechanics and timing of integration "before any policy is determined or any action taken, to the end that orderly transition may be attained."

There apparently was little chance board members or school officials would heed this request.

Before the Supreme Court ruled, Dr. Corning already had asked citizens' groups to submit suggestions. The Federation of Citizens' Associations did not on the grounds the request was premature. Dr. Corning indicated he would be glad to study any material the federation sent in, but didn't see how time could be found to have consultations with all groups as suggested.

The request of the federation presumably will be considered by the school board.

Seat in Senate Seen Talmadge's Real Goal In Segregation Fight

By Martin S. Hayden
North American Newspaper Alliance

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—Gov. Herman Talmadge is getting set to close Georgia's public schools.

His "excuse" is last week's Supreme Court decision abolishing classroom segregation of the races. But his "real reason," Georgia observers agree, is that racialism is still good Georgia politics and Gene Talmadge's son "Hummon" intends, come 1956, to take the Senate seat of the veteran, Walter George of Georgia.

Fifth of Martin S. Hayden's dispatches surveying reactions of various States in the Deep South to the Supreme Court's decision banning Negro segregation in schools.

As a result, where caution is the watchword in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana opposition to the court's decision, Georgia public opinion is being whipped by political orators preaching open defiance of the top court of the land.

Has Simple Plan.

The Talmadge plan of opposition is simple and sufficiently tinged with legality so that Talmadge opponents agree it would take an interesting, and lengthy, lawsuit to knock it down.

Gov. Talmadge would have the Legislature he dominates take the following related steps:

1. Repeal all present public-school laws;

2. Set up a new State board which would accredit private schools, eligible to receive State funds in tuition payments;

3. Authorize the sale, or leasing, of present public-school facilities, both Negro and white, to such accredited private schools;

4. Appropriate sums equal to present public-school expenditures but based on fixed allotments of so much per year, per pupil educated at public expense.

Would Attend Same Schools.

As Gov. Talmadge visualizes his evasion plan, students would return to the same schools they have always gone to. Principals would enroll them as "private school" pupils, submit to the State their list of accepted children, and get the dollars to pay the bills. A Negro seeking to enter a white school would be told he was unacceptable and that there is no legal basis for requiring a "private" school to take any pupil that it does not want.

Georgia lawyers already visualize the legal questions which would be raised:

Can a State legally sell or lease to interests which would serve only specified people the school buildings belonging to all the people?

Is a school truly "private" if the State pays the bills?

Could the courts conceivably uphold what is being openly advertised as a subterfuge to evade a Supreme Court ruling?

Many Oppose Subterfuge.

It is generally agreed that the answer to all the questions is "no." It also is apparent that many Georgians, most of them unorganized, oppose the Talmadge subterfuge. One consolidated voice of opposition was heard last Friday when the Georgia Federation of Labor called formally for the adherence to the Supreme Court decision "within the present school framework."

The AFL resolution, drafted by Henry W. Chandler of Atlanta, secretary and treasurer of the State federation, points up various drawbacks of the Talmadge plan that have nothing to do with the basic segregation issue. Among them are the facts that it would deprive Georgia of vocational, school-lunch and other Federal school-aid funds and destroy present job tenure and pension rights of public school teachers.

His Power Is Conceded.

But the opposition agrees that right now Gov. Talmadge can have his way, stall Georgia compliance with the court in lengthy litigation, and guarantee his own standing as the "white supremacy" champion in the 1956 elections.

That they are right seems indicated by the fact that not one of the five announced candidates to succeed Gov. Talmadge in up-

coming State elections has so far felt it politically expedient to favor moderation in the Georgia approach to the court decision. The five—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, former Gov. M. E. Thompson, State Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, Brunswick Lawyer Charles L. Gowan, and House Speaker Fred Hand—all apparently feel that open disagreement with the Governor would spell political doom.

That, Georgians concede, is a tribute to "Hummon," who inherited the "wool hat" rural support of his father, smashed the State's traditional anti-Talmadge coalition, and has achieved a political dominance that "old Gene" never obtained.

Court Order to End School Segregation In Fall to Be Sought

By the Associated Press

Walter White said today the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will ask the Supreme Court next fall for a decree "ordering the abolition forthwith of segregation" in the public schools.

In declaring a week ago that segregation of white and Negro pupils in the public schools violates the Constitution, the court called for arguments next October on the form of a decree to be issued by it. Among other things, the decree will set forth the time to be allowed the States to integrate their schools.

Mr. White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said in a copyrighted interview with the magazine U. S. News and World Report published today that "a great deal of time has been allowed by the court already," and he added:

"The South is more ready for the change from segregation to integration than professional politicians believe it to be."

Blasts Byrnes' Proposal.

Mr. White denounced as "one of the most harebrained proposals of current times" the suggestion made by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and others that some of the Southern States might turn their school systems over to private operation rather than permit integration.

In international relations, Mr. White said, the court's decision in the school case "will have as profound and beneficial effect as anything that has happened in the United States during your lifetime and mine."

Senator Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, in an NBC television debate yesterday with Senator Daniel, Democrat, of Texas, took a similar line, saying the decision "is the greatest aid the United States has had in the campaign to convince the world we stand for democracy."

Senator Daniel said the court's ruling was not based on precedent or law or custom, but was merely an "opinion" of the court. He said surveys in the South have shown that Negroes themselves prefer segregated schools.

Southern Plants Studied.

Meanwhile, conditions and practices under which five Southern companies employ both white and Negro workers in the same plants are discussed and analyzed in a report by the National Planning Association's Committee of the South.

The study—one of a series being made by the committee—concerned two companies in Little Rock and three in New Orleans.

The Little Rock plants, said the report, employ about 220 Negroes, mostly women, in their work force of 750.

"Whites and Negroes do not work side by side on the same job but in both plants they intermingle constantly in the course of their work with no outward sign of racial friction or tension," the report said.

As to the New Orleans study, the report said that Negroes in all of the three firms "have, to some extent, moved into higher level, 'traditionally white' production jobs."

In summary, the report said that under the limited generalizations which could be made the study shows that "Negroes are still excluded from office clerical work."

"No cases were found in which Negroes supervised white people," said the report.

Full Integration In Schools Next Fall Weighed

Big Task Seen in Redistricting on City-Wide Basis

By James G. Deane

Supt. Hobart M. Corning's school race integration plan may be speeded up by the Board of Education.

Sentiment appeared to be gaining in the board today for city-wide dropping of school race bars next September. Dr. Corning has proposed, instead, limiting September integration to the transfer of about 2,700 colored pupils to 18 white schools, with city-wide integration a year later.

The city-wide action would require complete redistricting of the school system, a major administrative task. Dr. Corning, in submitting integration proposals on Tuesday, said he did not believe there was enough time left to carry this out by September.

Three board members said they thought it could be done, however.

No Public Stand Taken.

A majority of the School Board has not yet taken a stand publicly on the redistricting question. It is expected to be the top subject when the board meets at 2 p.m. Wednesday to debate the superintendent's plan.

Also due for debate is the other major feature of the plan, which is to permit pupils who wish to do so to remain in their present schools until graduation, even if they live outside a school's new boundaries.

Some members have criticized this provision, but it appeared likely to be accepted in some form.

Dr. Corning said he proposed this provision to avoid immediate displacement of unnecessarily large numbers of pupils, in order not to threaten "stability, continuity and security" of their education.

Fears Disruption.

The superintendent has indicated that he feels more drastic shuffling might be too disruptive of the educational program.

School officials already are completing maps pin-pointing the homes of all the school system's 103,000 pupils in preparation for redistricting. And Dr. Corning said Tuesday that new boundaries will be on paper by September 13, when schools open for the fall term.

The superintendent said he did not plan to put the new boundaries in effect until later, however.

The new boundaries, whenever they take effect, will mean the shuffling of thousands of pupils, both white and colored, Dr. Corning said. But no estimate of the number has yet been made.

The boundaries would chiefly affect children being promoted from grade school to junior high and from junior high to senior high, plus children entering kindergarten and first grade. Also affected would be those moving from one section of the city to another and those coming into the city from elsewhere.

Into Closest School.

All such pupils would be required to enter schools closest to where they live, without regard to race.

Pupils now enrolled would not be permitted to stay in a school outside their residential district, if children living within the district needed the school space. But many pupils presumably would be able to remain. This could delay the final readjustment to a completely reorganized school system for seven years, although it would not delay the mixing of colored and white pupils living in the same school district.

Board members are expected to seek a quick decision on integration steps, since they desire to notify parents of all changes as soon as possible.

If the board should decide to order complete redistricting by September, at the same time keeping the proposed rule permitting most present students to remain where they are, officials probably would try to ask students before the present term ends on June 17 whether they wish to remain in present schools.

Parents Press for Answers.

Parents already are bombarding principals and school officials with questions about fall plans.

Beside the districting problem, Dr. Corning said, the school system would have difficulty transferring furniture and other school supplies, if the board ordered city-wide integration for next fall. Both more money and more trucks might be needed, he said.

Dr. Corning's plan was greeted with a rising vote of thanks by the school system's principals at a meeting in Roosevelt High School yesterday.

Hugh Smith, principal of Jefferson Junior High School, proposed the vote, after Dr. Corning outlined his plan at the session.

In another development Commissioner Samuel Spencer forwarded a copy of the Corning plan to President Eisenhower, who last week asked to be kept informed on integration progress. Mr. Spencer sent the plan along with his first progress report.

There Will Be More Firsts

A little Associated Press item recently from Washington, D. C. said this: "Negro and white candidates for teaching in grade and junior high school in the District of Columbia took the city's first biracial examination yesterday." There can be no question about the fact that there will be more such "firsts." Now that it has happened, the old practice of having educated Negroes and educated white people take separate teacher examinations seems rather silly, doesn't it? Many of them went to school together to prepare themselves, but could not take the teacher examinations together.

Group seeks discipline for Dr. M. Cobb

Committee votes unanimously on medic's resignation

WASHINGTON

The executive committee of the Washington NAACP has voted to recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the national board of the association against Dr. W. Montague Cobb for his activity in the school issue here.

The announcement was made this week by Eugene Davidson, branch president, who also told the AFRO that the local group has unanimously accepted Dr Cobb's resignation from its executive committee.

According to Mr. Davidson, the Minneapolis branch of the NAACP has indicated it will seek disciplinary action against Dr. Cobb for his position in the school board controversy.

Mr. Davidson said the local branch had received a call from Minneapolis requesting information on Dr. Cobb's recent action in submitting his resignation from the local body.

Dr. Cobb is a member of the national board of the NAACP and chairman of the association's health committee.

The action of the Washington chapter was taken at the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee, Thursday, with 75 per cent of the members present. Mr. Davidson said

Mr. Davidson said 26 persons participated in the voice poll requesting disciplinary action against the prominent doctor with only one person asking that his negative vote be recorded.

Mr. Davidson said the resolution to the national body stemmed from Dr. Cobb's statement of resignation, released to the press.

Symbol Of Reaction

He added that the noted surgeon and Howard university professor was used as a "symbol of reaction" in the community, by the daily press, for his stand in the local school issue.

Dr. Cobb issued his statement of resignation from the local executive committee after the group voted to request the resignation of Col. West A. Hamilton and Wesley Williams, attorney, from the school board.

The resignations of Hamilton and Williams were asked by the NAACP because they did not support a motion of their colleague, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher at the Jan. 20 meeting.

Dr. Butcher's Motion

The motion was "that this board concedes that there are still existing inequalities between divisions 1 and 2." The motion by Dr. Butcher was lost for want of a second from any of the 7 other school board members.

Colonel Hamilton, however, in a surprise move at the February meeting, led a reversal of the school board, making a motion for board action on a previous request by Dr. Butcher for information on equal conditions in the school.

The motion ordering Superintendent Hobert Corning to answer Dr. Butcher's 44 questions on the school conditions came as a surprise.

No Chance

Mr. Davidson told the AFRO that the NAACP's original request that the two men resign because they "were not serving the best interest of the persons they are supposed to represent," is unchanged.

In submitting his resignation from the local body, Dr. Cobb issued a mimeographed press release stating in part:

"I cannot in good conscience be a party or seem to be a party to the action of the committee on Feb. 4, in voting to request the resignations from the Board of Education of Columbia of Col. West A. Hamilton and Mr. Wesley S. Williams.

"Because the motion in our committee was passed our house is now divided and the effectiveness with which the branch can function in the immediate future is diluted."

Howard U. Teachers Sees No Tension Arising in Integration

Integration in the schools should produce few consequences, an authority declared last night.

Dr. Vera Hunton, of the department of psychology at Howard University, expressed this view at a meeting in Banneker Junior High School, Ninth and Euclid streets N.W.

Also participating were Dr. Paul Cook, of the department of English at Miner Teachers' College, and Isaac Franck, executive director, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

Dr. Hunton said she did not feel any tension would arise. If it did, however, she said, it would stem from the attitude of classmates or parents or teachers, and not from integration in itself.

Dr. Cook, who spoke from the teacher's standpoint, told about a five-year study he had made of integration in such places as New Jersey; Portland, Ore.; St. Paul, Minn.; Gary, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill. and Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio.

He pointed out that with the advent of integration in these places, there had been a proportionate increase in the employment of Negro teachers.

Said Mr. Franck, in speaking of the sociological effect of integration on the community:

"Discriminatory patterns in a community cause people to look for justification for discrimination and find the justification in the false prejudices they pick up."

Dr. Robert E. Martin, president of the Banneker PTA served as moderator. The program was sponsored by the PTA.

D. C. Schools Slate Racial Discussions

A series of workshops on "intercultural education" will begin next Thursday for more than 200 principals, supervisors and directors of the District public schools.

The six seminar sessions, closed to the public, will include "down to earth consideration" of problems in interracial relationships that might arise if the Washington school system is integrated.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, in announcing the discussion schedule yesterday, said the seminars would not deal with the advantages and disadvantages of integration or segregation.

"We are dealing rather with the problem of developing human understandings and relationships as we live together and work together for the education of all the children," Corning said, "no matter under what general plan the schools are organized."

The school officers have been divided into six conference groups to give a balance of school levels and diversions, Corning said. Two lecturers will lead each session. They are Dr. Dan W. Dodson, professor of education and director of curriculum and research center for human relations study at New York University, and William E. Vickery, education director, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Conferences will be held from 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. at these high schools:

Thursday, Roosevelt; April 26, Western; April 27, Dunbar; April 28, Spingarn; April 29, Anacostia, and April 30, Coolidge.

Two general meetings will be held for all teachers and officers at 2:45 p. m. May 24 and 25 in the McKinley High School auditorium. Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, anthropologist and professor of sociology, New York University, will speak. A resume of the work of the conference series will be given.

Officers, teachers, nurses and clerks in schools and offices located south and east of New York ave. have been asked to attend the May 24 meeting. All others are asked to attend the second session.

Rejection of Corning Integration Proposal Urged by NAACP

The District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged that the Board of Education turn down School Supt. Hobart M. Corning's plan for "gradual" integration of the school system.

The branch released a letter to the board from Eugene Davidson, president, and Ellis O. Knox, chairman of the education committee.

Permitting exceptions to the rule that children be required to attend the schools nearest their nomes by allowing them to remain in buildings until graduation could delay complete desegregation until 1959, according to the letter.

Hits Rezoning Policy

The letter also hit failure to rezone school districts by September, 1954, and planning for the present to transfer Negroes only from overcrowded schools "so that less than 3,000 Negro children will be transferred by September, 1954."

"We suggest that since no boundaries can be permanent and must change from time to time, perfect boundaries should not be the goal at the sacrifice of rapid desegregation," it was stated. "Rather, we think, the objective should be immediate relief from the evils of segregation."

The branch suggested that the plan's "gradualist approach to the problem of desegregation is fraught with the dangers of confusion and tensions. This approach unduly and unnessesarily prolongs the evils of segregation, the elimination of which was the basic purpose of the Supreme Court decision.

"This approach denies for an indefinite period to white as well as to colored children the sociologically sound value of living and learning together as equals in a democratic society," the letter said.

Raps Teachers' College Stand.

The branch objected to failure to merge the teachers' colleges at present on grounds there is no building available to accommodate such a large institution.

"The NAACP rejects this reason for not immediately abolishing all segregation in the college, first, because there are several buildings with capacities sufficient to accommodate the integrated institution, and, secondly, because it is not unusual for colleges to have many buildings under a single administration," the letter said.

"We suggest the present feasibility of either using another building or having part of the curriculum at Miner College and part at Wilson College with the elimination of the segregation which Dr. Corning proposes to continue," it added.

Calls Language Vague.

It went on to complain that Dr. Corning's plan on teacher assignments uses the vague and undefined words "adaptability" and "best use" of teachers.

"We feel strongly that desegregation should apply to students, but that in the area of teacher assignments a conscious effort should be made to integrate and that words of adaptability should be clearly limited to considerations other than race," the board was told.

The branch declared that Dr. Corning's plan is "so violative of the spirit of the clear decision of the Supreme Court that its acceptance by you seems inconceivable."

DC Adopts 2-Yr. Program To End School Bias

WASHINGTON — The school board of the District adopted unanimously Wednesday a two-year program to end public school segregation.

The board adopted the plan submitted by the superintendent without any dissent. There was, however, an attempt on the part of the three Negro members to have the integration put into effect immediately. The board split racially on this vote, with 5 against and 3 for putting it into effect immediately.

The superintendent pointed out that the President had asked them to work out a plan that might servee as a model, and then said that if they tried to integate totally in September, they would have confusion and be a poor example for the rest of the country. Under the plan 22 overcrowded Negro schools will be integrated with 18 unfiled white schools this fall.

Corning Timing On Integration Challenged

School Head Asks Williams to Wait For New Schedule

By James G. Deane

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning's race integration plans may be challenged again in the Board of Education next week.

Wesley S. Williams, Negro member, yesterday told Dr. Corning he does not know how the superintendent could defend present plans to limit immediate integration to certain schools.

Mr. Williams also warned that the superintendent's plan is inviting lawsuits.

The Negro member, an attorney, told Dr. Corning he will face a flood of suits if he refuses to admit Negro children to schools where they apply next fall.

He added that he already had advised one Negro parent to take his children to a white school—Bancroft, at Eighteenth and Newton streets N.W.—next September. Bancroft is not on the list of schools where Dr. Corning so far has proposed admitting Negro youngsters that soon.

Corning Hints Solution.

Dr. Corning replied to Mr. Williams that the board member was "anticipating things." He urged:

"Mr. Williams, won't you wait for my time schedule next week?"

The superintendent did not elaborate.

Dr. Corning is scheduled to present a detailed integration time-table to the board next Wednesday. The board is expected at that time to make a formal decision on how fast the dropping of race bars in the school system is to proceed.

Mr. Williams, on June 2, tried to get the board to order complete integration in September. He failed in this on a split vote, with five white members against and the three Negro members for.

After this vote, all members voted to "accept and file" Dr. Corning's recommendations for partial integration in the fall.

New Schedule Called For.

The board, at the same time, instructed the superintendent to bring in a new time-table, however. It did not specifically commit itself to abiding by the Corning recommendations.

Dr. Corning has proposed to transfer a little less than 4,000 colored children from 21 crowded schools to 18 white schools in September. All senior high schools would drop race bars in February, however, and all other schools would be open to both races by September, 1955.

Mr. Williams, in discussing his position on Bancroft, cited a set of integration principles which were adopted by the board May 23. The principles ban any discrimination against pupils or school employes on account of race.

Mr. Williams said that according to these principles, he did not see how a colored child could be refused admittance to the school.

At the time the principles were drafted Walter N. Tobriner, board member who headed the special committee that did the drafting, said they were not intended to govern the timing of the integration program, and he said they would not necessarily take full effect in September.

Court Reaction Unknown.

It is not known what attitude the courts would take if Negro parents filed lawsuits because their children were denied admission to white schools in the fall. However, Dr. Corning has contended that the May 17 Supreme Court antisegregation ruling, under which he has proposed his integration program, is permissive rather than mandatory and that his program therefore is ahead of any action the school system could be forced to take.

Some board members besides Mr. Williams have indicated a wish to speed up Dr. Corning's program somewhat, however. Dr. Corning, who canceled his weekly press conference yesterday, has so far refused to say whether he himself might recommend any speed-up.

Board members yesterday met in committees. The integration question was not on the agenda, and no action was taken.

Jury Duty at Issue.

Mr. Williams also challenged Dr. Corning on another matter yesterday. This was the superintendent's consistent refusal to allow teachers to accept jury duty.

Mr. Williams heads the Complaints and Appeals Committee, which has been considering a charge by Mrs. Blanche P. Southard, teacher at Emery School, that Miss F. Lucille Harris, Emery principal, had harassed her in a jury duty dispute.

Mrs. Southard tried to get permission first from Miss Harris and then from higher school officials to accept a jury summons, but was unsuccessful. She told the committee in January that Miss Harris had harassed her ever since.

Miss Harris refused to discuss the matter at two public hearings, but Mr. Williams said she has since asked for another chance to be heard.

Integration Program Pushed in D.C

Nabrit is puzzled by Corning plan

Superintendent's overall purpose elicits question

WASHINGTON

James Nabrit, one of the lawyers in the District school segregation suit, is in a quandry over the "Corning Plan."

Mr. Nabrit, who recently returned from a leave of absence to the Howard University faculty, commented on the "Corning Plan.," Thursday:

"It looks to me that there is some question as to just what Dr. Hobart Corning's overall purpose is.

"As I see it, there ought to be enough available administrative personnel to get the redistricting of the school system set up.

100,000 Pupils

"The calmer way" to arrange boundaries, Dr. Nabrit said, is to follow the normal procedure of taking maps of the various sections of the city and putting colored tacks in it for every 10 pupils.

Dr. Nabrit points out that the school population is approximately 100,000 and when they have all the students represented the school officials will have an excellent idea as to their location.

Secondly, Dr. Nabrit stated, the school officials know all of the useable school buildings, the elementary, junior high, and senior high schools.

With this knowledge, Dr. Nabrit commented, the officials can draw boundaries to take care of the students within the areas where they live.

There might be a heavily populated area where three elementary schools are necessary, the law professor said.

Should Set Boundaries

However, Dr. Nabrit expressed the belief that the districting could be accomplished by July 1 or July 15 at the very latest.

"Once the boundaries are set, they ought to announce them," Dr. Nabrit said.

Limit It To Seniors

As for the recommendation that pupils be permitted to attend their present schools until graduation, Dr. Nabrit said if it were "limited to seniors in the elementary, junior high, and senior high schools I could see merit in it."

"But, I feel that all other children should be transferred to schools within the boundaries in which they live beginning in September."

The readiness of Dr. Corning to announce immediately after the Supreme Court's decision that integration could not be accomplished immediately is of concern to Dr. Nabrit.

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Ratio of Teachers To Negro Pupils to Improve Temporarily

By James G. Deane

The District's Negro public schools will have almost enough teachers to go around next semester.

But this happy situation may be only temporary, for an expected enrollment climb—and a budget cutback—are threatening a new teacher shortage next fall.

Mid-year graduations next week and transfer of 66 teacher salaries from the white schools will improve the teacher situation for the spring term.

Average class sizes in the colored junior and senior highs will be below the official standard and those in the colored grade schools will be only a fraction above, Supt. Hobart M. Corning has disclosed. Colored classes will still average bigger than white, but Dr. Corning said he is cutting the white teacher force as much as he can.

Net Loss in Pupils.

The mid-year graduations help because junior highs are losing students without taking any in. Grade schools no longer promote pupils into junior high at mid-year.

Next fall, however, the school system is expecting more than 5,500 new Negro pupils. And the new District budget request, made public yesterday, includes only 130 new colored teachers—189 fewer than school officials say will be needed.

City officials have promised money enough for 59 more colored teachers if the proposed public works program goes through. The works program would provide extra tax revenue and $256,000 of this is earmarked for the schools. But even this addition would still leave a shortage of more than 130 colored teachers.

Pressure for Cutbacks.

Such a shortage would bring new pressure for teacher cutbacks in the white schools, which are better staffed.

It would cost an extra $836,800 to bring the number of new colored teachers next fall up to the full 319 needed, according to Charles N. Zellers, school business officer.

Colored enrollment, already 14,000 bigger than white, is expected to jump to a margin of 20,000 in September. Expected fall enrollment is 108,651—64,462 colored and 44,199 white.

For the term beginning February 1, average colored class sizes will be 24.2 in the senior highs, 26.5 in junior highs and 36.7 in the grade schools. Official standard is 25, 28 and 36 respectively, so classes will be "substantially equal to the board's standards," according to Dr. Corning.

White Class Averages.

White classes will average 19.1, 24 and 34.5 respectively, during the same term.

Classes in the colored schools will get bigger again in the fall if the budget request stands as it is.

Dr. Corning informed the Board of Education this week that eight new colored kindergartens and three new colored elementary classes for slow learners will be established February 1. Sixteen classes for slow-learners in the colored junior highs also will be set up for the first time.

On February 1 colored pupils will move into the Kenilworth Elementary School, now white. The School Board did not act Wednesday on a request for transfer of the Woodridge School to Negroes, however. Dr. Corning is slated to make a new report on this subject next month.

The superintendent said Wednesday that he is against any more school transfers before the Supreme Court rules on race segregation.

Board of Education Considers Transfer Of 2 More Schools

Proposed transfers of two grade schools to Negroes were due for Board of Education consideration today.

Transfer of the Kenilworth School, Forty-fourth and Ord streets N.E., was approved by a committee last week and was expected to be approved by the full board this afternoon.

A new request for transfer of another Northeast school—either Woodridge or Langdon—was expected at today's meeting. Colored citizens yesterday conducted four board members on a tour of the neighborhood. Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, one of the four, is backing the request.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee gave the Woodridge-Langdon proposal a deaf ear last week, however. Supt. Hobart M. Corning opposed transferring either school at this time.

Walter N. Tobriner, West A. Hamilton and Rowland F. Kirks also went on the Woodridge tour yesterday. Charles T. Green, Woodridge Civic Association leader, asked the board members to include Burroughs School in their calculations.

The colored parents say one of the white schools is needed to relieve crowding at the Slowe and Noyes Schools. Dr. Corning said a transfer would leave white pupils crowded, however.

Kenilworth Transfer to Negro Use Set for Feb. 1

Final Action Due Wednesday on Group Report; Petworth Switch Also Asked

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

The February 1 transfer of Kenilworth School to Negro use was approved unanimously yesterday by the Board of Education Buildings and Grounds Committee.

A surprise recommendation of School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning to transfer Petworth School to Negro use July 30 was taken under study by the committee, which agreed to hold a public hearing on the measure in the near future.

In a third action dealing with changed use of schools, the committee approved Corning's statement that he could not justify now the transfer of either Langdon, 20th and Franklin sts. ne., or Woodridge School, Carlton and Central aves. ne., as requested by parents to relieve overcrowding in Negro schools in that area of the Northeast.

This opinion of Corning drew sharp criticism from Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, board member, who declared the school board might as well suspend if it continued to "brush off" day-by-day solutions to existing problems, while awaiting a Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.

Corning yesterday urged the Kenilworth transfer, effective next term, stating that only 28 white pupils attend the building, Kenilworth ave. and Ord st. ne. Last month, he said the change should be made not later than July. Final action will be taken on the matter Wednesday by the school board.

Kenilworth pupils would go to Benning School, Minnesota ave. and Benning road ne. About 135 Negro pupils attending overcrowded Carver School, Whittingham and Lane place ne., and Thomas School, Anacostia ave. and Grant st. ne., would be shifted into Kenilworth.

A summer transfer of Petworth School, 8th and Shepherd sts. nw., was proposed by Corning to relieve overcrowding in three Negro schools, Park View, Warder and Newton sts. nw.; Bruce, Kenyon st. and Sherman ave. nw., and Monroe, Columbia road and Georgia ave. nw. Petworth has 176 students and a capacity of 576. Corning said the Petworth pupils could be housed in Powell, Upshur and 13th sts. nw.; Raymond, 10th and Spring road nw., and Barnard School, Decatur and 4th sts. nw.

A bitter exchange of words developed between two school board members and a pair of parent speakers over the question of the greatest need of a white or Negro school in the Woodridge area.

James Prentice declared that Woodridge School should be retained as a white school because Woodridge is a "stable, white community."

Wesley Williams, board member, asked if Prentice had the "unmitigated gall" to call the community white, stating "I could move in tomorrow." Mrs. Butcher said Prentice was talking "pure racism."

Charles T. Greene, vice president of the Woodridge Civic Association, declared the "lack of a Negro school in Woodridge does much to retard the healthy growth of our community."

Corning said the class size situation at Slowe, 14th and Jackson sts. ne., and Noyes, 10th and Franklin sts. ne., both Negro schools, does not justify immediate transfer of a white school. Such a transfer, he said, may be needed later after completion of an area child census. Corning said three special classes would be moved out of Noyes to bring class size almost down to school board standard.

"That's just a gimmick," Mrs. Butcher asserted. She said, "I insist a school can be transferred February 1."

Corning replied: "I can't produce things faster than the situation warrants." The buildings and grounds committee unanimously accepted Corning's report. Members of the committee are Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, Miss Mary Parker and Col. West A. Hamilton.

Council backs Dr. Butcher in schools stand

The National Council of of Negro Women gave high praise this week, to two of its outstanding members.

A statement was released by the national president, Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, who said, "The council is justly proud of Dr Margaret Just Butcher, member of the District of Columbia Board of Education and the education and the educational department of the Council; and Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, first vice president of the Council and principal of Saints Industrial School at Lexington, Miss., for distinguished services in the cause of human welfare.

"Dr. Butcher has conducted an intelligent, relentless campaign for better educational facilities for colored children, arousing the conscience of the citizens of Washington to the degrading conditions in the District." said Mrs. Mason. "This scholarly advocate of non-segregated schools has pointed out that the taxpayers are being rooked, the children skimped and the noble concept of democracy in the public schools flouted in contempt.

"Her research pointed to the maintenance of schools for white children where only a handful of students attended, unjustly burdening the taxpayer while colored children are forced into crowded, outmoded buildings frequently within a stone's throw of virtually empty institutions.

"Dr. Butcher has gone further. She has advocated the mixing of schools now, after proper preparation instead of waiting until forced to by a Court decision.

Dr. Mallory Cited

"Dr. Butcher", Mrs. Mason concluded "has made the nation especially women conscious of civic responsibility as an individual duty."

Dr. Arenia Mallory was cited as a dynamic, forceful educator, who has achieved astounding results in her one-woman campaign in the field of race relations in the state of Mississippi. Last week a signal honor was conferred upon her in that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in Humboldt, Tenn. made her an honorary citizen of that community in a colorful and inspiring ceremony.

D. C. Extends Integration In Various Institutions

Moves to End Segregation at Jail, Glenn Dale, Training School

By Don Olesen
Post Reporter

Nine weeks after the Commissioners issued their integration order, steps have been taken to end racial segregation at District Jail, Glenn Dale Hospital, and at the District Training School.

This is shown by a check of key city department heads, made after a church group asked the Commissioners for a progress report on integration.

The request came in a letter from Edwin A. Bennett, Jr., president of the Washington Chapter, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. Spencer said he'll study the question further before he comments.

In November, the Commissioners ordered heads of 23 District Government agencies to take steps to end racial discrimination in city employment, institutions, and facilities.

The Fellowship letter declared the Commissioners illegally excluded employes of the two Industrial Home Schools from their order. Congress may require segregation of children in the schools, the group declared, but it cannot segregate employes.

Both schools are in the District Welfare Department, the letter said and the department comes under Federal Civil Service regulations forbidding segregation due to race.

Heads of District agencies most affected by the November order gave this progress report yesterday:

Corrections Department: At District Jail, Negro inmates have been placed in cells in white cellblocks, and white prisoners in Negro cellblocks, Director oDnald Clemmer said. He estimated "between 30 and 40" prisoners have been so moved. No integration has begun yet at the city's Lorton Reformatory or Occoquan Workhouse, Clemmer stated, but he has a committee of four citizens—three of them Negroes—studying the problem.

Health Department: At Glenn Dale Hospital, "as a bed becomes vacant, we place a patient there without regard to race," Administrator Dr. Daniel L. Finucane said. This has brought integration "to all the wards," he said.

Welfare Department: Director Gerard Shea said District Training School inmates of 20 years of age or less have been integrated since the order, and employes housed on the basis of job level, not race.

At the department's Home for the Aged and Infirm, integration will begin in the new infirmary building when it opens February 28, Shea said, and integration of other residents will continue from that starting point.

Segregation has been ended at the Municipal Lodging House, Shea declared, and is about to end at the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.

Fire Department: Integration of firefighters must wait until after March, when a race relations expert from the National Conference of Christians and Jews can give guidance to department leaders, Chief M. H. Sutton said. The Commissioners' order excluded the firefighting division for the time being.

Police Department: It has had Negro policemen and promotions based on merit appointment "for years," Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell said. Of 2101 policemen, 224 are Negroes. Of these, one is a lieutenant, one a corporal and seven are detective sergeants.

Reading Demonstration

A reading demonstration will be given by Harry W. Lewis, Jr., supervisor of the Reading Clinic for Division 2, at a meeting of the Gage School Study Council at 7:30 p. m. today at the school, 2d and V sts. nw.

D. C. In Uproar Over Schools

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The recent controversy over the school issue in the District of Columbia has created much public interest among citizens regarding the unequal facilities between schools for Negroes and those for white children.

This was evident at the regular meeting of the board of education at the Franklin school Wednesday. Hundreds of Negro and white citizens crowded into the small board room filling it to capacity, occupying all standing space and pouring out into the halls. This delegation was there, apparently, to lend its support to Mrs. Margaret Butcher who has been waging a one-woman war for better facilities for Negro children. They were also on hand perhaps, to express their approval to any movement which might be suggested toward transferring at least one school from white to Negro use in the Woodridge area in the Northeast section.

In reporting on the proposed transfer, School Supt. Hobart M. Corning said that the trend in this area continues and if the schools continue on a segregated basis the transfer of a school in this area might be required. He said he would continue to study the situation and bring in a report at a later date for the transfer of a building if it becomes necessary.

Col. West A. Hamilton, one of the three Negro members of the board suggested that a definite date be set for the superintendent's report.

Hamilton suggested that the report be made at the April meeting so that the board would have 10 days to study his recommendations, either for or against the transfer, and action could be taken before the next school term.

Mrs. Butcher stated that such a report had been brought before the board some years ago and citizens had asked for a hearing.

She pointed out that there are three schools in the Woolridge area for white children and none for colored." Should these children have a school in the area where they live?" she asked.

Hamilton contended that the board should accept his proposal, and hearings could be had at the time the report was submitted. His motion was approved in spite of the fact that some members of the board contended that the superintendent could not make such a study in 60 days.

Seek Transfer Of School To Negro Children

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A surprise action was taken when the board approved a suggestion offered by Rowland F. Kirks that the superintendent begin next month to give to board members a series of half-hour lessons on the educational program of the schools. Col. Hamilton asked that these lessons include answers to 44 questions on school inequalities which were proposed by Mrs. Butcher last month.

Col. Hamilton led the fight against Mrs. Butcher's proposal at the time it was made and the board agreed that the superintendent did

Three letters came from other parents expressing a similar stand on the board's action. Not a single letter was reported favoring the board's stand or supporting the positions taken by Col. Hamilton and Wesley Williams (the third Negro member of the board) in the matter.

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NEGRO SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON DISAGREE OVER PLANS FOR INTEGRATION IN FALL

West Hamilton Votes For "Step by Step" Program of City Superintendent Corning

MARGARET BUTCHER WANTS ACTION NOW

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The three Negro members of the board of education in the District of Columbia split their vote three ways on the plan for gradual integration of District schools presented to the board, last week by Hobart M. Corning.

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, the youngest and most outspoken of the three, cast the only dissenting vote for the superintendent's timetable setting September, 1955 as deadline date for complete integration.

Col. West A. Hamilton, the oldest and most conservative of the Negro members, moved that the board adopted the "step-by-step" program presented by Corning.

Wesley S. Williams, the legal-minded but most silent of the trio, abstained from voting.

Four of the six white members of the board voted along with Hamilton to accept the Corning plan with two whites, like Williams, refusing to vote at all. This resulted in a 5 to 1 vote approving the superintendent's proposals.

A lengthy debate ensued between Dr. Butcher and Col. Hamilton on this issue with Supt. Corning as the middleman.

Dr. Butcher suggested that the board of education instruct the superintendent to sit here with his staff this summer and rezone the city schools, regardless of cost. This would enable students to attend schools nearest their homes this fall.

When Dr. Corning replied that he was going on a vacation, Dr. Butcher asked if someone could be appointed to do it for him during the summer.

The superintendent snaped back that he didn't think anyone could continuously stay on this job of integration and live.

Col. Hamilton broke in that he thought the board was moving ahead and not evading the end of segregation. He reminded Mrs. Butcher that the superintendent could have sat back and waited for the Supreme court decree this fall.

He stated that he thought the thing has to be done step-by-step.

Supt. Corning plans to present to the board on July 1, maps and descriptive data to show new boundary lines for all elementary, junior and senior high schools. He said that all students new to the school system would observe these new boundary lines next fall from the kindergarten to the senior high school.

He further suggested that a select number of Negro students now traveling an "exclusive distance" to schools would be permitted to attend the white schools nearer their homes.

These two new areas of pupil integration will send about 2,700 Negro pupils into 18 white elementary and junior high schools and a senior high school, he estimated.

He also announced that both Miner and Wilson Teachers colleges would be completely integrated by September of this year. By September, 1955, the Cardozo colored high school will be converted into a new home for a united, city-wide teachers' college, he said.

Williams inquired at this point as to why the two teachers colleges did not begin integration this summer. He asked if it were true that 18 Negro students had been denied admission to summer courses at Wilson college, which now has white enrollees only.

Upon being informed that some Negroes had been denied admission to the Wilson summer school Williams stated that he thought Negro students should be allowed to attend Wilson college now. He requested a review of this situation by July 1.

The Corning plan calls for complete integration of all evening classes by Sept. There will also be a complete organization of building, including a transfer of teachers in some schools by Sept. 13. Furniture, equipment, textbooks and classroom supplies will be transferred between schools affected by pupil transfers.

By October, children will be given an option on whether they prefer to remain at their present schools or transfer to other schools. Meetings will be held with parents to receive explanation as to why they prefer changes, but no assurance can be given at this time as to whether option can be approved by Feb. 1, 1955.

By Jan. 31, 1955, all junior high school graduates will be expected to enroll in senior high schools on the basis of the new boundaries. The necessary teacher transfers and school reorganization will be made at that time.

Additional options for pupil transfers will be received at the beginning of the second semester and acted upon when possible. And by the beginning of the school year of 1955, the superintendent expects that all steps will have been taken to complete desegration of the public schools in the District of Columbia.

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

District of Columbia white and Negro teacher candidates taking examinations yesterday.

Capital Ends Segregated Teacher Tests

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.— District of Columbia school teacher candidates today took examinations for the first time without racial distinction. About 130 applicants of both races sat together in each of four classrooms to take written tests for permanent junior high and elementary teacher posts. The tests — the first since the Supreme Court's decision May 17 holding racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional—were supervised by an inter-racial staff. Later, successful candidates will be listed on the same eligibility list, according to examination results and without regard to race. Nearly four-fifths of the applicants reporting today were Negroes. School officials said Negro applicants have been in the majority for the last two or three years. The Board of Education has not yet established detailed policies for teacher appointments next fall. The board has already adopted a policy statement promising that there will be no racial discrimination, but School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning has proposed only a limited integration program for September.

Integrated List To Add 200 or More Teachers

Board Votes Merger Of All Existing Eligibility Rolls

By James G. Deane

Between 200 and 300 prospective teachers are expected to be included on the District school system's new integrated teacher-eligibility list, a school official said today.

Associate Supt. Thomas J. Holmes gave this estimate for the list. The Board of Education yesterday approved plans to create it by merging all existing eligibility lists, without regard to race.

A majority of those on the list probably will be colored, since there have been more colored teacher applicants than white for several years. The list will include successful candidates from the first biracial tests given last month. Results of those tests aren't known yet.

Many of the eligibles are expected to be hired next fall. Supt. Hobart M. Corning told the board yesterday he couldn't

predict all would be given jobs, however, since there may not be vacancies in the specialties for which some candidates are qualified.

Protest Merging Lists.

Robert R. Faulkner and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, board members, objected to merging lists resulting from segregated examinations.

Rowland F. Kirks said he also objected to the merger on legal grounds, but he agreed to go along with the move if Dr. Corning said it was administratively essential. Dr. Corning asserted this was so and that abolition of existing lists would deny "established rights."

Walter N. Tobriner warned that abolition of present lists, instead of merging them, would open the board to "a flood of litigation."

When it came to a vote, Dr. Corning was supported, 4 to 3, with Miss Mary H. Parker, Mr. Faulkner and Mrs. Phillips voting against, and Dr. Kirks, Mr. Tobriner, Col. West A. Hamilton and Wesley S. Williams voting for.

Candidates Certified.

Certified yesterday were a number of new junior, senior and vocational high candidates for posts teaching science, business, aviation and driver training.

The board approved proposed deletions of racial language in existing school laws. Mr. Faulkner objected to one of these, which would eliminate the question of race in conducting a school census, but this came to nothing.

Approved yesterday was the promotion of Harold Hennegar, assistant principal of Paul Junior High School, to principal of the Capitol Page School.

The board also approved the retirement of Dr. Harold E. Warner, principal of Hine Junior High School, effective August 31. Dr. Warner joined the school system in 1916 and has been principal at Hine since 1923.

C. Melvin Sharpe was re-elected board president and Mrs. Phillips vice president, both unanimously.

5-point plan set in D.C. integration

WASHINGTON — A five-point statement of policy to guide the elimination of racial segregation in the District public schools was adopted Saturday by a special committee of the District Board of Education.

The declaration of policy, outlined as necessary to the effective administration of an integrated system, follows:

1. Appointments, transfers, preferments, promotions, ratings or any other matters respecting the officers and employes of the board shall be predicated solely upon merit and not upon race or color.

2. No pupil of the public school shall be favored or discriminated against in any matter or in any manner respecting his or her relationship to the schools of the District of Columbia by reasons of race or color.

To Set Boundaries.

3. Attendance of pupils residing within school bounderies hereafter to be established, shall not be permitted at schools located beyond such boundaries except for the most necessitous reasons or for public convenience, and in no event for reasons related to the racial character of the school within the boundaries in whih the pupil resides.

4. The board believes that no record should be kept or maintained in respect to any pupil not enrolled in a public school on or prior to June 17, 1954, or in respect to any officer or employe not employed within the system or prior to that date in which information is solicited or recorded relating to the color or race of any such person.

5. The maximum efficient use shall be made of all physical facilities without regard to race or color.

Ask Citizens' Help

The full implementation of the proposed policy would eliminate all vestiges of the present dual school system in Washington, and the board said it would use its full power to see that the policy is carried out.

The last line of the statement declared, "We ask the aid, cooperation and good will of all citizens and the help of the Almighty in holding to our stated purposes."

Board To Meet

The new policy statement is to be presented to a special meeting of the board Tuesday (May 25). At the same time Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent, is to present a plan for integration of the schools.

Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, member of the board, said she would press for immediate integration.

Corning Unveils Shifts Affecting All New Pupils

Graduates of Junior Highs to Come Under Plan Next February

By James G. Deane

School officials today unveiled a new system of boundaries under which District public schools will begin a one-year process of race desegregation in September.

Negro and white school designations are dropped in the new boundary maps. In September the new lines will govern the building assignments of all pupils newly entering the school system, without regard to race.

Next February graduating junior high pupils also will follow the new lines in entering high school. And in September, 1955, the new boundaries will take full effect.

Only new pupils now are scheduled to be affected by the integrated boundaries when school reopens September 13, however. Last year's boundaries will stay in use for other children in the fall.

Three Separate Maps.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning formally took the wraps off the new, non-racial lines at a meeting of the Board of Education this morning.

The new boundaries had been under intensive preparation for several weeks. At one time Dr. Corning predicted they could not be finished so soon, but aides worked overtime to complete the task.

The superintendent presented to the board three separate maps, one for elementary schools, one for junior highs and the third for senior high schools.

The new maps revamp most existing boundaries on all three levels. Of the 120 elementary schools, however, 27—all white—retain present districts. So do two white junior highs, Deal and Paul.

Several of the seven present white senior highs and most white junior highs will have smaller districts under the new map, since colored schools will be taking over parts of their present territory.

Vocational Highs Excluded.

Only one of the four colored senior highs—the new Spingarn—has had any boundary line up to now. All the colored senior highs have specific zones on the new map except Armstrong, which as a technical school operates without zones. Armstrong is expected to cease operating as such a school soon. Many of its pupils next fall will transfer to McKinley.

Excluded from the new boundaries are the vocational high schools and the two health schools for crippled children, all of which operate on a city-wide basis.

Dr. Corning was under specific instructions from the school board to submit the new boundaries by today. The superintendent said in an advance briefing o freporters yesterday, however, that he did not consider the new lines subject to board approval, since boundary-making always has been an administrative responsibility.

The boundaries will have their greatest effect in September on kindergartners and first-graders entering Washington schools for the first time, Dr. Corning said.

Such newcomers will be required to enroll at the school serving the new zone in which they live. This rule also will apply to newcomers entering in higher grades, and on this basis Dr. Corning has already predicted that most schools will enroll one or more pupils of the opposite race next fall.

Plans Shift of 2,800.

This would probably not mean any large-scale racial mixing in many schools immediately, however. And the school board has adopted a rule that pupils already enrolled will be allowed to stay in present schools until graduation if they wish, provided this does not cause overcrowding and deny children living nearer the right of attending.

This rule is expected to limit the amount of pupil shifting in the changeover to a desegregated system.

Apart from the partial integration to be brought about by adoption of the new boundaries, Dr. Corning plans to transfer about 2,800 colored pupils from overcrowded schools to nearby white schools in September.

The superintendent also is planning to admit about 100 colored children living in predominantly white neighborhoods to white schools in order to save them the hardship of traveling long distances.

Dr. Corning was asked yesterday how he planned to deal with applications of students who change their residence in the future, and whether they would be admitted to schools according to the new boundaries. He said this question had not been dealt with yet.

To Weigh "Hardship" Pleas.

He pointed out that he already has promised to give consideration to any "hardship" applications on an individual basis. He also cited previous statements that he will speed up the integration program if it proves possible to do so.

The new boundaries, the superintendent said, were devised to balance school enrollments throughout the city as nearly as possible, so that a minimum number of schools would be unduly crowded or underoccupied.

Some of the new school districts involve administrative complications. For example, Eastern and Eliot Junior High Schools are sharing a zone, because the schools are close together. Eastern until now has been a white school and Eliot for several years has been colored.

School officials will decide which of the two pupils must attend, Dr. Corning said. They also will make this decision for pupils living in two Eastern-Eliot "optional zones" next to Kelly-Miller Junior High, which is too crowded to accommodate them even though it is closer. At the moment, Dr. Corning said, Eastern is the school with extra capacity, so it will presumably get most new pupils, both colored and white. Its junior high unit already is slated to acquire 500 colored pupils in the fall.

Another complicated zone is in Anacostia, south of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where junior high pupils will theoretically have a choice of either Kramer (now white) or Douglass (colored) until a new junior high is completed, probably in February, 1956. Actually neither Kramer nor Douglass has any extra space, so assigning new pupils to either will be a problem for the officials.

Zone Has 8 Schools.

On the elementary level there are six new zones with two schools each and one zone has no less than eight schools. This is a downtown group including Morse, Bundy, Langston, J. F. Cook, Perry, Simmons, Walker-Jones and Scott Montgomery. In such cases school officials—rather than parents—will decide what school a child attends, Dr. Corning said, but he added this would not be on a basis of race. Most of these schools have been operated for Negroes recently.

Parents in four zones will have a chance to exercise choice about the school a child attends under the new boundary system. These are four optional zones between pairs of elementary schools. The same zones have existed under the present boundaries. They were set up because of peculiar transportation conditions or similar factors.

On the existing white high school map there are also several such zones, but these will be wiped out by the integration boundaries.

Almost all white grade schools west of Rock Creek Park will retain their present boundaries on the new map. This is because most colored schools are elsewhere in the city.

Keeping old boundaries are the following white grade schools: Barnard, Beers, Brightwood, Draper, Eaton, Harrison, Hardy, Hearst, Janney, Kenne, Ketchum, Key, Kingsman, Lafayette, Mann, Murch, Orr, Patterson, Powell, Randle Highlands, Rudolph, Shepherd, Takoma, Truesdell, West and Whittier.

Two Keep Boundaries.

Paul and Deal, white junior highs in the far northwest, are keeping their old boundaries because both schools are already filled up, according to Association Supt. Lawson J. Cantrell.

One change in white boundaries not related to integration effects Simon and Congress Heights Schools. A slice of Simon's territory south of Portland street S.E. has been given to Congress Heights in order to reduce Simon crowding.

Dr. Corning said the new boundary system might have to undergo some changes after it is put into use. Boundary changes are made every year, he pointed out. He and his aides are hoping not too many changes will be necessary in the near future, however.

Bill to End District Segregation Readied

Legislation clearing the way for an end to segregation in District public schools will be ready "probably this coming week," Commissioner Renah F. Camalier said last night.

Asked if he thought the measure would pass through Congress, Camalier replied that this was "rather difficult to answer" since there was "quite a bit of feeling." But, he added, "I'm inclined to think Congress will sustain the Supreme Court."

The statements were made during the weekly program "Report to the People" over radio station WWDC.

The Commissioner, whose responsibility includes liaison with the schools, said only one bill would be necessary and this would be directed primarily at ending the requirement for maintenance of separate white and Negro teacher eligibility lists, separate administrative forces and boards of examiners.

Camalier, a Washington native, said he didn't expect "any trouble" among students after integration. "The people of Washington are level-headed and level-minded," he declared, and would accept the Supreme Court decision.

The city head said integration of welfare department units would leave only the fire department as a municipal function on a segregated basis, he said.

Asked about home rule and national representation for the District, Camalier said he felt the latter was the "most urgent and has a far better chance of enactment" than home rule. He was "quite sure we would convince the states that the District of Columbia should have representation."

As to whether the District residents would pick Democrats or Republicans, Camalier was uncertain, but felt that "Washington, generally speaking, goes along with the Administration in power." If the city should end up with a nonvoting delegate, as has been proposed, he was not certain this view would follow, however. He predicted voters would "pick the man" rather than the party.

Capital Schools Vow To End Segregation, but Delay Plan

Washington, May 25 (AP)—The District of Columbia Board of Education pledged itself today to erase racial segregation in public schools here. But it postponed action on a timetable for doing so.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, submitted a plan. It would begin the desegregation process next September, carry it on gradually through the following school year, and complete it by September, 1955. This would be done in compliance with last week's Supreme Court decision that separate schools for white and Negro children are unconstitutional.

Will Meet In June

The School Board adjourned without acting on Corning's proposal, but it set another meeting for June 2 to consider the plan.

Aides have said President Eisenhower hopes the capital can put through a successful program that will point the way for 17 Southern and border states to establish mixed white and Negro schools.

Corning said parts of his schedule for Washington "are in advance of any present requirement of the Supreme Court."

What the District School Board adopted today, 6 to 2, was a declaration of policy that it is "pledged to a complete and wholehearted pursuit" of these objectives:

1. No favors or discrimination against any pupil because of race or color.

2. All faculty assignments and ratings shall be on a merit basis without respect to color or racial lines.

Won't Refer to Race

3. No children shall be allowed, for reasons of race alone, to attend schools outside the boundaries of school zones in which they live.

4. After this school year, no records of pupils or personnel shall carry any reference to race or color.

5. All schools shall be used with maximum efficiency, regardless of race or color.

Three of the nine School Board members are Negroes. They tried to hurry the policy statement to a vote. Two white members, Robert R. Faulkner and the board vice-president, Mrs. Arcadia N Phillips, insisted on putting in some questions.

In the voting, Faulkner voted against the statement—because of Points 3 and 4, he said—and Mrs. Phillips withheld her vote, but was recorded in opposition.

Board Unit Acts to Ban Race Bias

Statement Asks Aid of Citizens, 'Help of Almighty' On Changeover

(See related story on Page 1, Section II)

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

A five-point antidiscrimination policy was adopted yesterday by a District Board of Education committee.

Designed as a declaration of principles to govern the Supreme Court ordered integration of District schools, it ruled out all discrimination for reason of race or color in connection with students, teachers, officers and buildings.

Six of the nine-member school board attended the brief, 20-minute drafting session in the Franklin Administration Building. These members and School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning said they approved the new statement of policy.

The statement asks the "aid, cooperation and good will" of Washington's citizens and the "help of the Almighty" in carrying out the following five pledges:

1. All appointments, changed assignments, promotions and annual ratings of educational and other employes will be based on merit and not on race or color.

2. Pupils will not be favored or discriminated against because of race or color.

3. School boundaries, when reorganized, will be honored with few exceptions, but no exceptions will be made for reasons of race.

4. After June 17, records of pupils and school personnel will be kept without reference to race.

5. The physical school plant will be utilized fully without regard to race.

Walter N. Tobriner, chairman of the special committee who proposed it draft the principles, said he believed such a policy is "necessary to the effective administration" of an integrated school system. Other committee members approving the statement were Wesley S. Williams and Rowland F. Kirks.

The set of principles will be presented at 10 a. m. Tuesday when the Board of Education meets to hear Corning present his blueprint for integration. Corning yesterday told a reporter "this statement gives me great support."

Col. West A. Hamilton, board member, told the committee, "I think it's a very good over-all statement . . . it ties in with the spirit of the recent Supreme Court pronouncement."

The other two board members present, Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher and Miss Mary H. Parker, told reporters after the meeting that they approved the statement. C. Melvin Sharpe, board president, Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, vice president, and Robert R. Falkner, board member, were absent. Sharpe had informed the board secretary that he was unable to attend because of death in his wife's family.

Near the end of the meeting, Mrs. Butcher said she hoped the board on Tuesday would adopt the following statement apart from the set of principles:

"It is the considered judgment of the Board that good purpose will be served either by delay in integration of the public schools of the District, or by any piece meal attempt to put integration into effect."

Hamilton declared: "I'm for carrying out the Supreme Court mandate as quickly as possible but I'm not willing to promise by September."

Williams said he would be forced to call a point of order if a discussion of the timing of integration continued. Williams, Hamilton and Mrs. Butcher are the three Negro members of the board.

Meanwhile, the Executive Board and Education Committee of the Federation of Citizens Associations yesterday urged the School Board and Corning to consult with representatives of all major community groups before acting on the policy, mechanics or timing of school integration.

In their telegramed message, Federation officials said this should be done because the Supreme Court opinion granted time for suggesting methods of transition, and because President Eisenhower said he wanted the District to have a "model" plan for integration.

The Federation committees, which set for 3½ hours Friday night, pointed out they had not joined other community groups last year in sending the School Board suggestions for implementing integration. At that time, the Federation said the board's request was premature, because sufficient time would be granted for an orderly transition if segregation was outlawed.

"The time granted by the court for study vindicated the Federation's stand," the Federation's wire stated.

Corning Plan Would Make Class Sizes Closer to Standards

By James G. Deane

District school crowding and teacher shortages will be eased next fall, if the Board of Education approves plans for ending school segregation.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning's integration plan, now awaiting debate next week by the Board of Education, includes shifting some colored pupils and some colored teachers to white schools in September.

The shifts should eliminate most crowding in the Negro schools, he said. While they will not entirely take care of teacher needs, they will bring colored class sizes much closer to official standards according to Supt Corning.

For the first time in many years, the school system will be able to have class sizes about on a par for both colored and white children, he said.

Dr. Corning is proposing to shift some 2,365 Negro elementary and junior high pupils to white schools September 13. An undisclosed number of colored teachers would go with them.

Might Involve Armstrong

Another 300 to 350 colored Armstrong High School pupils might transfer to white McKinley High School, although it isn't known yet how many Armstrong students will want to enroll in McKinley's courses.

(Through a typographical error, a sentence in two editions of yesterday's Star stated Dr. Corning recommended a wholesale shuffling of white and colored pupils in the fall of this year. The sentence should have stated Dr. Corning recommended against any wholesale shuffling.)

As far as September goes, these are all the transfers Dr. Corning is recommending, although the exact number of pupils might go up or down, depending on fall enrollments. Later in the next school year the school system under the superintendent's plan would start enrolling new pupils without regard to race, however.

Dr. Corning's transfer plan would put varying numbers of Negro pupils in 18 white schools. Assuming white enrollments remain about the same, the proportion of colored students in

these schools would range from about 5 to about 63 per cent.

Colored Majority in Three.

Three of the 18 white schools would acquire a majority of colored pupils. These are Eastern Junior High School, which would have about 63 per cent; Petworth Elementary School, with 62 per cent, and Raymond Elementary School, with about 57 per cent. The white Eastern Junior High pupils would not be outnumbered in terms of the total Eastern enrollment, junior and senior high, however, since Eastern also has over 800 senior high students.

Raymond and Petworth, until the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling, were under consideration for transfer to Negro use.

Jefferson Junior High, in the Southwest, would have about 37 per cent colored students, and Sousa Junior High in the Southeast, the only other junior high involved in the plan, would have about 16 per cent.

Comparison Table.

Here is a table of the 18 white schools with their most recently reported enrollment and the tentative number of colored students Dr. Corning is proposing to transfer to them next fall:

School.	White.	Colored.
Woodridge	240	84
Langdon	341	41
Burroughs	382	91
Raymond	233	310
Petworth	153	254
Barnard	373	96
Rudolph	360	---
Kingsman	470	142
Edmonds	224	57
Blair	153	---
Wheatley	523	94
Buchanan	582	182
Benning	201	130
Brightwood	603	34
Jefferson Jr.	345	200
Eastern Jr.	299	500
Sousa Jr.	734	141
McKinley	732	300-400

(Estimates of colored pupils for Blair and Rudolph are not yet available.)

The total number of teachers needed for these pupils, maintaining the classes at standard pupil-teacher ratios, would be about 107. Probably not as many as 107 colored teachers would be transferred, however, both because the colored schools probably could not spare that many and because some white schools probably have enough teachers to absorb some of the pupils with their present staff.

Special Situation.

The Armstrong-McKinley situation is a special case. Dr. Corning said yesterday complete merger of the two technical high schools cannot be accomplished in September because Armstrong's curriculum cannot be moved bodily to McKinley without expensive alterations to McKinley. He also conceded that eventually some Armstrong pupils might wind up dispersing to various vocational high schools instead of moving to McKinley at all.

Armstrong would continue to operate on a reduced basis next fall under his plan, Dr. Corning added. Wilson and Miner Teacher Colleges also would continue operating separately, although students at the two colleges would be allowed to take courses at either institution.

Dr. Corning also said he is anxious for prompt Congressional repeal of existing legislative provisions for dual school officials, teacher hiring boards and teacher appointment registers. But the superintendent said he thinks the school system can go ahead with the integration plan even if Congress doesn't act quickly because teachers can be hired on a temporary basis, bypassing the examining system. The legal knots apply only to permanent teachers, he pointed out.

Clarifies Redistricting.

Dr. Corning, after yesterday's special Board of Education meeting, clarified a portion of his plan relating to new school boundaries. The entire school system is now in process of being redistricted, he said, but pupils won't be required to abide by the new boundaries until sometime after the start of next fall's term.

At first, under the superintendent's plan, only transferring, promoted or newly entering pupils would have to abide by the new map. Dr. Corning proposed to let present pupils stay in the schools where they are until their graduation if they wish, unless crowded conditions force the school system to move them.

The Corning plan is due to be debated at a special Board of Education meeting at 2 p.m. next Wednesday.

Integration: First Step

School Superintendent Hobart Corning's school integration plan seems, at least in its aim and outlines, to meet the essential requirements of the Supreme Court's decision forbidding segregated public school systems. The superintendent's plan will bring about genuine integration by the fall of 1955. Undoubtedly, some members of the community will be disappointed that the plan will not accomplish its intended change in one swoop at the opening of the school season next September. It contemplates a delay in reaching full integration —a delay which Dr. Corning justifies on administrative grounds. There are, of course, diverse objectives, some of them mutually conflicting, which must be kept in mind in moving toward the desired and determined goal.

In the District of Columbia the speediest plan for integration is likely to be the best. Now that the Supreme Court has outlawed the dual school system, there is no warrant for gradualism in abandonment of it here. Gradualism merely prolongs discomfort and postpones acceptance. For those who face the necessity unhappily, the abandonment of segregation is rather like the removal of a piece of sticking plaster: the more swiftly it is jerked away, the more painless the process will be.

Dr. Corning has taken into account along with the desirability of facilitating integration, the desirability of leaving children undisturbed so far as possible in the schools which they have been attending. This is a valid and important consideration. Unnecessary juggling of children ought to be avoided. We have full sympathy, therefore, with the superintendent's effort to keep them where they are until they graduate. And since children newly arrived in a school neighborhood and newly entering school will be admitted to schools without regard to race, once the new boundaries go into effect, we think that the principle of integration will not be breached by this decision. But friction may arise from having newcomers bump old-timers from schools which have too many applicants. A prompt and firm fixing of boundaries would reduce this danger.

We find perplexing, moreover, the apparent determination to fix new school district boundaries by September but to withhold application of them until the midyear. Confusion could be avoided, we should suppose, by putting the new boundaries into effect as soon as possible. Children who have been required to walk a considerable distance to a segregated school may now choose to change to a school nearer home. Equality of treatment requires that they be admitted—the capacity of the school permitting—as a matter of course.

The Board of Education, in judging Dr. Corning's plan, will have to weigh conflicting considerations and evaluate the complex and difficult administrative problems to be met. It can commend the superintendent on tackling the job conscientiously. It should require him, we think, to justify the choices he has made and make clear in every instance the genuine necessity for delay. In short, the burden of proof for delay should properly be placed on Dr. Corning. Serious scrutiny should be given in particular to the decision to limit to 18 the number of school zones to be made effective this September. The number should be enlarged if it is at all feasible. Much will depend, of course, on the spirit with which the plan is put into effect. With good will and energy Washington can bring to realization the hope that it will lead the country in bringing about school integration smoothly, sensibly and with the best interests of the school children always paramount.

Text of Integration Policies for Schools

The following is the text of the resolution on integration policies adopted yesterday by a special Board of Education committee:

In the light of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Bolling v. Sharpe, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, believing it to be in the best interest of all citizens of the community of Washington, and necessary to the effective administration of an integrated system within the public schools, hereby adopts the following declaration of policy.

1. Appointments, transfers, preferments, promotions, ratings, or any other matters respecting the officers and employes of the Board shall be predicated solely on merit and not upon race or color.

2. No pupil in the public schools shall be favored or discriminated against in any matter or in any manner respecting his or her relationship to the schools of the District of Columbia by reason of race or color.

3. Attendance of pupils residing within school boundaries, hereafter to be established, shall not be permitted at schools located beyond such boundaries, except for the most necessitous reasons or for the public convenience, and in no event for reasons related to the racial character of the school within the boundaries in which the pupil resides.

4. The Board believes that no record should be kept or maintained in respect to any pupil not enrolled in a public school on or prior to June 17, 1954, or in respect to any officer or employe not employed within that system on or prior to that date in which information is solicited or recorded relating to the color or race of any such person.

5. That maximum efficient use shall be made of all physical facilities without regard to race or color.

In support of the foregoing principles, which are believed to be cardinal, the Board will not hesitate to use its full powers. It is pledged to a complete and wholehearted pursuit of these objectives.

We affirm our intention to secure the right of every child, within his own capacity, to the full, equal, and impartial use of all school facilities, and the right of all qualified teachers to teach where needed within the school system. And, finally, we ask the aid, cooperation and good will of all citizens and the help of the Almighty in holding to our stated pu[illegible]

The Washington Post
** THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1954 21

By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

PARENTS PACK DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS TO HEAR SCHOOL TRANSFER ISSUE

Corning to Oppose Further White-Negro School Transfers

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

School Superintendent Hobert M. Corning yesterday said he would recommend no more transfers of schools or teacher salaries to Negro use, pending a Supreme Court decision this spring on segregated schools.

The Board of Education's acceptance by a 7 to 1 vote of this statement will freeze differences which exist between facilities in the Negro and white schools.

Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, one of three Negro board members, was sole opponent of the new policy. Mrs. Butcher made two unsuccessful attempts to get the school board to declare that Negro and white school facilities "cannot be equalized." Each time, there was no second.

Transfer Approved

By a unanimous vote, the school board approved the pending transfer of Kenilworth School, Kenilworth ave. and Ord st. ne., as of February 1.

Corning's stand was outlined before more than 100 spectators, attending the monthly school board meeting in Franklin Administration Building.

Most of this parent audience was awaiting a decision on Corning's report of last week that no school should be transferred to Negro use in the Woodridge-Brookland area of the Northeast. Parents have demanded transfer of Woodridge School, Carlton and Central aves. ne.

The school board upheld Corning's decision on this issue by a 7 to 1 vote, with Mrs. Butcher again in opposition.

Corning's lengthy report on future operation of the schools stemmed from a December school board order to correct any existing inequalities between the Negro and white divisions or explain why not.

Pointing out that the facilities of no two schools were identical, Corning declared: " . . . I would always be opposed to reducing all these differences to standards, because necessarily this would be a downgrading—not an upgrading—of the whole system."

Three Subjects Covered

Corning's equalization statement dealt with three general subjects: pupil-teacher ratios, kindergarten facilities and the proposed use of McKinley High School building by Negro students now attending antiquated Armstrong High School.

Pupil-teacher ratios in Negro schools during the second semester would be almost equal to school board standards, Corning said.

On February 1, Corning said, an additional 13 salaries will be shifted from the white to Negro divisions. These extra teachers, he said, would improve vastly the class size picture in Negro schools.

Ratios Cited

Pupil-teacher ratios in Negro schools will be 24.2, senior highs; 26.5, junior highs, and 36.7, grade schools. School board standards are 25 to 1, 28 and 36 in these levels of the schools.

Corning said any additional salaries which became available in the white schools, he planned to use to restore curtailed special programs in both white and Negro divisions.

Corning also declared there would be no "repeat" of last year's reassignment of white teachers from senior high positions to grade school jobs to free salary money.

To Keep Present Ratio

Corning said he was sorry, but at present, he could not recommend improving the present pupil-teacher ratio standards for the entire school system.

In the matter of McKinley High School, Corning said the building "could not justifiably" be closed out as a white school at this time.

Should the forthcoming Supreme Court decision make integration mandatory, Corning said he intended to seek funds setting up in McKinley a "modern and adequate technical thigh school" for all students.

"I cannot at this time conscientously recommend the transfer of any additional school buildings from one division to another," Corning declared.

"With the possible imminence of integration, I urge the Board to agree with me that we should not now during a school session uproot more school children who might well be subject to further moves following integration."

Corning said he was going to improve the kindergarten situation in Negro schools. In February, he said(eight additional kindergartens would be opened in these schools: Harrison, Park View, Giddings-Van Ness, Carver, S. J. Bowen, Lovejoy, Morgan and Burrville.

Concerned Over Trend

These new classes, he said, would service 408 of the 465 Negro children on waiting lists. They will place on a five-day program 906 of the 2726 youngsters now attending four-day kindergartens in Negro schools.

Corning said he was convinced that despite differences in teachers, size of classes and facilities, the "children in the Washington public schools are receiving a very sound education in both divisions."

Following Corning's state-

ment, Mrs. Butcher moved that the superintendent be directed to answer 44 additional questions dealing with facilities provided for white and Negro schools. The motion failed by a 5 to 4 vote.

Slow Negro Pupils to Get Special Class

Negro junior high schools will establish special classes for slow learners beginning with the February term, because of a lower enrollment resulting from mid-year graduations.

Francis A. Gregory, associate school superintendent, yesterday said that he hopes for the first time to set up such classes in each of the 11 Negro junior highs. White junior highs have such classes now.

The Negro junior highs will graduate about 1000 students this month. The schools will receive no new students since there no longer are midyear sixth-grade promotions.

Midyear graduations in the white junior highs have made it possible to transfer more salaries to hire needed Negro instructors, it was learned yesterday. School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning recently announced that 54 white salaries would be available to the Negro division of the school system February 1. This number has been raised to about 60, officials said yesterday.

Fairfax to Quit Belvoir School When Segregation Is Ended

Pentagon Race Ruling Draws Fire From Tuck

Fairfax County school officials yesterday said the county will stop educating pupils who live on the Fort Belvoir military reservation at the end of the present term.

The decision was made, officials said, because of the United States Government order ending segregation in schools on military posts by September, 1955.

"We had no choice," said F. W. Robinson, school board member. "Under Virginia law, we can't operate nonsegregated schools."

In all, 910 pupils are affected. Fairfax staffs the Fort Belvoir School, where 726 white elementary students are enrolled. The 56 Negro elementary students on the post attend the county's Drew Smith School at Gum Springs.

The 120 white high school students attend Mount Vernon High School, and the nine Negro high school students attend the Manassas regional high school.

During the 1954-55 school year, Fairfax would have gotten $134,181 in Federal aid for educating Fort Belvoir students.

But Fairfax school officials pointed out the actual cost to the county would have been $156,467. This means educating the students next year for the Government would have cost county tax payers $22,286, an official said.

Mrs. Almorine Crowther, School Board chairman, said eliminating the Ft. Belvoir students also would relieve overcrowded conditions at Mt. Vernon High School and the Drew Smith School.

School officials, who said they would notify the United States office of Education and Ft. Belvoir immediately, said they believe the Ft. Belvoir school can integrate the 56 Negro elementary pupils without much difficulty, but didn't know what facilities the Government would have for high school students.

Eight years ago, adjacent Prince William County stopped operating schools on the Quantico Marine base because military officials there entered a Negro student in the base school.

Negro Pastor Says Board Does Nothing On Unequal Schools

The Board of Education was accused last night of following a "do-nothing" policy toward inequalities in the District's colored schools.

The Rev. Smallwood Williams, Negro clergyman, made the accusation at a public meeting in the Turner Memorial A. M. E. Church, Sixth and I streets N.W., at which the school board was criticized by several speakers for actions taken at its January 20 meeting.

A resolution was voted after Mr. Williams spoke, listing several complaints against the board. Mr. Williams suggested also that eight of the nine board members, as well as School Supt. Hobart M. Corning, should resign. No action was taken on this, however.

The meeting excepted by Mr. Williams, Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, attended last night's session, which was announced as a rally to support her activities on the school board.

Dr. Butcher Speaks.

Dr. Butcher spoke briefly, saying she intends to continue efforts to improve educational facilities for colored children and also indicating her opposition to segregation. She was praised by the other speakers and was applauded several times. Approximately 300 persons attended.

The resolution was passed by the audience by a standing vote, which was almost unanimous. It asserted that the school board on January 20 by an 8-to-1 vote refused to acknowledge that the white and colored divisions of the school system are unequal. It also cited a statement by Dr. Corning that he would not recommend further adjustments at this time, and a refusal by the board to direct him to answer 44 questions submitted by Dr. Butcher.

The resolution then declared:

"Inasmuch as the result of these actions is (1) a refusal by the board to admit the known truth about District public schools in order to take action based on that truth, (2) to freeze the present inequities in the school system, and (3) to deprive a member of the board of freedom of information, be it resolved that we do disapprove the above described board actions of January 20, 1954, and do inform the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools that there should be continuous effort to provide the best education for all our children."

Board Called Derelict.

Mr. Williams, who is pastor of the Bible Way Church, 1130 New Jersey avenue N.W., described the school board as "derelict in its duties" with regard to Negro school conditions. He accused the board of "drifting with the tide" while awaiting a Supreme Court school race segregation ruling

Tilford E. Dudley, member of the CIO Political Action Committee, said the school board has "company stooges" on it who are "turning the knife on the people they represent," and urged that they be removed.

Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, asserted the school board is showing no inclination to equalize conditions in the two school divisions. He said a crisis had been reached in efforts "to do away with discrimination in Washington and in the United States."

New Attitude Urged.

Mrs. Carolyn Stewart, 417 T street N.W., co-chairman of the committee that organized the meeting, said Dr. Butcher's stand on the school board was representative of those opposing inequalities and segregation. She expressed hope for a change in future recommendations by Dr. Corning and the voting of the board.

Gardner L. Bishop, president of the Consolidated Parent Group, which brought the current case challenging District school segregation in the Supreme Court, also spoke. Mrs. Burma Whitted, who presided, introduced Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, veteran Negro leader, and Dr Ellis O. Knox, head of the education department at Howard University.

No mention was made of last weeks' request by the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the resignation of Dr. Butcher's two Negro colleagues on the board, Col. West A. Hamilton and Wesley S. Williams.

At the January 20 School Board meeting, there was actually no vote refusing to acknowledge that the colored and white divisions are unequal. Dr. Butcher proposed two motions that the board declare itself unable to end inequalities. Both failed because no one seconded them.

Dr. Corning, at the same meeting, said he would be happy to answer Mrs. Butcher's 44 questions, but the board ignored his remark and did not so instruct him. The vote on this was 5 to 4.

Deadline Set For Equalization Of Education In Nation's Capitol

Board Issues Mandate To Supt. Of Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—(DSN)—A deadline has been set for the equalization of education in the nation's capital city, as a result of the action of the board of education, which last week called upon School Supt. Hobart M. Corning to correct any existing inequalities between Negro and white schools in the District of Columbia by Jan. 20, 1954.

Six of the nine members of the board voted for a mandate authorizing the superintendent to use whatever methods possible to equalize school facilities.

Only one member of the board opposed the mandate with two members not voting.

Supt. Corning told the board later that he was prepared to transfer the salaries for 54 white teachers to be used for the employment of Negro teachers. But, he said, this cannot be done until the first of February when mid-semester classes are organized.

Prior to the vote on equalization, Col. West Hamilton, another Negro member, took the floor to consider the proposal. His remarks were directed to the board heard two hours discussion by parents who urged the transfer of several white schools to the use of Negro schools. This, he said, is the only solution to the overcrowding problem.

Dr. Margaret Butcher, the newest Negro member of the board moved that Supt. Corning correct the existing inequalities by Feb. 1.

He expressed his awareness of unequal facilities and his approval of integrated schools, but, he added, "under the law, the operation of the dual school system is

Armstrong Merger Urged

Plan Calls For Fall Integration at Tech

By Dave Kelly
Staff Reporter

Both Negro and white students probably will participate in varsity athletics at McKinley Tech High School next fall.

This came into prospect yesterday when Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, recommended that Armstrong High School and McKinley Tech begin integration in September.

Definite plans for such a step are expected to be formulated at a meeting of the Board of Education next Wednesday.

Integration of McKinley and Armstrong would make McKinley the first member of the old Division I high school grouping to abandon segregation.

McKinley's football schedule for next fall calls for games with Eastern, Roosevelt, Anacostia, Coolidge, Bell and Wilson.

"I believe we'll have both Negro and white students on the McKinley Tech football team this fall," Hardy L. Pearce, assistant director of athletics for Division I schools said, "but we won't know for sure until after the Board of Education meets next Wednesday."

The enrollment at McKinley has fallen to an all-time low of 750 students. Five years ago approximately 1700 attended Tech.

"Plans are being discussed to combine all the schools under one division," Pearce added, "but it probably won't come into being until 1955 when both Divisions I and II have played out their commitments for the coming year."

At the Board of Education it was said: "In all probability, integration won't be brought into effect in all the District high schools until 1955, but Tech does have room for Negro students and Armstrong's overcrowded conditions prompted Corning's suggestion."

Corning also proposed the dropping of race bars at Wilson Teachers and Miner Teachers Colleges.

Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College, said he'd "made the suggestion to Corning, and I imagine Wilson and Miners will play each other in all athletic events with both colored and white athletes playing on each team."

Timing Issue Is Raised in Plan On Integration

Some Members Of School Board See Conflict With Policy

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

A key question of timing may have to be resolved before Superintendent Hobart M. Corning's integration plan is accepted by the Board of Education, it developed yesterday.

Some members pressed the view that Corning's plan conflicted with the school board's statement of integration policy on this timing question.

At stake is the question of whether new city-wide school boundaries which are to be established on an integrated basis should be made effective with the start of the new semester next fall or at a later time. Corning's plan visualized the new boundaries goinng into effect no later than September, 1955, rather than September, 1954.

Under Corning's plan, only 18 school zones would be integrated in the fall. In the other school zones, board members pointed out, new students would still be enrolled on a segregated basis in September.

Delay Forecast

Under the plan, students already enrolled (as well as new enrollees in September) would be allowed to stay in their present schools until graduation unless displaced by overcrowding. Some critics, including the Washington Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action, have argued that this would have the effect of postponing full integration until 1959.

The School Board policy statement promised no discrimination in the relationship of pupils to schools. Strictly speaking, it was pointed out, race would continue to govern enrollments next fall outside of the 18 integrated zones.

For the most part, immediate integration would affect 2700 students who would be channeled out of overcrowded schools into less crowded buildings in their residence area.

At the same time, school officials would draw up new boundaries for all city schools—but these new districts would not be in operation on September 13. They would go into effect throughout the 1954-55 school year at the discretion of school administrators.

Several school board members, as they studied Corning's plan yesterday, wondered if it might be wiser to put new boundaries into operation this fall in all cases where oversize classes would not result.

Example Cited

One board member gave this example of what might occur this fall under Corning's stated plan: A Negro child, seeking admittance to first grade, applied to the school nearest his residence. This school, still operating under the old boundaries of segregation, would have an exclusive white enrollment.

Could school officials order the Negro pupil to attend a more distant school, exclusively Negro, in conformance with the outdated, racially drawn boundaries?

The board member expressed doubt, citing this principle included in the Board of Education's policy statement governing integration:

"No pupil in the public schools shall be favored or discrimated against in any matter or in any manner respecting his or her relationship to the schools of the District of Columbia by reason of race or color."

Another board member pointed out that new admittances to the schools are heaviest in September. Why place beginning pupils in one school this fall and a few months later reboundary them into a different building? the member asked.

"I think the school board will have to decide whether it wants the shifting of thousands of students to take place this fall or later in the year," still another board member said.

Funds Needed

School officals said yesterday that the actual physical reorganization of the dual schools into one system would be impossible by September 13. Such a school board order, they said, could delay school opening, possibly more than a month. Officials pointed to the lack of appropriated funds to hire trucks to shift equipment and supplies, and the time required to redistribute facilities.

Although school officers are subject to call-back from summer leave if needed, such a directive has not been issued by Corning at this time. Neither Corning nor the school board, which normally adjourns July 1 for two months, have decided what summer work schedule may be necessary to carry out integration plans.

Meanwhile yesterday, Commissioner Samuel Spencer followed through on President Eisenhower's personal request for progress reports on District school integration .Spencer sent the White House copies of Corning's integration blueprint and of the school board's policy declaration governing desegregation.

At 10:30 a. . yesterday, Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West met with Corning to continue preparing legislation necessary to allow permanent hiring of teachers on a nonracial basis. Also attending the work session were C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president, and Rowland F. Kirks, chairman of the board's legislation committee.

Dr. Corning's Integration Policy

It is improbable that the Board of Education will support Dr. Corning's plan for integrating the school system by a unanimous vote, as desirable as unanimity on the board might be. Some members may conclude that it goes too fast; others that it goes too slow.

There are two matters of fact, however, which the board should seek to establish at the outset. For if these two facts are established beyond reasonable doubt, the policy announced by Dr. Corning can be examined with greater objectivity with at least some points of controversy eliminated.

Fact No. 1: How much time will be required to draw up new school boundaries, governing future assignment of pupils to schools?

Dr. Corning does not feel that it is physically possible to draw up such boundaries and announce them with all new school assignments before the opening of school next September. There are others who feel that this can be done, and announced well in advance of September.

What is the fact? If it is possible to announce the boundaries by mid-July, that should be done. Parents have every right to this information, as soon as it can be made available.

Fact No. 2: Is it desirable or undesirable (from an educational standpoint) to transfer pupils from one school to another if the only purpose to be served by such transfer is to bring about more rapid and complete integration?

Dr. Corning's policy is based on the theory that the less shuffling of school population, the better it will be from the standpoint of the child's education. Therefore, with the exception of transfers made necessary by overcrowding, children may continue to attend the schools to which they are presently assigned until they graduate, regardless of the new boundaries. The child who lives within a newly established school boundary, however, has priority over a child living outside the new boundary, provided there is not school room for both of them.

There may be those who will contend that Dr. Corning's policy in this respect is one of compromise, savoring of "gradualism," and that a wholesale shuffling of pupils from one school to another, in arbitrary conformance with new boundaries, should be made as soon as the boundaries are announced.

What is the fact? Does Dr. Corning's policy mean an unnecessary delay in total integration, or is it a legitimate method of avoiding unnecessary shifts, regarded as undesirable from the educational point of view?

These are questions, it seems to The Star, that the board must answer in deciding on the administrative policy to be followed in integration. The answers should be based on ascertainable facts.

The debate over the principle of segregated schools has been ended by the Supreme Court decision. The schools must be integrated under the supreme law of the land. The only real question now is the best way to bring that about with a minimum of confusion. There are those who may feel that immediate and complete integration is an objective which takes precedence over everything else. A fair interpretation of Dr. Corning's recommended policy is that integration must be effected without delay, but that avoidance of unnecessary transfers of pupils, already enrolled in schools which can accommodate them, does not represent "delay."

Ethel Meets Boy Made Immortal By U. S. Supreme Court Decision

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — After the Supreme Court announced its ruling outlawing segregation in public schools, the building went into an uproar. The members of the press went completely wacky. There I was — right in the middle of it and almost out of my mind!

I'm so excited I'm like I'm drunk. I'm turning around like one of those spinning tops.

Later that afternoon, after calming down, I got a cab and went out to 1122 Park Place. That's the home of Mrs. Sarah Bolling who lives here with her two sons, Wanamaker, 16, and Spottswood, 15, a student at Spingarn high school.

Spottswood is the boy who by now has become famous since his name appears on the legal brief as "Spottswood Bolling et al" of the case brought by the Consolidated Parents Group of the District of Columbia in 1950.

STARTED IN 1950

Sarah Bolling took her son on a September day in 1950 to seek admission to the Sousa Junior high school. He was refused admission and the historic case then got under way.

Over the loud speaker system at Spingarn high school had come a message to Spottswood from his mother for him to come home as soon as school was out. Sarah Bolling refuses to let his regular schedule be interrupted for anything. The message was followed by an announcement from the principal that "The Supreme Court has struck out segregation all over the land."

A TOM SAWYER

"Shucks," pouted Spottswood, a lithe, gangly boy with a ready grin who excels in athletics. "Those reporters will be back again." Spottswood did a Tom Sawyer and ducked to the baseball game. He didn't want any more publicity. He'd had enough last Fall.

Over at the General Service administration where widow Bolling works as a book binder to support her household, (her husband died six years ago) her supervisor came and told her that the office was being flooded with telephone calls and that she could go home whenever she got ready.

The house on Park place is a modest row home, unpretentious, immaculately kept. Outside a cordon of photographers and reporters kept an alert vigil. There are only a few colored families in the block and the neighborhood kids camped on the doorstep to wait for "Spotts." About 5:15 Spottswood sauntered around the corner. He spotted the photographers and started to back up. "Heck," he said, "I thought those guys would give up and go home."

LOCAL HERO

The kids crowded around him. "Hey Spotts you're a hero. Gee, it's swell. Now we can get a team together and nobody can stop us."

The boys went to work and finally it was over with and the widow could sit down to talk about this things.

"At first, I couldn't realize that it had really happened," she said. "It's been a long hard struggle, but it's faith which has kept us going." She wanted the credit to go to the Consolidated Parents as they were the ones who had worked so hard.

FROM ROCKY MOUNT

The family came from Rocky Mount, N. C. Mrs. Bolling attends the Jerusalem Baptist church. "I'm not a religious fanatic," she said, "but I do know that only with God's help can all things be possible."

Wistfully, she said she didn't want to stir up any antagonism because there were some people who resented her persistence and had tried hard to discourage her from letting her boy be used as the test case.

"I'm so happy it's over with and wasn't it wonderful that it was unanimous? I wish that all the people could understand that it's only that we want for our children the same rights as any other human beings. If we can't live together down here, how do we expect to live together in Heaven. I think it's a wonderful thing for this country. Now we can hold up our heads before the world."

United Press Telephoto.

SPOTTSWOOD BOLLING.

Boy, 15, Plays Dred Scott In School Ruling

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—If Spottswood T. Bolling is impressed by the role he's playing in history, he certainly doesn't show it.

The 15-year-old youth is the principal in the Supreme Court action that yesterday brought about the abolishment of segregation schools in the District of Columbia.

"It's good and will help the future race," is just about his only comment.

He got involved in 1951 when a group of Negro parents decided to protest the transfer of their children to an old school building which had been reopened.

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SOUTHERN EDUCATORS TO MEET IN ATLANTA

Segregation Chief Topic As 50 Top Officials Convene

FIRST SESSION MONDAY

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1. — Problems resulting from the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in public schools will be the principal topic for discussion at a meeting of 50 top school officials from 11 states in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday.

Attending will be chief school officers and members of state boards of education from Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia and Florida.

Tennesseans To Attend

Tentatively scheduled to attend from Tennessee are State Education Commissioner Quill E. Cope, Fred Elliott of Memphis, Chester Parham of Jackson, Norman Frost of Nashville, Will Webb of Bell Buckle, Sam Wilson of Loudon and Mrs. Ferdinand Powell of Johnson City. All are members of the State Board of Education.

The meeting, which will be held in the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, is sponsored by the Southern States Co-operative Program in Educational Administration with headquarters at Peabody College here.

Dr. Truma Pierce, director of the SCPEA, said the decision to take up segregation as the principal subject was made after he polled members last March and learned "the overwhelming opinion favored study of this problem.

Ashmore to Speak

Three members of the SCPEA staff will report on studies which have been made in various aspects of segregation. They are Dr. James B. Kincheloe, Dr. Galen Drewry and Dr. Bennie Carmichael, all of Nashville.

Harry Ashmore, Little Rock editor and author of "The Negro and the Schools," will make a report and Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney, will discuss "some legal aspects of the Supreme Court's decision as a lawyer sees it."

Another report will be made on a survey of Florida schools to sample reaction to the high court's ruling.

Dr. Pierce said there would probably be no major recommendations or decisions to result from the meeting, that the officials would simply discuss the problem from their individual standpoints.

50 TOP SCHOOL OFFICIALS FROM 11 STATES

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Florida Aide Raps Negro Move For Immediate Desegregation

Attorney General Warns of Threat To State's Public School System

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 21—Unless the desegregation program is put into effect very gradually the Florida Legislature "would seriously consider and probably abolish the public school system," is the belief of State Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

This opinion was reached by Ervin following a survey of the reaction of Florida leaders, including legislators, to United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Ervin's statement came on the eve of an announcement by the Miami attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the NAACP plans to seek admittance for Negro children to white schools throughout Florida next month.

Action "Premature"

The attorney general said he thought this contemplated action "premature as the U. S. Supreme Court has not supplemented its segregation ruling and any precipitate action of this kind appears rash and harmful."

Thomas D. Bailey, state school superintendent, said he believed the move was "unfortunate and I regret that they are attempting to force the issue so fast."

The strong stand on the part of the legislators was surprising as up until the survey, only one member, since defeated for re-election, had publicly backed such a course.

Questionnaires were sent to 176 legislators, which included outgoing, hold-over and new members of the state assembly. A total of 79 answered the inquiries.

They were asked to indicate which of five courses they believed should be followed by next year's Legislature.

Variety of Answers

Thirty-two of those replying voted to preserve segregation indefinitely in Florida schools by whatever means possible; eight favored legislation to preserve segregation for a few more years, contemplating eventual desegregation, but permitting time for developing public acceptance; four advocated voluntary compliance with the high court decision after consultations between county school officials and parents; 18 agreed that legal machinery should be set up to permit gradual adjustment on a local (county) option basis, with provision for interracial committees; and 10 said no legislative action should be taken. The remainder said they had not as yet formed opinions.

The survey was made by an interracial committee organized by Ervin and financed by a $10,000 emergency state appropriation to aid the attorney general in drawing up a brief to be presented to the Supreme Court in October. The court asked Southern states to give their opinions on how and when the ban on school segregation should be put into effect.

Ervin said he would attach a copy of the result of the survey, which together with tables is expected to run more than 100 pages, to his brief for examination by the court.

Studies by Universities

The study was made under the direction of the state's three big universities—the University of Florida, Florida State University and the University of Miami.

A total of 8,000 questionnaires were sent out to white and Negro leaders in all walks of life throughout Florida. More than half were returned. In addition, special field teams interviewed white leaders in 10 counties selected as representative of the state as a whole from big Dade County to rural counties with small populations. Negro leaders were interviewed in five of these counties.

As for other Florida leaders—the legislators were sent special questionnaires—a majority of

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both white and Negro citizens favored a gradual carrying out of the court's order. However, Negroes feel the process should begin sooner and be completed more quickly than do the white leaders.

A minority of about 30 per cent of the white leaders, according to the survey, "violently disagreed" with the court and said they "would refuse to cooperate with any move to end segregation or would actively oppose it."

A minority of both white and Negro citizens anticipate "serious violence to result from desegregation attempts" and there was found "widespread lack of confidence in the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order if serious violence does start."

Peace officers themselves share this attitude. Of 1,029 officers responding to questionnaires, 836 felt they couldn't maintain order if serious violence arose while only 193 believed they could.

"It is evident from this survey," commented Ervin, "that Florida is not ready for immediate desegregation in public education. This report indicates that these problems can only be worked out through a gradual transition with the primary responsibility for determining the 'when and how' resting with local communities."

The interracial committee indicated a Supreme Court decree recognizing local problems and allowing a gradual transition would provide the best chance of developing firm official and, perhaps, public support of any program of desegregation.

It was found that the problems, which will be occasioned by integration of the races, will vary greatly from one community to another.

GEORGIA'S INFLUENCE FELT

PTA Asked To Stand By Florida's Public Schools

TAMPA — (AP) — The Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers which begins its annual convention here Tuesday will be asked to stand behind the state's public school system.

Continuance of the public school system is one of the proposed planks in the 1954-55 PTA program.

This proposal has added significance because of last week's vote in neighboring Georgia, where a constitutional amendment to set up a private school system was adopted.

Also in the public school plank is a proposal that problems raised by desegregation be solved by individual and "local group responsibility for building the requisite understanding and emotional climate."

The state PTA group holds its first session tonight, when Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president of FSU, will speak. The convention ends Thursday night.

Nominated for two of the group's vice presidents are Mrs. S. P. Burton of Sparr and Mrs. Hugh Peters of Miami. Other nominations will be made later.

Integration Move Pleasing to Ervin

TALLAHASSEE —(UP)— Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin said Wednesday he is glad the Eisenhower administration has urged the United States Supreme Court to allow federal courts to supervise school integration on a local basis.

"I am happy that they have accepted in part our theory o

local determination," said Ervin. "I feel that not only the federal district courts but the state circuit courts should have jurisdiction also."

Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns was not available for immediate comment. Two weeks ago Johns requested the Southern Governors Conference to petition the President to call a special session of Congress to authorize a national referendum but the governors refused to take any official stand on segregation.

Quick Desegregation Opposed In Miami Area, Survey Shows

Efforts to Push Issue Might Lead To Violence, Report Declares

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4—It had been anticipated that big Dade County (Miami), home to more transplanted northerners than any other section of the state, would lead the way in Florida in public school desegregation.

But, the Dade County phase of a statewide survey on the problem revealed that the attitude of Dade's 650,000 citizens varied only slightly from the state as a whole despite the county's diversified population.

Results of the study in Dade, released two weeks later than for the rest of the state, disclosed that a majority of the county's white population agreed in principle with the U.S. Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation but was opposed to it in practice.

Conditional Acceptance

The survey teams found that most Dade residents, both white and Negro, will abide by the ruling if integration is handled gradually.

But, it was also learned there is a distinct possibility that groups with "loosely formed convictions" can be driven into active opposition by early and abrupt transition.

These general conclusions were reached by the survey team of the University of Miami following the study:

1. Serious violence is anticipated if the court's decision is pushed by any minority group, white or Negro.

2. Virtual agreement existed among those polled that the most explosive areas in Dade would be in the communities highest and lowest on the socio-economic scale.

3. Only a few of those polled thought abolition of the public school system was a practical solution.

4. Some reluctance was noted on the part of the County School Board and other public officials to plan and lead the transition toward integration.

5. The problem of obtaining leadership outside official circles will be made more difficult by the tendency or "perhaps organized campaign of the more violently pro - segregationists" to identify such leadership with the Communist party.

The researchers reported that serious violence was "inevitable" if large-scale integration were to be attempted within the next year or two.

"Such violence would be perpetrated by a small segment of

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the population and would take the form of bombing of homes, hit-and-run shooting and individual beatings rather than lynchings and other more openly organized activities," it was noted in the survey report.

A belief also exists that violence is inevitable no matter how gradual the transition. However, it is felt the more gradual the transition, the more moderate and less frequent would be the outbreaks of violence.

Many leaders interviewed agreed that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would do the entire cause of integration "immeasurable harm" should it seek to push the decision by test cases the coming school year.

But, the survey's small sampling of Negro leaders indicated there will be no organized plan to demand, by means of suits or otherwise, immediate action if state and local officials indicate they are planning in good faith and "with reasonable promptitude" the method of implementation which will be decreed by the Supreme Court this fall.

Other Points

Significant numbers of persons interviewed in all categories "minimized the difficulties that might arise among the younger children, but it was recognized that violent parental attitudes might change the situation radically."

"At the same time," the report went on, "the belief was widely expressed that social activities in junior and senior high schools would give rise to considerably more trouble, if not among students, then certainly among the parents."

Any consideration of a scheme to initiate integration in the first grade, it was reported, would be forced to take into account the fact that among the white teachers polled, first grade teachers were most resistant to the idea of desegregation.

It was found that 77 per cent of white leaders polled agreed in principle with the court's decision. This percentage was made up of 42 per cent of the leaders who believed that while the decision should have been made eventually, people are not yet ready for it. A total of 35 per cent indicated a more firm agreement with the decision.

Threat of Violence

The minority who disagreed with the decision in principle constituted 23 per cent of the county leadership, but only a handful of this group indicated any willingness to actively oppose the integration process.

Peace officers polled indicated considerable confidence in their ability to maintain law and order under any circumstances. This differed radically with a poll of law enforcement officers made in the state at large. Except in Dade County, most of the officers said they didn't believe they could cope with widespread violence.

Although an area of misunderstanding exists within each race as to the feelings of the other about segregation, it is thought that this is less marked in Dade County than was indicated for the state as a whole.

A small minority in the Dade Negro community without question oppose integration in the schools and others, among the majority, who strongly favor the court decision, are concerned about the practical problem of desegregation as it will affect the Negroes.

'Confusion' Clarified By Thomas

Will Operate Under Present State Law

By JAMES MILLER
Herald Staff Writer

There will be no desegregation when Dade county schools reopen Tuesday, Sept. 7, Supt. W. R. Thomas said Saturday.

Seeking to clarify "confusion and misunderstanding as to what is legally demanded of schools at this time," Supt. Thomas said "the schools will open under exactly the same conditions as have prevailed heretofore."

They will operate under Florida's constitution and laws of the state, "in view of the Supreme Court's not (having) instructed the states as to how and when" integration actually will take place.

"It may be desirable," the superintendent said, "for me to restate the comment on this matter which I made to our personnel during the post-school conference:

"During the next few months, there will be much discussion about the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation.

"It is my opinion that this is not the time for hurried thinking or hasty action. The court has asked that the Attorney General of each state affected present a brief in October as to how and when.

"The next step will probably be on the state level, action by the legislature and the state board of education. It is my belief that any change of this magnitude will require a period of considerable time.

"Until a comprehensive study and a recommendation for a course of procedure is made on the state level, I do not anticipate any deviation from present policies. It behooves each of us at this particular time to exercise discretion and good judgment."

"At the opening meeting of our school principals on Aug. 23, I issued instructions to this effect to all of our principals and administrative personnel:

"If either White or Negro students present themselves for registration in schools not now open to them, meet them courteously, but give them this definite information.

"Under the constitution and laws of Florida, Negro students cannot be enrolled in White schools, and White students cannot be enrolled in Negro schools.

"In other words, the Dade County schools will of necessity open under the same laws and regulations that we have followed in previous years. If a student or parent wishes to argue the question, simply refer him to the office of the superintendent.

"I would like further to suggest to you principals that you carefully instruct all your school staff—teachers, custodians, cafeteria workers, all, that students and parents who come to the school on this question be referred without any discussion directly to the principal.

"I am asking that you principals handle the matter as I have just stated. It is imperative that all employes deal courtesouly with all inquiries about registration, but that the principal himself interview each person involved."

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Integration Issue Hot Debate In Southland

MIAMI—(ANP)—An announcement by the NAACP, issued through its local attorney that the organization plans to seek admittance of Negro children to white schools throughout Florida last week drew a quick warning from State Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin unless desegregation is affected gradually, the Florida Legislature "would seriously consider and probably abolish the public school system."

Ervin's opinion on the legislature is said to be based on a survey conducted by three leading Florida universities—the University of Florida, Florida State university and the University of Miami—to ascertain reaction to the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision forbidding segregation in the nation's public schools.

But although the survey is reported to have been conducted among legislators and Negro and white leaders, the strong attitude of the legislature regarding the threat to abolish the schools was not evident until the NAACP action was disclosed. Up until the eve of the announcement, only one legislator, since defeated for re-election, had supported such a course.

Meanwhile, there were sideline reports that the survey showed that the majority of Negro and white leaders favored gradual integration. Negroes, however feel it should begin sooner and be completed quicker than do the whites.

Meanwhile, in other quarters of the South and Southeast, desegregation became the subject of a hot debate.

Form North Carolina came the report that Gov. William B. Umstead and his advisory committee are trying to work out a policy to strengthen and preserve the state's public school system. "The problem as I see it is to establish a policy and a program which will preserve the state public school system by having the support of the people," the governor stated.

In the background, however, was a report, compiled at the governor's request by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, which outlined three possible courses to the state:

1. Obey the high court order;
2 Leave it up to the Supreme court to enforce the ruling, and
3 Stall for time in which to study plans of action.

At Sumtor, N. C. the Farm Bureau and the States Rights League held a joint meeting to work out means and ways of maintaining segregation in schools.

Richmond, Va. —The Dinwiddie County Board of Supervisors sent a resolution to Governor Stanley requesting him "to take such action as may be lawful and necessary for the continuation of a segregated public school system in the state."

In Hobbs, N. M., the Rev. Bill Carter, a Baptist minister and leader of a group called the "segregationists," filed suit against the local school board which has ordered the end of separation of Negro and white students. His action was seen as a move for delay.

Rev. Carter said that hundreds of parents have pledged themselves to keep their children out of the schools unless the board reverses itself.

The one hopeful note came from Nashville, Tenn. where the Davidson County Board of Education authorized Supt. J. E. Moss to set up a biracial committee of educators to recommend a plan for complying with the Supreme Court's decision.

The board's action followed the reading of an NAACP letter asking the board to begin a program of desegregation, and to appoint a committee of citizens for the purpose of working with the NAACP in meeting the problem.

UM Researchers Report

Caution Advised On Mixing Races In Dade Schools

By DON CLAPROOD
Herald Staff Writer

See stories on Page 6-A and 1-B

Integration in the schools is "doomed to fail unless the transition is very gradual and approached cautiously," a three-man University of Miami research team reported to Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin Saturday.

Competent officials have been reluctant to take initial steps for fear of the possibility of being branded "Communist," asserted the UM group consisting of Dr. Donald R. Lawson, Professor Edward Sofen and Dr. T. J. Wood.

The UM professors conducted an opinion survey in connection with fulfilling Ervin's request for a report to assist him in preparing a brief for the United States Supreme court.

The court has asked state attorneys general for suggestions on how to carry out the historic ruling abolishing segregation of Whites and Negroes in public schools.

The report to Ervin said the problem of obtaining qualified leaders to carry out the transitional steps will be made more difficulty by a tendency — or perhaps an "organized campaign"—among some pro-segregationists to brand such leadership "Communist."

The survey, which is not an official UM report, pointed out that if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or any other organized group, should seek to push the court's decision by test cases this fall, "immeasurable harm would be done to the entire cause of integration of the schools."

Interviews showed the majority of the White population in Dade county is opposed to the decision as a practical matter.

Most, however, indicated they would go along with the court if integration is handled gradually and with an adequate period of preparation, the report stated.

Virtually complete agreement exists, the researchers said, that the most explosive area would be in the county's northwest section. The greatest proportion of southern-born Whites live in that area.

Next most dangerous, although not necessarily violent, were such places as Coral Gables and Miami Shores, in the upper income scale, the survey indicated.

Findings recorded after a survey of Negro leaders showed that a small minority, without question, opposes integration.

A sizeable majority favors the decision but is concerned about the practical problems involved and would accept a gradual approach so long as the White leaders act in good faith and with reasonable speed.

The research team stated that the school board and other top school administrative personnel have thus far given little attention to the problems raised by the decision and will require time simply to handle the mechanical issues involved.

Parents questioned were of the opinion, the report said, that the greatest difficulty would be at the junior and senior high school levels due to social activities, athletics and other extra-curricular events.

Gradual use of non-social extra-curricular mingling was seen as the best means to eventual integration, they concluded.

UNC Editor Says:

Desegregation 'No Problem'

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 18 (UP)—A poll of campus newspapers in the South revealed today that a majority of Southern college students believe racial integration should be gradual in order to avoid trouble.

However, a few schools such as the Universities of North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, seemed ready to accept the change now if necessary.

The poll was conducted by Florida State University's campus newspaper Flambeau, which said the survey of 11 schools reflected the views of editorial staffs at the various colleges as a result of letters, individual polls and general campus reaction.

Most of the opposition to desegregation expressed was centered at Mississippi State and the Universities of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and to a slightly lesser degree at Emory University, Atlanta.

If classroom segregation is to be abolished, "gradual integration is to be desired," Alabama Editor Bill Rascoe said. Art Smith, editor of the Florida Alligator, held much the same view and called for "time and patience."

Carron Dadisman, editor at the University of Georgia, said a majority of students there would be opposed to admitting Negroes at this time.

Wayne Smith of Mississippi State said it may be many years before integration would "even be feasible" there. He called for abolishment of public schools as a last-resort measure against integration.

The editorial staff of Auburn split with editor Carmer Robinson and managing editor Ronald Owen. While Robinson and Owen favored integration, the rest of the staff thought it would cause "racial friction" that might take 10 to 20 years to overcome.

The editorial board at Emory in Atlanta favored gradual integration but editor T. Elkin Taylor said the student body "as a whole probably would be about two to one against it."

Editor Charles Kuralt of the University of North Carolina said many students are in favor of "quick integration . . . and almost everyone in Chapel Hill agrees that desegregation will be no problem when it comes, whether next week or five years away."

Editor John Parker of North Carolina State's paper said students appear to feel Negroes should be admitted for courses not available at the State Negro college.

Tennessee editor Harvey Sproul said students voted four to one in a sample poll in favor of gradual integration. And a student poll at Texas, according to editor Shirley Strum, indicated some disapproval but few violent objections to mixed classes.

State Ready To Argue Segregation

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— Florida plans to take advantage of the United States Supreme Court's offer to give states appearing as "friends of the court" in the anti-segregation hearing one hour apiece of oral arguments.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, who has been preparing Florida's brief on the question of how and when the court's segregation ruling should become effective, said it has not been decided who will present the argument.

Florida was not directly involved in the court's May ruling outlawing racial segre-

gation in the public schools but accepted the court's invitation to file a "friend of the court" brief.

The briefs originally were to be filed with the court by Oct. 1 but the court has set the filing date ahead to Nov. 15. Florida's brief already is being printed and will not be altered unless late developments make a supplementary brief advisable, Odum said.

Integration to Stay, Fla. Official Warns

MIAMI — Refuting claims by "rabble-rousers ... demagogues" that Florida would defy the Supreme Court decision, Attorney General Richard Ervin said integration in the schools is here to stay and people of the South have to learn to live with it.

Ervin spoke to the Civic League of Miami Beach, summarized the brief his office filed with the United States Supreme Court and said people of Florida "want to live within the law."

HIS BRIEF requests that the high court give Florida sufficient time to adapt to the historic school segregation ruling.

Stating that, "if we fight one decision we may fight others, and when you do that

... have some form of anarchy," the attorney general said Florida is going to "stand up for law and order no matter what happens."

Ervin declared he could see the dangers of some states trying to throw out their public school systems in favor of private schools and warned that the South has got to give desegregation "a try" even though the majority of the people are "completely hostile" against it.

Florida Town Baffled By Race Of Children

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — Sheriff Willie McCall, self-constituted arch enemy of Negro rights is in the racial spotlight again.

McCall touched off an explosive incident here when he caused the barring of 7 children, members of the Platt family, from the white public school here, solely on his belief that they have Negro blood.

The same children have previously attended a white school in Holly Hill, S. C., where they had been regarded as white.

McCall, prior to this situation, had already made headlines in shootings of two handcuffed prisoners — Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irvin — in the infamous Groveland "Little Scottsboro" cases.

He recently associated himself with the abortive attempts of Bryant Bowles and the National Association of White People to thwart the Supreme Court desegregation edict.

McCall joined Bowles in a Milford, Dela., mass meeting designed to stir up anti-desegregation feeling.

The Platt youngsters, four girls and three boys, ranging in age from 6 to 15, were suspended from school by the Lake County School Board without a hearing or investigation, simply on the strength of Sheriff McCall's word. The board forbade them to attend school, "pending further investigation."

Supervising School Principal D. D. Roseborough commented that the children "seem to be of an apparently mixed race." He added that school officials at Holly Hill, South Carolina, wrote him in reply to a letter that the Platt children attended a special elementary school when they lived in Holly Hill. Roseborough revealed the Platt family had also tried to get the children into Orange County schools. When authorities there learned of the situation, they refused to admit them, he alleged.

The children, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Alan Platt, are dark-skinned. They contend they are of Indian ancestry.

McCall has singled out 13-year-old Laura Belle because of the shape of her nose which the Sheriff says indicates Negro blood.

G. E. Brant, Holly Hills school superintendent, praised the children's father as "a fine fellow" and declared the children were good students. He said the family has Croata Indian and Irish blood, dating back to 1587, when members of Sir Walter Raleigh's "lost colony" apparently intermarried with the tribe.

The family came to Florida in October after selling their South Carolina farm.

Platt declared: "I was so poor I couldn't make a living at farming and take care of my big family." He is working here as an orange picker.

When the children were first enrolled in Mount Dora's school, other students were told by teachers that the children were Indian and Irish. This was done after the sheriff began his investigation and rumors went around the school that the Platts were Negroes imported into Mount Dora to test the effect of the recent Supreme Court desegregation edict.

Marriage license of the parents attests that Alan Platt and Laura Dangerfield were registered by J. M. Hughes, judge of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, as whites.

MEMBERS of the family of Allan Platt, whose children were barred from the white school in Mount Dora, Fla., by Sheriff Willis McCall, who contends they have Negro blood. Seated in front of the children are the parents. In the rear are Linda, 9; Laura Belle, 13; Violet, 6, and Esther, 10. Three boys were attending church at the time the photo was made. The family attributes dark skin to Indian ancestry.

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Fla. against integration, Afro-American poll will accept, poll reveal

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — While 75 per cent of Florida's white leadership opposes the Supreme Court's desegregation decision in principle, only 30 per cent say they will refuse to cooperate with the move to end segregation or actively oppose it.

These facts were revealed in a poll conducted by Richard W. Ervin, Florida attorney general at a cost of $10,000 to find out the views of colored and white people in Florida toward mixed public schools.

THE SURVEY points up in great detail the expected reluctance on the part of law enforcement officers to prevent violence stemming from mixing of the races in schools and the opposition of school officials.

The fact that the results of the poll are included in Florida's brief to the Supreme Court would seem to indicate that Florida officials hope the court may be induced to "go slow" in ordering desegregation in the South's public schools.

The poll was made under supervision of an interracial advisory committee that included in its membership Dr. Gilbert Parker, state teachers association head; Dr. Richard Moore, Bethune-Cookman president, and Dr. George W. Gore, Florida A. and M. University head.

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MOST SIGNIFICANT points brought out in the survey follow:

1. While a majority of the white persons polled opposed the desegregation decision, most of them indicated that they were willing to do what the courts and school officials decided.

2. A large majority of colored people acclaimed the decision as being right.

3. Only a small minority of both colored and white leaders advocated immediate and complete desegregation, the majority favoring a gradual approach, the whites for a long and colored a short period of time.

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4. **THERE ARE** definite differences of views between regions, counties, communities and sections of communities as to whether desegregation can be accomplished, even gradually, without conflict and public disorders.

Variations shown by the poll suggest that in some communities desegregation could be undertaken now, if local leadership so decided, but that in others wide-spread social disorders might result.

5. While a majority of both white and colored leadership expect "serious violence" to occur if desegregation is attempted, there is a widespread lack of confidence in the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order. This is especially true of peace officers themselves, except in Dade County.

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6. **OPPOSITION OF** peace officers to desegregation, lack of confidence in their ability to maintain law and order in the face of violent resistance and the existence of a positive relationship between these two opinions, indicate that less than firm positive action to prevent public disorders might be expected from the police, especially in some communities.

Elected officials, county and school, also show a high degree of opposition.

Steps shown to be necessary to accomplish efficient desegregation are:

(1) a clear and unequivocal statement of policy; (2) firm enforcement of the changed policy and persistence in its execution in the face of initial resistance; (3) a willingness to deal with violations, attempted violations and incitement to violations;

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(4) **A REFUSAL** by authorities to resort to, engage in or tolerate subterfuges, gerrymandering or other devices to evade desegregation, and (5) an appeal to individuals in terms of religious principles of brotherhood and acceptance of the American tradition of fair play and equal justice.

7. In view of the feelings of white people that immediate desegregation would not work, the chances of developing firm official and public support would be increased by a decree which would create the feeling that the court recognizes local problems and will allow a gradual changeover with some degree of local determination.

8. Many white children would be likely withdrawn from public schools by their parents and sent to private schools, particuly by families in the higher-income brackets, resulting in a form of "socio-economic class segregation."

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9. **A VAST AREA** of misunderstanding as to each other's feelings exist between white and colored people. White leaders believe colored people are much more satisfied with segregation than they are aand colored leaders believe that whites are much more willing to accept integration gracefully than they are.

It is suggested as a first step by both white and colored leaders that positive cooperative steps be taken to breach this gap and establish better understanding between the two groups

FLORIDA

The sheriff said he visited the school Thursday and talked with L. B. Chastain, teacher and member of the board.

"I had a very friendly conversation with Chastain," McCall said. "One newspaper implied I had threatened the school. That is definitely not true. I haven't threatened anyone and I'm not going to."

Chastain said he did not consider the visit a threat.

The school has announced it will enroll the Platt children once their legal status is cleared up. It said it would conduct its own investigation of the case.

Platt, an orange picker, said he and his wife are a mixture of Cherokee Indian and Irish American, and that the children attended White schools when the family lived in South Carolina.

Suit Likely In Florida School Case

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — (AP) — Sheriff Willis V. McCall said Sunday criminal or civil actions may be brought if the Allan Platt children — who he contends have Negro blood — are admitted to the Christian Home and Bible School here.

But, he added, he has no objections if the private White school sends teachers to the Platt home.

Sheriff Dislikes Olive Skins, Child's Nose-Bars 5 From School

(The following article was reprinted from the Washington Post and Times Herald. The writer of the article and former Washington newspaperman and author of the 1947 best-seller, "Mr. Adams," and other novels.)

BY PAT FRANK

MOUNT DORA, Fla. —In an act reminiscent of Hitler's Germany, five children of English-Irish-Indian ancestry have been evicted from public school here because their skin is of olive complexion.

The youngsters were barred from attending classes after Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall suspected they might have Negro blood in their veins. Birth certificates attesting the children are white have gone ignored.

McCall received wide publicity in 1951 for the fatal shooting of a Negro prisoner and the wounding of another. McCall was transporting the pair, convicted in the controversial Groveland, Fla., rape trial, to Tavares, the county seat, for a hearing on a retrial when Sam Shepherd was killed and Lee Irvin was wounded.

TEAMED WITH BOWLES

McCall said he killed Shepherd after he and Irvin attacked him in an escape attempt. Irvin contended that McCall ordered the two out of the car to fix a tire, and then shot them. A Lake County coroner's jury ruled the killing justifiable.

McCall is also an active lieutenant of Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Two months ago he was heralded in Milford, Del., by Bowles as a "hero" to a crowd protesting integration. At that time, Bowels boasted that McCall had signed up 1000 members in the NAAWP, including six county and three circuit judges.

Bowles is here to establish a Lake County chapter of the NAAWP under McCall's sponsorship.

The youngsters barred from their classrooms are the 15 year old son and four daughters, 6 to 13, of Allan and Laura Platt, whose ancestors included Croatan Indians from the settlement founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. Platt is a hard-working orange picker who moved here from Holly Hill, S. C., where the children attended a white school.

Their trouble started last month when a local theater manager ejected an older son, Densell, 17, after a woman patron complained that she was sitting behind a Negro. Denzell showed the manager his birth certificate attesting he was white.

Because of their dark skin, the Platts find it expedient to keep a birth certificate in their pockets at all times. But the manager insisted that Denzell leave, and Denzell left without protesting.

MUST STAY HOME

The Platts decided to ignore the incident, but a few days later Sheriff McCall appeared. He charged that the children were Negroes. Platt denied it. McCall ordered the children to line up against a wall and photographed them, refusing to tell the father what the pictures were for. Then he left.

The sheriff reappeared, according to the Platts, with School principal D. D. Roseborough. Mrs. Platt was pleased when the principal complimented her on the cleanliness of her home, and the behavior of the children, Raymond, Laurabelle, Esther, Linda and Violet.

But then, she said, Sheriff McCall pointed to the 13 year old and remarked, "I don't like the shape of that one's nose."

There was a conference, and Roseborough told the mother the children would have to stay home "until the sheriff is satisfied."

The children have now been out of school for more than three weeks. County Superintendent C. A. Vaughn said they would have to stay out of school "until there is further investigation." It seems unlikely that school authorities will take any action contrary to the wishes of Sheriff McCall.

EDITOR THREATENED

However, a staunch believer in civil rights, a courageous woman editor has started a hard fight to seek justice for the children.

She is Mrs. Mabel Reese, editor of the weekly Mount Dora Topic, who has been threatened, a cross burned in front of her home and her dog killed by poison since she began to take editorial exception to the anti-Negro activities of county officials.

She took the case to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern Florida District, James Guilmartin, of Miami. Yesterday he assured her that the FBI has already started preliminary investigation into the possible violation of Civil Rights.

In a recent editorial she pleaded, "If you are a parent, look at your own child and think what it would mean to you if an adult said 'I do not like your child's nose and thereby decree that your child could not associate with other children and you must take him out of that association.'

Her latest account of the five Platt children was accompanied by an editorial relating the past record of Bowles, the NAAWP president.

Bowles marched into the newspaper office yesterday and announced he would boycott the paper. Mrs. Reese said she was out of the office at the time, but her husband, Paul, publisher of the paper, was in.

Bowles, bearing a copy of Mrs. Reese's editorial, scrawled the word "lie," across the article, she said.

BOWLES THREATENS

Then he turned to her husband, she said, and warned, "I will get even by some means or other, even boycott, even if I have to stay in this county for two years."

Mount Dora is a quiet and lovely town ringed by lakes, which has attracted many well-to-do northern residents.

The modern buildings of its fine combination elementary and high school spread over four blocks. Retired oldsters throng its shuffleboard and bowling greens nightly.

The town supports an excellent little theater. The owners of groves have become rich since the boom of frozen citrus. Extreme poverty is unknown, as is public indignation.

As for the plight of the Platt children, the "best people" do not care to comment. No local lawyer has come forward to protest their civil rights, although under any law, except perhaps, the Nazi racial decrees, they appear to have a right to attend school.

FBI Probe Urged in Fla.

FORT DORA, Fla.—The FBI has been asked to probe the ejection from Fort Dora High School of the children of an orange picker who denies being a Negro.

The eviction came about on a complaint by Sheriff Willis McCall.

The investigation was asked by U. S. District Atty. James Gulmartin after the matter had been aired by Mrs. Mabel Reese editor of the Mount Dora Topic a white weekly newspaper.

Mrs. Reese charged that the children of Allan Platt have been dismissed from the Lake County school after officials had bowed to dictation as surely as anyone in Russia ever did.

The notorious Sheriff McCall had requested that the children be refused admission to the school under a Florida state law stating that colored and white children attend separate but equal schools.

Platt, who moved to Florida from Holly Hill, S. C., said neither he nor his wife are of Negro heritage. He said both are a mixture of Cherokee Indian and Irish. His children, he added, attended white schools in South Carolina.

A check substantiated his claim, but at the South Carolina school they were known as Indians.

No law requires exclusion of Indian children from attending schools with whites in Florida.

This is the incident referred to by Bryant Bowles in his inflamatory speeches for the NAAWP last week in several Florida cities, who said there have been several attempts at integration in Florida already.

FBI probing McCall for new civil rights outrage

THE SHERIFF was the center of a storm of controversy when he shot two, killing one. "Groveland four" while escorting the boys on the way to a new trial. He claimed the boys tried to escape. Both of them were heavily chained and shackled when shot by McCall.

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — (ANP) —Sheriff Willis McCall, unrelenting foe of the civil rights colored people was again faced with an investigation of his activity by the FBI.

U.S. Dist. Atty. James Gulmartin said he has called the FBI to investigate whether the Allan Platt children were illegally suspended, Oct. 20, until further notice" by the Lake County School Board, acting on complaints by McCall, who said at he said he would enforce the Florida constitution. McCall said he welcomed an investigation by the FBI. "I've been through it so much I'm used to it," he remarked.

Five of the Platt children were suspended, Oct. 20, until further notice" by the Lake County School Board, acting on complaints by McCall, who said at he said he would enforce the Florida constitution. McCall said he welcomed an investigation by the FBI. "I've been through it so much I'm used to it," he remarked.

Brant, Holly Hill school superintendent, saying the Platts attended a spcial school there which was classified as white and had white instructors, but the children were from the Indian group. None was permitted to attend regular white schools, Walker said he was informed.

Supt. Judson B. Walker said he had a statement from G. E.

Victims Of Blind Race Hate

Mount Dora, Fla.—Posing here are part of the family of Allan Platt, whose children were barred from the white school here by Sheriff Willis McCall, who contends they have Negro blood. Seated in the front are the parents, and in the rear are Linda, 9; Laura Belle, 13; Violet, 6, and Esther, 10. There were three boys attending church at the time this picture was made. The family attributes dark skin to Indian ancestry.—(Interstate Press.)

Fla. 'Lynch' Sheriff Bars Irish-Indian Children From White School

Mount Dora, Fla.—Sheriff Willis V. McCall is in the spotlight again! The sheriff, not contented with the unfavorable publicity he received concerning his handling of two of the four alleged rapists in the celebrated Groveland case, is now implicated in the hampering with certain rights of individuals to attend white schools more recently with the removal of a family of children from the white public school here.

Sheriff McCall touched off this explosive predicament when a family of children were barred from the white public school here only on the strength of Sheriff McCall's belief that they have Negro blood. These same children had previously attended a white school n Holly Hill, S. C., where they were regarded as white.

The irony of the situation is that the school board let this act be committed without a hearing or investigation beforehand; everything rested merely on Sheriff McCall's belief; consequently the Lake County School board suspended the children from school October 21 "until further investigation."

The FBI is now investigating whether the civil rights of the family were violated by Sheriff McCall. Mrs. Mabel Norris Reese, editor of the weekly Mount Dora Topic, contended the Lake County school board in acting on a complaint from Sheriff Willis V. McCall "bowed to dictation as surely as anyone in Russia ever did."

The Platt children, Linda, 9; Laura Belle, 13; Violet, 6; Esther, 10, and Raymond, 15, were suspended from school October 21st after the school board said it had received a series of complaints. Laura Belle was barred from the white school because Sheriff McCall thinks her nose indicates Negro blood.

Supervising Principal D. D. Roseborough said school officials at Holly Hill, S. C., wrote him in reply to a letter that the Platt children attended a special elementary school when they lived at Holly Hill. G. E. Brant, superintendent of schools at Holly Hill described the father as a "fine fellow" and the children as good students.

Brant said the family has Croatan Indian blood as well as white of Irish extraction. The Croatan Indians were established as a tribe by South Carolina law in 1887 after a dispute arose over their ancestry. Their joint Indian-white ancestry dates back to 1587, when members of Sir Walter Raleigh's "lost colony" apparently intermarried with the tribe.

The Platt family came to Florida in October after selling their farm in South Carolina. Platt said that "It was so poor I couldn't make a living at it and take care of my family." He is now working here as an orange picker.

The marriage license of the parents tells that Alan Platt and Laura Dangerfield were registered by J. M. Hughes, probate judge of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, as white Americans.

Patrons of a private Christian school voted recently to admit, under certain conditions, the five children who attended the Mount Dora white public school for three weeks until they were suspended on complaints of Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County.

Orvel Boyd, president of the Christian Home and Bible School of Wildwood, Florida, said after a meeting that all of 40 parents attending approved admission of the children after their legal status has been cleared and after they have been tutored to bring them up to date.

Groveland Sheriff Faces FBI Probe

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — (ANP) — Sheriff Willis McCall, unrelenting foe of Negro civil rights, is again faced with a probe of his activity by the FBI.

United States Dist. Atty. James Guilmartin said he has called the FBI to investigate whether the civil rights of the Allan Platt family of nearby Sorento have been violated.

Five of the Platt children were suspended Oct. 21 "until further notice" by the Lake County school board, acting on a series of complaints by McCall, who said all he did was enforce the Florida constitution.

McCall said he welcomed an investigation by the FBI. "I've been through it so much I'm used to it," he remarked.

The sheriff was the center of a storm of controversy when he shot and killed one of the "Groveland four" while escorting two of the boys to a new trial. He claimed the boys tried to escape. Both of them were heavily chained and shackled when shot by McCall.

McCall's latest episode involves Cherokee Indians with a mixture of Irish blood.

Platt, an orange picker, denies he or his wife are of Negro extraction. His children, he said, attended white schools in Holly Hill, S. C.

In Orlando, Orange County School Supt. Judson B. Walker said he had a statement from superintendent, saying the Platts attended a special school there which was classified as white and had white instructors, but the children were from the Indian group.

None was permitted to attend regular white schools, according to Walker.

Recently, McCall went to Milford, Dela., at the invitation of race-baiting National Association for the Advancement of White People prexy, Bryant Bowles and addressed a mass meeting held there in opposition to the Supreme Court desegregation edict.

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FLORIDA

Segregation Candidate In Florida

JACKSONVILLE —(AP)— Marvin Strickland, 36-year-old owner of a wholesale government surplus business here, Wednesday announced his candidacy for governor in the November elections.

STRICKLAND

He said he was not aligned with either party; that he would run on a "states right ticket stressing complete segregation in the public school system."

Like Bill Hendrix, former Ku Klux Klan leader who also says he is running as an independent segregation candidate, there is no way for Strickland to get his name on the ballot.

They will have to depend on write-in votes because Florida law gives ballot space only to formally certified nominees of the Democrat and Republican parties.

State Sen. LeRoy Collins is the Democratic nominee, having defeated Acting Gov. Charley Johns in the May primaries.

J. Tom Watson of Tampa, former attorney general of Florida, turned Republican in an effort to stimulate a two-party system in the state and is the Republican nominee.

Strickland in a formal statement said:

"I am in this race of my own free will and I am obligated to no one except my country and my conscience. I want to serve the people of Florida.

"Segregation is but a small part of states rights. It happens to be the 'straw that broke the camel's back'. It is positive proof that the federal government is determined to take all our rights away from us—legally, or otherwise.

"The Supreme court ruling may prove to be a blessing in disguise if it is responsible for the awakening of the people to the fact that all their rights are in jeopardy.

"I am opposed to violence and bloodshed. I am equally opposed to the political dictatorship that is being attempted by the selfish politicians of our government who for the sake of the Negro vote, are rapidly destroying our free and democratic way of life that was guaranteed by the constitution.

"If I am your governor, I promise that there will be no mixing of the white and colored races in the schools of the State of Florida while I am in office."

This is Strickland's first venture into politics. He has been in private business. He is married and has four children. He was a master sergeant in World War II and served in Iceland, the Pacific, Europe and the Caribbean.

In Dade Schools

NAACP to Support Voluntary Integration

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Willingness to cooperate "in every possible manner" to bring about voluntary desegregation in the public schools was expressed Thursday by the Miami chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. G. W. Hawkins, acting president, said he was "greatly surprised by the apparent concern" over circulation of petitions among Negro parents for school admissions.

Announcement that the petitions were being circulated, and that court action was contemplated to bring about immediate desegregation brought comment from state and local school officials that such haste was unwise.

"There really is no comment to make on their action," said County School Supt. W. R. Thomas. "The law is still the law and hasn't been changed."

Associate Supt. Joe Hall said that if Negro children attempt to register at White schools next month they will be refused permission.

Dr. Hawkins said no drastic action is contemplated by the NAACP.

"Legal action in the courts is a traditional American way of seeking the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens," he said in a statement.

"But we shall resort to such action only where absolutely necessary. We seek orderly social transition without social disorganization."

Dr. Hawkins said the petitions were being circulated "to interpret to the school board the feeling of the people in the Negro community.

"We have had a record of cooperation with the local school board," he said.

In announcing the NAACP program to the school board Wednesday, Howard Dixon, Miami legal council for the group, said that it would file test cases if they were denied admission to a White school.

Dixon said the proposed plan was part of a nationwide program laid down by the NAACP at its convention in Dallas in July, and would be followed in states where segregation is now in effect.

One response came from Tallahassee where Thomas D. Bailey, state school superintendent, reiterated statements made earlier by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin which called for patience until the Supreme court decreed its plan for orderly desegregation.

Floridians do not want "shock treatment" in the handling of the issue, Bailey declared.

Says Ruling Unpopular

Tom Watson Pledges To Keep Segregation

JACKSONVILLE—(AP)—The people of Florida are not reacting favorably to the United States Supreme Court decision on public school segregation, J. Tom Watson said Tuesday.

The Republican candidate for Florida governor enclosed the statement in a letter to Ernest Butt, vice chairman of the Florida Republican executive committee, for release.

He said it was in reply to a recent talk by state Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin before a civic club to the effect "there is nothing more we can do" about the Supreme Court's decision.

Watson, who recently underwent an operation and now is convalescing, said:

"The people of Florida are not reacting favorably to the acceptance of the United States Supreme Court decision by working out a plan of gradual non-segregation. It is my opinion that scarcely any of Florida's citizenship, White or Colored, are in favor of this holding, and both races want the continuation of the segregation practice heretofore and now in existence, and as provided for by Florida's constitutional and statutory laws.

"The decision is not final as to Florida, and unless Florida improperly becomes a party to the case in which such decision was made, the said decision will not become applicable to this state; and by proper proceedings Florida can have the issue determined in our own courts, and finally settled through our own State Supreme court, which in my opinion may be taken as a foregone conclusion, will unquestionably sustain the segregation requirement of our state law.

"If the people of Florida vote the two-party system into our political picture in November, by electing the Republican candidate as governor, assurance is now given by him that the Supreme court of Florida will decide the issue for the people of Florida, rather than any acceptance of the Supreme Court of the United States decision."

Ervin Gets Survey

Minority Found For Segregation

TALLAHASSEE —(UP) —A minority of Florida White citizens will "actively and violently" oppose integration of Negroes and Whites in public schools, a survey of the reaction of Florida community leaders to the recent United States Supreme court decision outlawing segregation said Monday.

The report said there is a minority of about 30 per cent of the White leaders which "violently disagreed" with the ruling and "would refuse to cooperate with any move to end segregation or would actively oppose it."

About one-fourth of the White leaders who answered the survey questions agreed that integration of the races in public schools should be accomplished.

"A large majority" of Negro leaders responding to the survey "acclaimed the decision as being right," the report said, but "only a small minority of leaders of both races advocate immediate complete de-segregation."

The report was read by Dr. Lewis Killian, associate professor of sociology at Florida State University, to a committee appointed by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin. The survey was made to help Ervin prepare a brief he plans to file before the Supreme court in October.

"It is evident from this survey that Florida is not ready for immediate de-segregation in public education," Ervin commented.

"This report indicates that these problems can only be worked out through a gradual transition with the primary responsibility for determining the 'when and how' resting with local communities."

The study was made by selecting nine groups of White leaders and two groups of Negro leaders and mailing out some 8,000 questionnaires to them. A little more than half replied.

At the same time, special teams interviewed White leaders in 10 counties selected as representative of the state as a whole. Negro leaders were interviewed in five of these counties.

Newspaper editorial opinions throughout the state also were analyzed.

The report pointed out many problems which community leaders expect to face when desegregation is put into effect.

"While a minority of both White and Negro leaders expect serious violence to occur if desegregation is attempted," the surveyors said, "there is a widespread lack of confidence in the ability of peace officers to maintain law and order if serious violence does start. This is especially true of the peace officers themselves.

The withdrawal of White children from public schools and placing them in private schools by parents who could afford it, the report said, would create "a form of socio-economic, class segregation" which would be substituted for racial segregation in education.

The surveyors said that "White answers indicated Negro teachers would encounter great difficulty in obtaining employment in mixed schools."

Florida Leaders Move to Meet Problem of Non-Segregation

Issue Won't Be Sidestepped, School Spokesman Indicates

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., July 31—It is becoming apparent that Florida is going to meet head-on the problem of desegregation in its public schools instead of trying to sidestep the issue through devices such as abolition of the public school system.

This is indicated by a spokesman for the state's Continuing Education Council.

The council, which is credited with being the stabilizing and synchronizing agency in the development of Florida's modern public school system, is a lay group made up of representatives from such organizations as labor unions, parent-teachers associations, league of women voters, the American Legion, the womens clubs and the state bar association.

Leaders Meet

J. Velma Keen, chairman of the council, who represents the Florida Bar Association, declared that "to abolish the public schools would set education in Florida back 50 years."

"This organization would not join in any such move," he added.

Keen's statement and the stand of the council followed a closed meeting of the group. He also apparently spoke for most of the state's governmental leaders.

Present at the session, in addition to Keen and other council members, were State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey; Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin; Dr. Louis Killian of Florida State University, who is directing a statewide non - segregation survey; Secretary of State R. A. Gray, and several members of next year's Legislature.

Keen said that while no definite recommendations have yet been formulated by the council, those attending the meeting were in agreement that the U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregation unconstitutinnal "must be obeyed and segregation must end in Florida."

It was also the general opinion, he reported, that the desegregation process must be carried out county-by-county and not under an arbitrary time limit for the entire state.

This plan was earlier advanced by Ervin who said he hoped to gain approval of such a procedure when the state files its brief with the Supreme Court this fall.

Keen noted that school systems are set up under various governmental frameworks in various states.

"But, in Florida," he said, "the control of the schools is not in Tallahassee (the state capital), but in the 67 counties as set up under our county system. If suits are brought to enforce the Supreme Court ruling, they will have to be brought in the counties envolved, not against the state."

Keen added that because conditions vary in Florida counties it is hoped the Supreme Court will allow the state to end segregation "at different times in different places."

"We want to follow the ruling and put it into effect as rapidly as possible, but conditions are not right for it to come all at once."

December Meeting

The council will meet again in December to discuss recommendations to be made to the 1955 Legislature regarding non-segregation.

In the meantime, Keen will appoint a committee from the council to meet with a group of Negro leaders before the recommendations are decided upon.

Ervin, who assumed state leadership in preparing to meet the problems which will result from the court decision, sees no way to get around it "short of abolishing the public school system," a course he does not advocate.

Instead, he believes Florida and the other southern states permitting or enforcing segregation laws should join with South Carolina and Virginia, which were directly involved in cases before the high court, in an effort to delay integration of the races as long as possible.

'Serious Mistake'

In a letter to the attorney general of North Carolina, Ervin wrote that "Our sister states are making a very serious mistake in failing to present their situations directly to the Supreme Court. It is quite clear in our state that our people do not want non-segregation and it it must come, it should come gradually I would be derelict in not trying to present the wishes of the people of my state to the court."

FLORIDA

Teachers Get Advice On Duties

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Staff Writer

Encouraging students to think for themselves at a high level is one of the most important jobs of school teachers today, Dr. C. Raymond Van Dusen, chairman of the Dade county school board, said Thursday.

VAN DUSEN

Dr. Van Dusen addressed some 800 new school teachers at two orientation programs at Miami Jackson and Booker T. Washington High Schools.

"We must not only teach our children to think, but teach them to think Keenly," Dr. Van Dusen said. "We must educate them, but also give them time to educate themselves through positive thinking."

The programs were sponsored by the Classroom Teachers' Association for the White personnel and the Dade County Teachers' Association for Negro personnel.

Introductions of the administrative staff and short speeches by department heads helped to give the new teachers a picture of the Dade school system and familiarize them with its method of operation.

Associate Supt. Joe Hall presided at the Miami Jackson conference and Dr. Baker M. Hindman, director of secondary education, co-ordinated the Negro program at Booker T. Washington.

The new teachers will join more than 5,000 teachers from Dade, Broward and Monroe counties today at simultaneous conferences of District 12, Florida Education Association and District 10, Florida State Teachers Association.

The FEA convention opens at 9 a.m. in Dinner Key auditorium while FSTA members will meet at the same time in Booker T. Washington High School.

Sen. LeRoy Collins, Democratic governor-nominee, will speak before both groups. He will be introduced by Thomas D. Bailey, state school superintendent.

Platform guests will include educators from the three counties in both districts, as well as school superintendents W. R. Thomas, Dade county, Horace O'Bryant, Monroe county, and O. K. Phillips, Broward county.

The FEA meeting will also feature election of new officers and a panel discussion on "FEA and its program."

FLORIDA'S RACIAL STUDY IS PRAISED

State Preparing Brief on Segregation Ruling

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP)—Arkansas newspaper editor Harry Ashmore said Saturday Florida appeared to be further along than other Southern states in preparing recommendations for the United States supreme court on how and when the ruling outlawing segregation in public schools should be put into effect.

Ashmore conferred several hours Friday and Friday night with Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin and his staff who are preparing a friend of the court brief for filing with the supreme court Oct. 1.

Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, was invited by Ervin and Florida school superintendent Thomas D. Bailey to consult with them on the matter in view of Ashmore's extensive research work on segregation matters.

Ervin and Ashmore expressed general agreement on a recommendation to the court that desegregation, now that it has been ordered by the supreme court, should come only after a reasonable period of time, and then on a local district or county by county basis.

Ashmore has recently written a book on the basis of his research for the Ford Foundation's fund for the advancement of education on population trends and school segregation problems.

The Arkansas editor praised work done by a Florida interracial study group which sounded out the state's citizens on how they feel about the US supreme court ruling outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The interracial study group in its preliminary report indicated people of Florida think the state isn't ready for desegregation and that any change at this time in the segregated system would be unwise.

Ashmore said he believed the supreme court would be considerate of the South's viewpoint, as based on public opinion studies, and for this reason thought it highly important that all Southern states file briefs.

"If we don't let the court know how the people feel about it and make some definite recommendations, we'll find the NAACP up there all alone," he said.

Ashmore expressed belief that the Northern tier of the Southern states would begin setting desegregation patterns "after two or three years," but that it would be many years before some of the districts in the Deep South would desegregate.

One important factor in the situation, he said, is a population trend of Negroes migrating from the South to other parts of the country.

"In communities which has only a small number of Negroes, the integration problem isn't nearly as difficult as those with a predominantly Negro population," he said.

And he added that there would be less pressure against desegregation generally in the rural areas than in the cities.

Eglin Continues Segregated Basis In School System

CRESTVIEW, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP) —The large elementary school at Eglin Air Force Base will be operated for another year on a segregation basis under county school board supervision.

H. L. Hilton, chairman of the Okaloosa County School Board, reported today the board had agreed to continue operating the school until the close of the term in 1955.

After that the school will be operated on a non-segregated basis under control of the Federal government.

A presidential order banned segregation in schools on all military reservations.

The Air Force had asked the board to adopt one of three proposals:

1. To operate the school as a non-segregated institution under control of the federal government. 2. Operate the school on a non-segregated basis under control of Florida, or 3. Operate the school under the present segregated basis for one more year.

The board voted unanimously to accept the third proposal, which is the only one of three acceptable under Florida law.

Segregation Panel Slated

Dade county school board members and school trustees have been invited to participate in a question and answer session on the subject of segregation in Dade county public schools at 8 Monday night at Temple Beth Sholem, Miami Beach.

Harry Zukernick, program chairman of the Temple's Men's Club, sponsors of the event, said the school board and trustees were invited because of "the importance of the subject to every Dade resident."

A panel will discuss the impact on Dade county schools by a possible United States Supreme court decision abolishing segregation in public schools."

Mrs. Mayme Williams, national president of the Negro PTA; Dante Fascell, state legislator; and Miss Alice MacVicar, former assistant director of education for Dade county, will comprise the panel.

Moderator for the event will be Dr. H. Franklin Williams, vice president of the University of Miami.

Non-Segregated Schools Topic

"How Will Dade County Schools Face the Impact of a Possible United States Supreme Court Decision Abolishing Segregation in the Schools?" will be the topic of a public panel discussion next Monday at Temple Beth Sholem, Miami Beach.

Participating will be Mrs. Mayme Williams, national president of the Negro PTA; Dante Fascell, state legislator, and Miss Alice MacVicar, former assistant director of education of Dade County.

Dr. H. Franklin Williams, vice president of the University of Miami, will be the moderator.

A question and answer period will follow the discussion.

Segregation Panel Topic

Abolition of segregation in public schools—the major question now pending in suits before the United States Supreme Court—will be the theme of a panel discussion at 9 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 18, before North Shore Lodge, B'nai B'rith, in the North Shore Jewish Center.

Participating will be Dr. Edward Van Cleef, chairman of the Inter-Group Education Committee of Dade County Teachers; Mrs. Mayme Williams, a teacher of social studies at Booker T. Washington High School; and Dr. Jacob Cunningham, director of the Florida regional office, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The panel will discuss how a Supreme Court order that segregation be abolished in the public schools might be implemented or thwarted in Dade county and where and how a program of integration might be carried out.

Gilbert Balkin, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League, will moderate the program.

Dade Co. Orders Segregation Of Migrant Children

MIAMI, Fla. —(INS)— The Dade County School Board Wednesday ordered the 85 children of Mexican and Puerto Rican migrant workers segregated from white children in the agricultural area south of Miami.

The school board took the steps to appease white families who have held more than 400 children out of the Redlands school to protest the mixing.

The school board ordered a temporary building set up in the area where the children can continue their studies.

It was emphasized that children of Mexican and Puerto Rican parentage who are permanent residents of the area will not be barred from attending classes with the white children.

County Commissioner Preston Bird was one of the biggest supporters of the separate school proposal.

"NO BIGOT"

"I'm no bigot," said the commissioner, "but I think that the health and welfare of our children is at stake."

However, School Attorney Edward Boardman said the legal aspects of the separate school order were muddled.

"If they demand to be enrolled at the Redland school we must enroll them," said the attorney.

It was also admitted by the school board that finding a teacher for the migrant workers would be no easy task.

One teacher who praised the Latin American youngsters for their willingness to learn—while noting that many white children came to school in need of bathing—received a barrage of cat calls at a mass meeting called to discuss the problem.

Florida Grants $10,000 To Fight Segregation Law

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 9 (AP)--Atty Gen. Richard Ervin was given $10,000 in emergency funds by the Florida cabinet yesterday for research assistance in his effort to delay mingling of the races in public schools until the state "is ready for non-segregation."

Ervin asked the cabinet, composed of the governor, attorney general and five other elective administrative officers, for the money to pay the costs of studies by University of Florida, Florida State University and University of Miami experts which, he said, are necessary in preparing his agruments to the U.S. Supreme Court against an immediate mandate to enforce the federal court's ban on segregation.

"I don't believe Florida is ready for non-segregation," he said. "If we have to accept, it should be on a gradual basis."

The court will give the affected states an opportunity this fall to present their views on methods of bringing about non-segregation in the schools. Briefs must be filed by Oct. 1.

Ervin said he wants surveys conducted to give him "the factual situation in Florida—such things as the school facilities available and what the people, both in metropolitan and rural areas, think of non-segregation."

Non Segregation Studies To Be Continued In Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — State Attorney General Richard Ervin said Thursday that Florida's three major universities will continue their study of the effects of non-segregation in public schools even though acting Governor Charley Johns has voiced objections to the study.

Ervin declared in Tallahassee that the schools would continue their survey "until the order is rescinded."

The University of Miami, the University of Florida and Florida State University were granted a $10,000 emergency appropriation last week in order to finance the project.

The purpose of the survey is to gather data to be used in a brief to be submitted to the U. S. Su-

But on Tuesday Johns said that he would ask the state cabinet to cancel the appropriation.

Johns said that the state should not submit a brief since it was not directly involved in the high tribunal's historic ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Ervin said that he would try to convince Johns that the state should submit a brief because "if we don't take advantage this time, we won't again have the opportunity."

Race Study To Begin This Week

An informal study of the problem of non-segregation of races in public schools of Dade county will begin this week.

Dr. Don Larson, who will direct the study for the University of Miami, said Saturday he expects to call a meeting of his committee early in the week.

The members of this committee have yet to be named. However Dr. Larson did state that it will have Negro representation.

The state has agreed to give the university $3,000 for the study. The UM group will submit its report to Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

Ervin will file a brief with the United States Supreme court outlining the effects the court's recent anti-segregation ruling will have in Florida and suggesting a time limit for the state to bring about non-segregation.

Dr. Larson, a professor of government at the university, met with Ervin and representatives of the University of Florida and Florida State University Friday to discuss plans for the study.

The two state universities will make similar studies in counties in central and north Florida.

As contemplated by Dr. Larson, the study will be two-fold. The first task will be to "pull together all facts and figures with regard to population to get the racial picture," he said.

"Then it will be necessary to interview key leaders, both White and Negro, to get their views.

"After we have all of this in-

formation we will have to take the mass of data and set down our conclusions," he stated.

Dr. Larson noted that Ervin wants the report by Aug. 15, leaving only two months to complete the entire study.

Florida Starts Study Of Segregation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 8 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin was given $10,000 in emergency funds by the Florida Cabinet today for research assistance in his effort to delay ordering of the races in public schools until the state is ready for non-segregation."

Ervin asked the cabinet, composed of the governor, attorney general and five other elective administrative officers, for the money to pay the costs of studies by University of Florida, Florida State University and University of Miami experts which he said, are necessary in preparing his arguments to the U. S. Supreme Court against an immediate mandate to enforce the Federal Court's ban on segregation.

The cabinet, composed of the governor and six elective administrative officers of the state, voted $10,000 for the attorney general for a study by experts from the University of Florida, Florida State University, University of Miami, the Citizens Continuing Education Council, the Florida Education Association and the State Department of Education of the practical effects in Florida of the ending of segregation.

Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns, who met with other Southern governors at Richmond, Va., last week to discuss the segregation ruling, said on his return he would ask the cabinet to rescind its action providing funds for the study.

Johns said the governors of Virginia and South Carolina had asked that states not actually having segregation cases before the court remain aloof from the proceedings in which the court probably will decide whether segregation must end immediately or in gradual steps.

Segregation Brief Favored by Ervin

Virginia and South Carolina Should Have Veto, He Says

TALLAHASSEE —(AP) —Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said Thursday he believes Florida should present to the United States Supreme court its views on the practical effects of putting the anti-segregation ruling into effect, but he would not file a brief if its terms met with the disapproval of Virginia and South Carolina.

However, he expressed belief the brief he would file would "help rather than hurt, not only Florida but other states similarly situated."

Ervin said he does not believe Florida is ready to accept integrating the races in its public schools and he hopes to convince the court that the process of ending segregation must be gradul and spread over a long period.

The supreme court has invited all states affected by the recent decision outlawing segregation of the races in public schools to submit briefs on when and how the ruling shall be carried out

'Moving Smoothly'

Integration Studies To Finish Aug. 1

By ROLLIN ROGERS
Herald Staff Writer

A study of how racial integration in schools will affect Dade county is "moving smoothly" and will be finished about Aug. 1, Dr. Donald Larson, head of the University of Miami government department, said Thursday.

Dr. Larson, who is making the survey with Dr. T. J. Wood and Prof. Edward Sofen of the UM government department, said a report is to go to state Attorney Gen. Richard W. Ervin the first week in August.

Similar studies are being made in 11 other Florida counties to help Ervin prepare a brief by October for the United States Supreme court.

The high court, which ruled out segregation in public schools last May, will hear arguments in October on how integration can be accomplished.

Dr. Larson and his two-man team met Thursday with an advisory committee made up of White and Negro citizens to discuss progress of the study.

"We reported only on the techniques we are using," Dr. Larson said, "and the committee checked on progress and whether we are leaving any gaps. Our general approach was discussed but essentially no changes were made."

On the advisory group are Walter Cogdell, principal of Douglas High School; the Rev. Theodore Gibson and the Rev. Edward T. Graham; Daniel H. Lang, executive secretary of the Greater Miami Urban League; Mrs. Terry King, executive secretary of the Dade County Council on Community Relations; Dr. Grover Noetzel, dean of the UM business administration school; Malcolm L. Ross, UM publicity director; Dr. Jesse Spirer, director of the UM child guidance center, and Daniel Westfall, administrative assistant to county school Supt. W. R. Thomas.

Dr. Larson said the team plans to sample public reaction to integration's effects, problems and the time that will be needed to solve them from 1,500 questionnaires being sent out and from 100 to 150 personal interviews.

"Everybody has been very co-operative and everything is moving smoothly," Dr. Larson said.

Face Segregation Issue, Ervin Asks

TALLAHASSEE— (UP) — Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said Friday he sees no way for the Southern states to get around the Supreme court decision abolishing segregation "short of abolishing the public school system."

Ervin said he believes the only sensible thing for the states to do is join with Florida, South Carolina and Virginia in an effort to delay integration of the races as long as possible.

"Our sister states are making a very serious mistake in failing to present their situations directly to the Supreme court," Ervin said in a letter to Atty. Gen. Harry McMullen of North Carolina who is considering filing a brief for his state.

The court ruled in suits from Virginia and South Carolina that segregation in tax-supported schools is unconstitutional, but invited all states affected to file briefs recommending how integration should be put into effect.

Some states intend to boycott the fall proceedings on the premise that the ruling cannot be forced on them without an actual ruling on a suit coming directly from each state.

Some states have passed or proposed legislation to abolish the public school system and set up private institutions for White children.

"It is quite clear in our state," Ervin wrote, "that our people do not want non-segregation and if it must come, it should come gradually. Therefore, I would be derelict in not trying to present the wishes of the people of my state to the court."

Ervin wrote the North Carolina official that integration should be administered by county school boards with the aid of inter-racial committees in order to take care of existing local conditions.

"The community picture as a whole should be considered rather than the claims of a few children who are demanding admittance," he said.

Thomas Orders Segregation

Removal of Students Ends Boycott at Redland School

By JACK E. ANDERSON
Herald Staff Writer

A three-day boycott of Redland School by nearly half its student body, apparently was ended Wednesday after school officials ordered 85 migrant laborers' children moved to a separate classroom.

The speedy action to segregate the 85 youngsters, children of Puerto Rican and Mexican farm workers, came from county school Supt. W. R. Thomas, backed by authority of the school board assembled in special session Wednesday morning.

It followed a protest meeting Tuesday night at the Redland school of about 500 parents, who demanded that the migrants' children be removed from the school, and said they would keep their own youngsters out of school until the demand was met.

But Thomas was reluctant to call the problem solved.

"This is only a temporary arrangement," he explained. "We're going to have to get a policy for the future, if we continue to have these people (the migrant workers imported here for farm labor)."

Thomas sent three members of his staff, including assistant Supt. Joe Hall, to the Redland school Wednesday and said they would help Principal Joseph L. Logan arrange the transfer of the 85 children. And he said "we hope to have a teacher" for the children on the job today.

The board Wednesday authorized Thomas to use his discretion in fixing a salary for the special teacher, instead of being bound by regular pay schedules.

Meanwhile, 33 of the 85 Puerto Rican and Mexican children have applied, Logan said, for transfer to the Homestead school because their parents are moving to that vicinity from the Redland school area, in following their work on South Dade farms.

Mrs. George Freiburger, president of the Redland Parent-Teacher Association, who presided at Tuesday's protest meeting, said she was not an official spokesman for the parents but she believed the boycott was ended and "we can settle down now."

Negro School Ruling Can Benefit All

Editor The Herald: Does the Negro have a right to go to school with Whites? I feel this question is answered by the Declaration of Independence, and no one has a right to set aside the declaration. It is the guiding principal of the American Revolution or even more, of the American nation.

However, let's ask another question. Why doesn't the Negro have a right to go to school with his fellow creature of one God? And no one can tell me that this God created one more superior than his fellows or endowed him with the sacred right to rule the other man.

Let us move forward, throw off the chains of the past, with its dark prejudices, and step into the light of the future. Let the American people throw off hatreds and prejudices. May we forget the past and with the Negro race found a new America void of prejudices, strong and united.

The Negro race has a contribution to our country and society, the same contribution made by the English, French, Jew, Greek and all the others. I beg of you America, give him that chance.

T. EATON

Segregation Ruling Won't Cover Florida Schools. Bailey Asserts

State school superintendent Thomas D. Bailey said Wednesday that Florida will not be affected if the United States Supreme court orders an end to segregation in the schools.

BAILEY

"This is so," he said, "despite the general belief that such a decision would affect Florida schools."

Here to attend the Florida Education Association convention which opens today, Bailey explained in an interview that the cases the Supreme Court are weighing involve other states.

Any segregation case involving Florida schools would have to be ruled on by the Supreme Court on its own merits, he indicated.

The Supreme Court is expected to hand down a decision soon on segregation cases involving schools in South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

While he emphasized that the court's decision would not affect Florida schools, Bailey acknowledged the type of decision handed down might be "indirectly indicitive" of what other states could expect.

Regardless, he said, "we will have time to give thought to the problems involved" if the court orders an end to segregation.

Bailey also said "it is a matter we will have to face intelligently and deal with if the advances we have made in our school program are to be preserved."

Concerning the progress of education in Florida, Bailey said there are two critical problems facing a continued progressive education program.

These he said are providing adequate school facilities and sufficient and qualified teachers.

He said some progress was made last year in providing adequate school facilities through a $15,000,000 bond issue.

Further advances can be expected, he said if a proposed $30,000,000 bond issue is approved. He said action on the latter issue is expected within 30 to 60 days.

While there is still a dire need of qualified teachers, Bailey said, the state's teacher recruitment program has made considerable progress.

Five thousand new teachers including additions and replacements, were obtained last year, he said. Of these, 4,000 were recruited from other states.

However, Bailey emphasized that more Florida youths are needed to bolster the recruitment program.

He praised the state's high school youth as being the best educated of any past generation and said they are needed in the recruitment program "because good teachers are the heart of any school program."

Bailey also called for continued support of the general public and the state Legislature "for the best educational program possible."

Non-Segregation Ruled For School At Tyndall Fie

Special To The Advertiser

PANAMA CITY, Fla., April 13 —Bay County Commissioners today declared it could not operate Tyndall Elementary School on a non-segregation basis in accordance with state laws.

The United States Defense Department has ruled the school cannot be operated on a segregated basis after Sept. 1, 1955, and asked the school board for a declaration of its intentions after that time.

The board will operate the school the remainder of the present term and possibly through the 1954-55 term but after that will turn over to Tyndall the operation of the school.

The Defense Department communication described the school board's past operation of the school as "excellent."

Florida 'Samples' 10 Counties For Nonsegregation Reaction

5,000 Questionnaires Mailed Out; White-Negro Interviewers in Field

By CHARLES HESSER
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News

MIAMI, Fla., July 10—Florida's study of the effects of non-segregation on the state's public schools got under way this week.

Fifteen trained interviewers began sampling sentiment in 10 counties on integration of the races and questionnaires have been sent to 5,000 white and Negro business, professional, educational, governmental and religious leaders.

The study is under the direction of the state's three big universities—the University of Florida, Florida State University and the University of Miami.

It is expected that the survey will be completed by Aug. 15 and the results turned over to Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin, who will file a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in October.

"The material gathered in Florida, I believe, will add up to good arguments for additional time before we are desegregated," said Ervin.

Plans Further

The Supreme Court's decision, declaring segregation unconstitutional, applied to cases involving schools in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. But the high tribunal called for further arguments this fall on the question of how it should be carried out and invited the attorneys general of states requiring or permitting segregation to file briefs on this subject as friends of the court.

Ervin said he would check with the attorneys general of South Carolina and Virginia before submitting his brief to the court.

The interviewers were chosen from among top school personnel, mainly principals. Four of the interrogators will be Negroes who will talk to Negro leaders.

"Questions are designed to allow interviewees to express freely their own feelings about the Supreme Court decision," said Dr. Louis Killian, associate professor of sociology at Florida State University, who is coordinating the efforts of the survey.

In general the interviewees will be asked how they feel about non-segregation; whether it should go into effect immediately; of those opposed, would they take their children out of the public schools and put them

FLORIDA

into private institutions; whether there would be violence, and if so, how serious.

Peace officers are being asked the specific questions of whether they could cope with situations of serious or minor violence, and if they would enforce compulsory white-Negro attendance laws.

Names of the 10 counties being sampled were not disclosed as sociologists directing the study said identification of the counties before the interviewing would affect the research adversely. However, it is known they are 10 "representative" counties extending from Escambia in far West Florida to Dade in South Florida.

"The general purpose of the survey," said Ervin, "is to find out exactly the situation in each section of the state — we know there is some difference. We want to know what the local leaders, business, professional, educational, religious and political think about the way their particular communities will be affected if the court orders immediate integration."

A $10,000 emergency appropriation for the survey was voted by the Florida cabinet last month at the suggestion of Ervin.

But, Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns, after attending a special session of the Southern Governors Conference, a few days later, threatened to ask that the survey be called off because the governors had taken the position states not directly parties to the court cases should hold aloof.

Johns, however, did not press the matter, after Ervin explained that the way he read the court opinion, "if we should fail to file this time (in October), we won't again have the opportunity."

Ervin said: "We are approaching the problem of nonsegregation on as constructive a basis as possible and we will use the data in an effort to convince the court we ought to be given a long period of time to adjust."

Will Help Legislature

The attorney general said it was his opinion that the Florida study, "instead of tying anybody's hands, will be helpful" to the states directly involved in the cases which the Supreme Court ruled on.

In addition to needing the data for his brief, Ervin pointed out that information gathered by the universities would also be helpful to the State Department of Education and next year's legislature.

Regardless of how long the court may give the states to integrate their schools, segregation is certain to present a serious problem to the 1955 Florida Legislature.

So far, most of the lawmakers have indicated nonsegragation should be approached in a serious and sober manner, with only one publicly advocating abolishing the present educational system and replacing it with private schools.

Hit Fla. NAACP Test Case Plan

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS)— State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey echoed Thursday the criticism voiced by Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin in the face of an announcement by a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People that the group will try to enroll Negro children in white schools in Dade County this fall.

Bailey, commenting on an announcement in Miami by Howard Dixon, attorney for the local NAACP chapter, that the organization is planning such a move, declared:

"I think they're making a great mistake by pushing things too fast. We have state laws prohibiting the mixing of races at this time and until the Supreme Court hands down a direct decree, it is not legal for the schools to change the procedure."

He said the people of the state do not want a "shock treatment" in the handling of the de-segregation issue.

Earlier, Attorney General Ervin stated that the action would "flout the United States Supreme Court," and that the NAACP was "defeating its own purpose."

But Dixon said that the "test cases" were part of a nation-wide program laid down by the group at its convention in Dallas last July.

Test in Miami

IN MIAMI, FLA., the situation is somewhat similar to that in "liberal" eastern Tennessee, except that southern Florida in recent years has become almost Yankee, thanks to the great influx from the North where people have long been accustomed to integrated public schools and are not frightened by the prospect of black and white children studying in the same classrooms.

In a bold gesture, Miami's NAACP plans to make the attempt next month to enroll some Negro pupils in "white" schools, and petitions are being circulated among Negroes to determine which parents want their children to go to these schools.

If the school board "does not show good faith toward ending segregation, says NAACP attorney Howard Dixon, "then we will file suit."

This plan must have come as something of a surprise to the local school authorities who earlier had said that they did not anticipate any attempts to enroll Negro pupils in "white" schools until after the state had filed its legal briefs with the U. S. Supreme Court on Oct. 1, and regarded any such attempt as "premature."

News for them is that Negroes are deadly serious about this matter and are scarcely in the mood to regard immediate implementation of the Supreme Court's May decision as "premature."

No change is "premature" which has been anticipated for over sixty years.

South Urged To Speak on Integration

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— An Arkansas newspaper editor urged Friday that all soituern states file briefs with the United States Supreme court advising how and when they think the ruling outlawing racial segregation in public schools should be put into effect.

Harry Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, said it was "unfortunate" that Georgia state officials had taken the position that they would decline the Supreme court's invitation to file friend of the court briefs in the case.

"I feel that the South's point of view needs to be represented as fully as possible," he told newsmen here.

"The court deliberately delayed ordering its decision into effect in order to get the views of the Southern states as to how the decision should be implemented."

Ashmore, who is en route to Atlanta to speak to a group of southern school officials on the Suprme court dcision, stopped off here on invitation of Thomas D. Bailey Florida Superintendent of public instruction, and Attorney General Richard Ervin for consultation.

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GENERAL

Large Family Dining Table Built Discipline, Teacher Says

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—A teacher bemoaned today the passing of the American dining room with its large family table. It helped curb juvenile delinquency, she said.

"The catch-as-catch-can food supply for youth, from can to stove to gulp down—or perhaps from icebox directly down, is a part of the loss of family discipline," said Miss Selma Borchardt, of Washington, D.C., in an address to members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL).

"Teachers wish that parents could have more time together with their children, as a family. We believe it would reduce the school discipline problem."

Miss Borchardt, the federation's vice president and legislative representative, said that increased federal aid to education and implementation of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation are the most critical needs of democracy.

Integrate Gradually, Dixie Urged

State school superintendents and board of education members from over the South were advised by a Tennessee attorney here Tuesday to work for gradual elimination of segregation in the region's schools.

Cecil Sims of Nashville, Tenn., who often has served as a consultant to Southern governors and educators, told the school officials that the Supreme Court did not order compulsory integration when it banned compulsory school segregation.

Speaking at the final session of a two-day closed-study meeting on the problems arising from the Supreme Court decision, Sims declared:

"Historically, the segregated schools of the South did not emerge from any illegal practice and design. . . . They were a natural growth, and since the year 1898 they were recognized legally and their operation was adhered to by the Supreme Court itself in a series of lawsuits attacking such schools."

Sims said in the light of this history and the absence of a compulsory integration ruling by the Supreme Court, he thinks "school officials can set their sights toward gradual desegregation."

Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin of Florida also addressed the meeting and described some of the findings of a recent state-sponsored survey to determine urban and rural reaction to the Supreme Court ruling.

The attorney general said 75 per cent of those polled, white and Negro, believed Florida would need a time period in which to adjust and prepare for public school integration.

READERS' POINT OF VIEW:

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

The executive secretary of the N.E.A. asked some time ago three questions in his annual report on public school conditions that should provoke serious thought.

First: What shall we teach in our schools? So far as we are able to see the road ahead, the learner will need to know the way of a breadwinner, the advantage of honesty, saneness of sobriety, importance of industry, steadiness of character, goodness of kindness, need of neighborliness and discernment of spiritual values. Recitation of matter is a minor. Classroom work and the study of books are means to an end, but the teacher is or should be unequivocally the heart of the school, leaving the world a bit more beautiful and better because of the life he lived and demonstrated among young lives.

Second: What kind of persons should teach our children? One can sum the whole matter into a single imperative sentence: Be what you would have your pupils become. If political boards, group control, and economic planners were not in the way, we might see more hope for those who teach our children. Scholastic requirements must be met to satisfy the law, but in the long run character is more important than much knowledge channeled in the wrong direction. No one should make application for teaching who does not love the work and see the destiny of our country in these little groups of children across the nation.

Third: What shall we pay for education? There is little danger of paying too much, therefore no means should be spared in the education of a child—not even in taxes. We advocate money spent, not lavishly, for the children of this nation but judiciously. Education means more than dollars and cents.

Oneida, Ky. THOMAS L. BRITTON.

Rebels Against Mixed Schools

I would like to know why colored people think they do not have rights and good schools? If not, how then did they get to be doctors, lawyers, and the like? And they have such good educations that they want to make the white race do as they say.

Do they expect the white people to sit back and do just that? No sir, we won't. I think they had better let well enough alone. All this mess will not better our country one bit. What may come from it all may be worse than the Wade situation.

Why go to all the expense of mixing the schools when the colored can have better schools built for themselves. This will not help one iota. More kids will be playing hooky than did when I attended school. There will also be scraps among the kids.

What are they going to do with the many people who refuse to send their kids to a mixed school and do not have money to send them to a private school or can't get them in one? Throw them in jail, I guess. Well they'd better be getting more jails built; because they're going to need them. Mine are not going to mix. Here's where more taxes are going to hit us; taxes for mixing the schools, more truant officers, more jails. So therefore, to save money and a lot of upsets, keep the schools separated.

Where has our Bill of Rights gone to? On a vacation I guess. Just as well throw it in the waste paper can if we cannot use it and have a vote on this issue by the people.

Some say we are Commies if we do not mix. No, sirree! We are not; but we like a voice in the government, too. It might make Commies out of some if an issue like this is forced upon us. If America is to remain the No. 1 land of the world, it must let all the people have a voice in everything and not just let a few make the laws of the land. And furthermore, if any race needs a helping hand, help the Indians. They are the forgotten race. We did take of their land but we sure gave the colored people great opportunities.

Let's do as Mayme Rawlings suggests; rebel. Better still, let's all go South where they have a little sense. MILDRED SWITZER.

Jeffersontown, Ky.

FAST INTEGRATION IN SCHOOLS URGED

This Would Lessen Chance to Evade Court Ban, 19 Race Relations Experts Say

By MURRAY ILLSON

The quicker the United States Supreme Court ban on segregated schols is put into effect the less chance there will be to evade it, according to a committee of nineteen race relations experts.

The committee's conclusions were made public yesterday at a special conference held in conjunction with the American Psychological Association's sixty-second annual meeting in the Statler Hotel. Among those taking part was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Marshall, who argued before the Supreme Court in support of the ban on segregation, said he had not seen the committee's report and would not comment until he had had a chance to study it. The court is scheduled to hear arguments this fall on whether its ruling should be effected forthwith or gradually and whether it should issue detailed or general instructions on desegregation policy.

Report Based on 81 Studies

Three members of the committee were present at yesterday's meeting. They were Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate Professor of Psychology at City College; Dr. John P. Dean, associate Professor of Sociology at Cornell University, and Dr. Isador Chein, Professor of Psychology at New York University.

They said that the committee represented educational institutions in all parts of the country and included a number of members who were Southerners. The committee's report, they declared, was based on eighty-one studies in the field of race relations.

Observing that "the threat of violence has often been used as device to postpone or prevent desegregation," the report said:

"Violence can be perpetrated by a small minority of frustrated and disgruntled individuals whose basic motivations are not necessarily directly related to race.

"Though rare, violence has been found under conditions of ambiguous, inconsistent or dilatory desegregation policy on the part of authorities; ineffective, weak and at times conspiratorial police action, and as a reflection of the type of inconsistency which is associated with conflicting and competing governmental agencies and authorities."

The report asserted that studies of violent acts in areas where desegregation had occurred indi-

cated that such acts were "more likely to occur in those communities in which there is a tradition of general lawlessness, political corruption and criminal contamination of the police power."

'Techniques' of Delay Cited

Various "techniques" for delaying or evading desegregation were cited in the report. Among them were the establishment of "voluntary" desegregation policies, gerrymandering or other manipulation of school district lines to insure that schools in effect would remain segregated, "prolonged periods of public education," and token admission of Negroes to "desegregated" schools.

An effective desegregation policy in the public schools, the report said, should include the following points:

¶All children should be assigned to the available school facilities without regard to race.

¶The only delay permitted should be that time required by specified and necessary administrative adjustments. There is no available evidence to suggest that this time need be any longer than a school year.

Mr. Marshall observed that white and Negro children traditionally played together in the South and that "the only time they are segregated is in school and in church." He added that "from the earliest days of slavery, Negroes have been teachers of white childen—spanking them, wet-nursing them and teaching the manners."

3 States To Enter Segregation Debate

By PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The first step toward resumption of Supreme Court arguments on school segregation was taken today when attorneys for three Southern states filed notice they want to take part in the legal debate.

Attorneys general for Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma informed Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey they wish to present their states' views when new arguments are heard sometime in the fall.

The question for debate then is how and when the tribunal should order desegregation of white and Negro pupils.

"FRIEND OF COURT"

Arkansas, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas also notified Willey they wished to file "friend of the court" briefs later. The court clerk said it was not clear whether these four also wished to take part in the oral arguments and he planned to ask them to clarify the point. If they wish to take part they will be permitted to do so on the basis of the notices received.

A spokesman for the state said at Nashville today Tennessee filed its notice merely to protect the state's right to intervene, if it finally decided to do so.

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said in Atlanta that three other Southern states were joining Georgia in boycotting the hearings. And Bernard Sykes, Alabama's acting attorney general, said that state would file no brief because it might "legally or morally" obligate Alabama to conform immediately with any order the Supreme Court might issue.

Cook said he had been authorized by the governors of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana to say their states would have nothing to do with the hearings.

The Supreme Court decision last May 17 that segregation of public school pupils violates the Constitution was given in cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court left these five cases on its docket in calling for new arguments on how to put integration into effect. Thus attorneys in these decided cases may appear in the renewed debate without filing notices today.

ONLY 3 STATES

Court observers were interested in the fact that apparently only three states not directly involved in the May decision had responded to Chief Justice Warren's invitation to all states that require or permit segregation.

This invitation was that their attorneys general join orally in offering the Supreme Court advice on working out the mechanics and timetables for final integration. Apparently 14 states decided to ignore the invitation. This was the last day for acceptance.

As of now, it appears the renewed arguments will be by attorneys for only seven states, the District of Columbia and by U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell. Attorneys for Negro parents in the five decided cases also may argue without advance notice.

However, "friend of the court" briefs may be filed by any interested party.

DULLES TRIP

A damper was shut down on the opening of the conversations with the announcement here that Secretary of State Dulles was on his way to Europe with proposals of his own for Germany's rearmament to bring about a nonsupranational association which Western Germany could join. This could bring Britain into a continental combination such as would have been organized in the European Defense Community, which the French National Assembly has rejected.

OKAYS PLAN

Mendes-France is said to have approved the basic idea of the Eden proposal, but the French demurred at the suggestion that after the Brussels pact is reorganized Western Germany would also be admitted into membership in NATO.

The French, moreover, wanted to discuss in full detail all of the features for revision of the Brussels plan, which might prolong negotiations over weeks or months.

School Segregation Proposals Top Record List Of Referenda

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two proposals to continue school segregation in the deep South highlighted a record list of special issues decided today by voters of 37 states.

In all, they balloted on 232 constitutional amendments and special proposals, while also electing state and national officeholders.

The issues ranged from Michigan's fight over legalizing bingo for charitable organizations to a California plan for raising maximum old age pensions from $80 to $100 monthly.

Louisiana and Michigan citizens voted on special Korean War bonuses. In several states there was the question of whether to borrow millions of dollars for public projects. Fourteen states considered raising wages or changing working conditions for state officials.

Louisiana, Georgia Decide

Louisiana and Georgia voted on proposals frankly designed to bypass any Supreme Court order to carry out its May decision that segregation of white and Negro children in public schools is unconstitutional. The court is expected to decide how to implement this decision after hearing plans from interested parties in December.

Louisiana voters had before them a proposed amendment to the constitution to provide for continued segregation in elementary and secondary schools, under the police power given the states by the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The high court's ruling was based upon the 14th Amendment.

The Louisiana proposal also called for a special election to consider the next step, if one is deemed necessary.

Would Grant State Funds

In Georgia, the issue was a proposal to permit granting of state funds to individuals for educational purposes, thus paving the way for eliminating the public school system in favor of state-supported schools.

South Carolina took a similar step to avoid integration by voting two years ago to eliminate a constitutional provision requiring free public schools.

In Mississippi, voters decided whether to require prospective voters to show ability to read the U.S. Constitution. The proposal admittedly was designed to reduce the Negro electorate.

Washington decided whether to ban TV liquor advertising between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. South Carolina considered eliminating an old constitutional clause requiring officeholders to foreswear duelling.

Voters in Nevada were asked to repeal a law banning union shop labor contracts. Montana considered an amendment permitting a presidential primary.

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GENERAL

ARTICLE BY
DR. WILLIAM A. HUNTER-Tuskegee Inst.

Cheerful picture of integration painted

Afro-American, Pg Baltimore Md
Sept 25 1954

14d(1)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — David Lawrence, newspaper columnist and prophet of gloom, Sept. 7, posed a problem in education which was shown to be an absurdity by a professor of education at Tuskegee Institute here last week.

Mr. Lawrence under the caption of "Colored Teachers . . . What Will Happen to Them When Schools Are Integrated," had this to say:

"If the South goes in for integration and many colored colored teachers lose their jobs, as seems inevitable, will the northern states accept them and put more and more colored teachers in classrooms where white children predominate?"

It took Dr. William A. Hunter of the Tuskegee faculty to see through Lawrence's subtle attack on integration and puncture his theses altogether.

Dr. Hunter, in a letter to the newspapers which published Lawrence's syndicated column, clearly pointed out the fallacies in the reporter's article.

— o O o —

HE WRITES:

In the article, Mr. Lawrence asked if parents of white children in the North are prepared to accept an influx of colored teachers to take over many of the classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers.

Judging from the way this question is structured it appears that Mr. Lawrence has assumed that there will be an influx of colored teachers into Northern schools — thereby displacing teachers presently employed there.

I THINK THE spirit and purpose of the question are clearly prepossessed. If one should examine the implications of Mr. Lawrence's article in the light of some data which were not presented, the arguments of the article become rather illogical.

Have to be taught

On the national scene it is estimated that the total enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools for the current year will be over 27,500,000 pupils.

These pupils will have to be taught—integration or no integration—if America is to exemplify and follow its democratic principles and requirements for an educated citizenry. In 1953, there were about 981,000 classroom teachers employed.

With the services of the public school being extended to accommodate approximately 3,165,900 adults in adult education program, and about 100,000 veterans in addition to the regular school enrollment—the conditions today portend a very significant demand for more teachers.

— o O o —

NATIONALLY, school officials are unable to fill all their vacancies; an estimated need for approximately 200,000 qualified teachers has existed for some time.

Not only has this condition existed for several years, it still exists, and yet there has been no influx of teachers of any race into the profession in places where non-segregation is considered to be—or where there is an expressed policy of segregation for that matter.

I do not see the need for alarm among Northern teachers to fear to be displaced from their positions as a result of this hypothetical mass influx of exscinded colored teachers from integrated Southern schools.

First of all, a mass influx would have to result from mass dismissal, and mass dismissal would have to result from a defined plan of integration—and a defined plan of integration is not universally apparent in the South today; consequently, no mass influx is currently imminent.

Second of all, suppose there are dismissals; I cannot conceive of them following the same pattern in the several states to cause an influx, but if an influx were to occur the need for teachers is so grat that it would be absorbed in satisfying the need.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, integration in the South will not alter the fact of the number of children of school age to be taught.

The dictates of the principles of program consolidation, practical organization, academic standards, accreditation standards, learning requirements, instructional procedure, and the expediency of common sense indicate that American education can ill afford to lose any of its teachers, now, or in the near future.

A fourth consideration is that state unemployment agencies and state retirement programs would either face bankruptcy or dissolution in the face of such mass dismissals; I do not think these agencies would encourage actions which would lead to this or similar fate.

In the light of these and other conditioning factors, I do not forsee and influx of colored teachers into Northern schools.

Anent discrimination

Mr. Lawrence points up a sectional difference in the ratio of colored and white teachers to the effect that there are proportionately fewer colored teachers in the North than in the South, but this does not prove nor disprove discrimination in teaching.

We must remember that teaching is an occupational pursuit and in the South it represents one of the few public supported jobs of respectability that colored persons can acquire.

In the North, such a person has a greater choice of jobs in which he can engage; he may work in industry, in public or civil service, in government, in politics, and in other jobs which will pay as much or more than he would receive for teaching; consequently, fewer in the North go into teaching.

In the South he does not have such wide choice of job opportunities. I dare say there are many colored teachers in the South who would qualify and choose to work in industry, politics, civil service, or some other pursuit if they had the opportunity.

— o O o —

I AM SURE the fact is recognized that job opportunity has much to do with the racial distribution of pursuants of the occupation. The fact that fewer are teaching in the North does not, per se, support nor refute a contention of discrimination in teaching; nor does it constitute tenable evidence that there will be an influx of colored teachers in the North.

But rather it does attest that more colored persons in the North are in other equally respectable and remunerative professional and occupational endeavors than teaching.

False assumption

Mr. Lawrence further suggests that "if the South goes in for integration" it seems inevitable that many of the colored teachers will lose their jobs."

Why do some people feel that colored teachers will suffer such great job mortality in integration? On what basis can such an assumption be made? Do they feel that the colored person is less qualified to teach? Or is just less acceptable?

— o O o —

IN THE EVENT that these people would have us believe that the colored teacher will be discharged because he is less well trained than white teachers, they need to be reminded that colored and white teachers qualify in the same way, and have to satisfy the same certification requirements in their respective states.

They might be reminded further that in many instances (I know of over 100 school systems where this is true) colored teachers hold degrees from as many or more nationally renowned accredited colleges than white teachers, and in some cases, not only do they hold more degrees but also hold more advanced degrees.

Some who argue the point of the colored teacher losing his job say that there will be some consolidation of schools, and consolidation usually entails some teacher unemployment.

To this we agree. Consolidation of schools may cause the elimination of positions—but it has never been known to eliminate a professional

Communities have been consolidating schools [illegible] at no time have the encountered personnel problems constituted valid argument against the necessities and advantages of consolidation.

I grant you some teachers may be displaced if schools are consolidated, but since the attestments of school officials in courts have indicated that their actions, selections, and differentials are not made on the basis of race—I am sure that there will be as many white teachers as others displaced as would be in any process of school consolidation.

Free in democracy

If men are to be free in a democracy, they must cooperatively and unselfishly seek conditions of freedom and dignity. Freedom and justice are inseparable in a democracy.

— o O o —

A GROUP OR PARTY in freedom cannot suffer ill or invoke indecency upon a kin's party without the ill or indecency eventually consuming the souls, minds and realms of all parties concerned.

If two families live in the same house, neither family can tolerate the other to be a victim of fire or pestilence without both being affected.

So it is with the races of men. They must learn to live together or suffer the inevitable consequences. Through our daily endeavors as well as our occupational pursuits we can all contribute to the achievement of harmonious living together . . . tingly bring about our own insecurity.

One of the greatest [illegible] of social as well as economic well being is ignorance. It controls so many of our acts, so much of our thinking. One of the most effective institutions in combatting ignorance is the school.

America needs good schools, and strong teachers for her well being; and one of the reasons educational integration is expedient in America is because the best disciples of democracy come from [illegible] on democratic principles—WILLIAM A.

Answers David Lawrence's Column

Tuskegee Professor at Odds With Writer on Integration

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. William A. Hunter, associate professor of education at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has come up with an answer to David Lawrence's controversial column on "Negro Teachers" which appeared in the Sept. 7 issue of the Birmingham News.

Mr. Lawrence, a syndicated columnist, had compared the small number of Negro teachers in the North with the large number of Negro teachers in the South. He also asked whether or not the "parents of white children" in the North were prepared to accept an "influx" of Negro teachers.

Mr. Lawrence's statements were taken by the Tuskegee professor to mean that following integration in the South, Southern Negro teachers would probably "flee" North for jobs.

DR. HUNTER'S letter, addressed to James E. Chappell, editor of the Birmingham News, was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Chappell:

In the Sept. 7 issue of the Birmingham News appears an article by David Lawrence titled "Negro Teachers — What Will Happen to Them When Schools Are Integrated?" I should like to take issue with on a few viewpoints expressed.

In the article, Mr. Lawrence asked if parents of white children in the North are prepared to accept an influx of Negro teachers to take over many of the classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers. Judging from the way this question is structured it appears that Mr. Lawrence has assumed that there will be an influx of Negro teachers into Northern schools — thereby displacing teachers presently employed there.

I think the spirit and purpose of the question are clearly prepossessed.

If one should examine the implications of Mr. Lawrence's article in the light of some data which were not presented the arguments of the article become rather illogical.

On the national scene it is estimated that the total enrollment of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the current year will be over 27,500,000 pupils.

These pupils will have to be taught—integration or no integration — if America is to exemplify and follow its democratic principles and requirements for an educated citizenry.

In 1953, there were about 981,000 classroom teachers employed. With the services of the public school being extended to accommodate approximately 3,165,000 adults in adult education programs, and about 100,000 veterans in addition to the regular school enrollment—the conditions today portend a very significant demand for more teachers.

Nationally, school officials are unable to fill all their vacancies; an estimated need for approximately 200,000 qualified teachers has existed for some time.

Not only has this condition existed for several years, it still exists, and yet there has been no influx of teachers of any race into the profession in places where non-segregation is considered to be—or where there is an expressed policy of segregation for that matter.

I do not see the need for alarm among Northern teachers to fear to be displaced from their positions as a result of this hypothetical mass influx of exscinded Negro teachers from integrated Southern schools.

First of all, a mass influx would have to result from mass dismissal, and mass dismissal would have to result from a defined plan of integration—and a defined plan of integration is not universally apparent in the South today, consequently, no mass influx is currently imminent.

WILLIAM A. HUNTER
. . . the spirit was prepossessed

Second of all, suppose there are dismissals; I cannot conceive of them following the same pattern in the several states to cause an influx, but if an influx were to occur, the need for teachers is so great that it would be absorbed in satisfying the need.

In the third place, integration in the South will not alter the fact that of the number of children of school age to be taught. The dictates of the principles of program consolidation, practical organization, academic standards, accreditation standards, learning requirements, instructional procedure, and the expediency of common sense indicate that American education can ill afford to lose any of its teachers, now, or in the near future.

A fourth consideration is that State Unemployment Agencies and State Retirement programs would either face bankruptcy or dissolution in the face of such mass dismissals; I do not think these agencies would encourage actions which would lead to this or similar fate.

In the light of these and other conditioning factors, I do not foresee an influx of Negro teachers into Northern schools.

Mr. Lawrence points up a sectional difference in the ratio of Negro and white teachers to the effect that there are proportionately fewer Negro teachers in the North than in the South; the author presents this difference as evidence of discrimination against Negro teachers in Northern schools.

It is correct that there are proportionately fewer Negro teachers in the North than in the South, but this does not prove or disprove discrimination in teaching.

We must remember that teaching is an occupational pursuit and in the South it represents one of the few public supported jobs of respectability that Negroes can acquire.

In the North the Negro has a greater choice of jobs in which he can engage; he may work in industry, in public or civil service, in Government, in politics, and in other jobs which will pay as much or more than he would receive for teaching; consequently, fewer Negroes in the North go into teaching.

In the South the Negro does not have such wide choice of job opportunities. I dare say there are many Negro teachers in the South who would qualify and choose to work in industry, politics, civil service, or some other pursuit if they had the opportunity. I am sure the fact is recognized that job opportunity has much to do with the racial distribution of pursuants of the occupation.

The fact that fewer Negroes are teaching in the North does not, per se, support or refute a contention of discrimination in teaching; nor does it constitute tenable evidence that there will be an influx of Negro teachers in the North; but rather it does attest that more Negroes in the North are in other equally respectable and renumerative professional and occupational endeavors than teaching.

Mr. Lawrence further suggests that "if the South goes in for integration" it seems inevitable that many of the Negro teachers will lose their jobs.

Why do some people feel that Negro teachers will suffer such great job mortality in integration?

On what basis can such an assumption be made?

Do they feel that the Negro is less qualified to teach, or is just less acceptable?

In the event that these people would have us believe that the Negro teacher will be discharged because he is less well-trained than white teachers, they need to be reminded that Negro and white teachers qualify in the same way, and have to satisfy the same certification requirements in their respective states; they might be reminded further that in many instances (I know of over 100 school systems where this is true) Negro teachers hold degrees from as many or more nationally renowned accerdited colleges than white teachers, and in some cases, not only do they hold more degrees but also hold more advanced degrees.

Some who argue the point of the Negro losing his job say that there will be some consolidation of schools, and consolidation usually entails some teacher unemployment. To this we agree. Consolidation of schools may cause the elimination of positions—but it has never been known to eliminate a professional group.

Communities have been consolidating schools for years, but at no time have they encountered personnel problems constituted valid argument against the necessities and advantages of consolidation.

I grant you some teachers may be displaced if schools are consolidated, but since the attestments of school officials in courts have indicated that their actions, selections, and differentials are not made on the basis of race—I am sure that there will be as many white teachers as Negro teachers displaced as would be in any process of school consolidation.

If men are to be free in a democracy they must cooperatively and unselfishly seek conditions of freedom and dignity. Freedom and justice are inseparable in a democracy. A group or party in freedom cannot suffer ill or invoke indecency upon a kin's party without the ill or indecency eventually consuming the souls, minds and realms of all parties concerned.

If two families live in the same house, neither family can tolerate the other to be a victim of fire or pestilence without both being affected. So it is with the races of men.

They must learn to live together or suffer the envitable consequence. Through our daily endeavors as well as our occupational pursuits we can all contribute to the achievement of harmonious living together—or we unwittingly bring about our own insecurity.

One of the greatest enemies of social as well as economic well-being is ignorance.

It controls so much of our thinking.

acts, so much of our most effective in-

One of the

stitutions in combating ignor-

ance as the school.

America needs good schools, and strong teachers for her well-being; and one of the reasons educational integration is expedient in America is because the past disciples of democracy come from institutions set up on democratic principles.

WILLIAM A. HUNTER,
Tuskegee, Ala.

ALL-OUT BATTLE IN OVER SCHOOL INTE GRATION

New Court Cases Loom as 2 Cities Ignore U.S. Ruling

(By Courier Press Service)

Pro-segregationists were still holding the upper hand this week in their war on integration with "victories" recorded in Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

These "victories" drew the lines for possible further action in the Federal courts by defeated integrationists.

In Montgomery, Ala., R. T. Anderson, principal of the city's newest school, the William R. Harrison Elementary School, commented that the attempt of twenty-three Negro children to enroll without fanfare or confusion was "a credit to the Negro race."

* * *

THE MONTGOMERY incident occurred when the children

Station Cops Near Schools

WASHINGTON—(INS)—Officials drew up plans Saturday to station a uniformed police officer near every local school building when racial integration begins with the new school term.

Deputy Police Chief Howard V. Covell said the precaution will be taken because there may be "some friction" when white and Negro students attend classes together for the first time.

District of Columbia education officials ordered the end of racial segregation in the public schools shortly after a Supreme Court decision that such policies were unconstitutional.

led by the son of a Montgomery publisher, Aubrey Williams Jr attempted to register for classes.

Mr. Anderson said that the applicants were registered like any other children and then turned down after the school "checked their addresses and told them they lived in a district that is served by a Negro school. They were trying to register at the wrong school," he said.

Williams said that he had gone along with the children because, "I want to see these children get decent schooling."

IN BATON ROUGE, La., thirty Negro children were denied admittance to the Gilmer Wright "white" Elementary School. Some of these children lived within one block of the institution.

The school's principal, Mrs. Lily May Taylor, told the group that registration hours were over and turned down their applications.

The children involved have to pass the white school en route to facilities in other parts of Baton Rouge.

In Austin, Tex., Marion George Ford Jr., honor graduate of a Houston Negro high school was refused admittance to the University of Texas.

* * *

FORD LAMENTED that "In a few years there will be hundreds of Negro students at the University. Why hold me back for this one year." Ford indicated that he felt court action was a waste of time and that he would seek admittance by "some other method."

Ford had previously been accepted by the University whereupon he announced his intention of trying out for the freshman football team. The cancellation of Ford's acceptance soon followed.

Registrar H. Y. McCown informed Ford that he could obtain his required freshman courses at Prairie View A. and M. College, after which he would be eligible to have his credits transferred to the University of Texas.

* * *

IN DADE COUNTY, Florida, Superintendent of Schools W. R. Thomas issued a flat statement that the schools "will open under exactly the same conditions as have prevailed before."

Mr. Thomas cited the constitution and state laws of Florida under which, he said, "Negro students cannot be enrolled in white schools and white students cannot be enrolled in Negro schools."

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, J. C. Duckworth, who heads the Marion County Training School for Negroes in Columbia, Miss., took his stand against integration.

* * *

DUCKWORTH was quoted as having said, "I will not advocate the mixing of races in either schools or churches. How any court or foreign group can take it upon themselves to untangle a web which doesn't exist in this peaceful paradise where white and colored races work in unison for the benefit of all is far beyond my comprehension."

Up in Hillsboro, Ohio, Negro elementary school children returned to their slightly charred jim crow building which had been set afire recently by an anti-segregationist white county engineer.

10 Southern States Continuing To Guard Traditions As New School Terms Begin

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Although the final decree still is months away, the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation already has opened the same classroom doors to some white and Negro children in at least nine areas where racial separation has been practiced.

Ten of the Southern states continued to guard jealously their traditional patterns as September brought the first new school terms since the court said that to separate pupils "solely on the basis of race" violates the Constitution.

And there was evidence that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which pushed the lawsuits leading to the antisegregation ruling, is preparing to carry its fight to the last strongholds of segregation as the court makes it final ruling.

Court Said

In handing down its decision, the Supreme Court only held broadly that public school segregation is illegal. It invited attorneys general of affected states to appear in October and discuss the final decree which will lay down rules for implementing the decision.

An Associated Press survey today showed that in Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Washington, D.C., Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico and North Carolina integration is underway.

It ranges from a few Negroes attending white Catholic schools in North Carolina and one high school in Arkansas to complete desegregation in New Mexico.

Gov. Talmadge

Headed by Georgia, whose fiery Gov. Herman Talmadge has announced determination to resist the court decision if the state has to stand alone, 10 states are holding out. The others are Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Nowhere is there any consistent pattern either to integration or resistance. Nor does there seem to be any uniformity in NAACP strategy.

In North Carolina, for instance, a few Negroes are attending Catholic schools in Raleigh and Charlotte without incident. But no Negroes have been admitted to white schools and no application for admission of Negroes to white schools has been reported.

NAACP Head

However, Kelly Alexander, North Carolina NAACP head, said his organization "will come to assistance of any pupil denied educational opportunity in relation to the Supreme Court decision. The methods of providing assistance are those peculiar to our organization." He declined to amplify.

Meanwhile, Gov. William B. Umstead said North Carolina will take part in the Supreme Court hearing on the question of how the court will put its decision into effect. Some of the segregation states have indicated they will boycott the hearing on the theory that to appear would "morally bind" them to abide by the decree.

Generally, Arkansas also is maintaining status quo on segregation. But in Fayetteville in northwest Arkansas, where the Negro population is small, six to 10 Negro students are to enter the Fayetteville High School when it opens Sept. 13. The city, site of the University of Arkansas, has no Negro high school and the Negro students have been going to Fort Smith, 60 miles away.

Atlanta Declaration

In line with the "Atlanta declaration" of the NAACP, petitions have been filed with several Arkansas school boards asking admission of Negroes to white schools. But Mrs. L. C. Bates, NAACP president, says the organization is not planning to attempt to register Negroes in any white schools at this time.

West Virginia schools began opening Sept. 1, but most will open next week. The pattern there generally has been adoption of integration in the northern counties where the Negro population is small and maintaining segregation in the southern counties.

However, in Ohio County (Wheeling) and Summers County, which are maintaining separate schools, some Negroes have been admitted to white schools without incident or protest.

No Plans For Action

NAACP leaders have been displeased with action of some school boards to continue segregation but have announced no plans for legal action.

The state adopted a policy of having the counties proceed individually with their nonsegregation programs.

Negro and white children will begin attending seven Baltimore elementary schools next week, but schools in Maryland counties will not be integrated until the Supreme Court hands down its final decision.

Baltimore school Supt. John H. Fischer said the Baltimore students registered without incident last week. He reported there may be more integration when the schools open.

Maryland Allows

The University of Maryland also will have its first undergraduate Negro students at College Park campus this term. Of seven Negro applicants three were admitted, one rejected for academic reasons, and three are pending.

Washington, D. C., rules require old students to return to schools they attended last year. But new students will be accepted in schools of their residential zone regardless of race. Supt. Hobard M. Corning appealed to principals and officials for cooperation in the integration operation.

At nearby Ft. Belvoir, the Army will operate its own nonsegregated post school without cooperation of Fairfax County, Va., which is abiding by Virginia law and awaiting further Supreme Court action.

New Mexico has been quietly eliminating segregated schools for about five years, at the rate of one or two towns a year. The last holdouts, Artesia, Carlsbad, Clovis, Hobbs, Las Cruces and Roswell now are all nonsegregated to make New Mexico what the NAACP calls "one of the first desegregated states in the nation."

A threatened tempest over desegregation in Hobbs failed to materialize and integration was accomplished without incident.

Integration will come first in Missouri high schools because most elementary school teachers' contracts were signed before the Supreme Court ruling. The State Department of Education reports there have been no incidents.

In St. Louis

In St. Louis, integration will not begin generally before the fall of 1955. But segregation will be eliminated in the special schools, for the deaf and crippled, which open next week, and also at two public teachers colleges.

Because of an unusual and complex financing of Negro schools, Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williamson says it will be at least another year before segregation can be eliminated in Oklahoma public schools.

But the state Catholic education system announced last week that segregation would be eliminated in its 80 Oklahoma schools. However, in at least two cities, McAlester and Okmulgee, Catholic schools have not followed the announcement. But overcrowded conditions were blamed at one. There were no incidents as about a dozen Negroes enrolled at the Oklahoma City Catholic high school.

Segregation In Kansas

Segregation has not been practiced widely in Kansas and state school officials say integration will not be much of a problem. Topeka has had segregation in the first six grades. Integration was begun last year in two elementary schools without incident. It will be extended to about a half dozen more this year and to all 23 elementary schools next year.

Most of the solidly segregated states are maintaining their separate schools and awaiting the final Supreme Court decision to determine their course of action.

Like some other Southern states, Georgia's constitution requires separate schools for the white and Negro races. In addition the appropriation bill through which the state supplies about 20 per cent of the cost of operating Georgia schools, denies funds to any school permitting mixed classes.

Georgia Pledges

Gov. Talmadge and eight of the nine candidates to succeed him are pledged to maintain segregation by one means or another. Talmadge also sponsored a constitutional amendment, which will be voted on in November, which would permit operation of private schools, if necessary, to maintain segregation.

NAACP leaders say some petitions for admission of Negroes to white schools may be presented to school boards, but more positive action is awaiting the final court ruling.

Some Georgia schools already have opened but most begin their terms next week. There have been no reports of attempts by Negroes to register in white schools.

Mississippi Schools

Mississippi schools begin opening next week and no incidents have been reported during registration. The State Legislature will meet in special session Sept. 7 to consider a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit the Legislature to abolish public schools as a last resort to maintain segregated schools.

In Louisiana, where the Legislature recently adopted a proposed constitutional amendment and two acts intended to preserve segregation, 30 Negro children, accompanied by an attorney, attempted to register at a white Baton Rouge elementary school. They were refused. School officials indicated the incident may be the basis for a test case.

NAACP Says

NAACP officials said that petitions requesting desegregation have been filed with school boards in 14 parishes (counties) and with the State Board of Education. They said there has been no action as yet on any of the petitions.

Louisiana schools begin opening next week.

A group of Negro students also attempted to register at a Montgomery, Ala., white school and were turned down.

The Alabama State Board of Education adopted a resolution to continue segregated schools for another year. State Supt. W. J. Terry declined to comment on the Montgomery incident.

A legislative committee was set up a year ago to study the segregation problem.

Alabama Schools

Alabama schools began opening last week.

Kentucky plans to operate during the 1954-55 school year with the traditional pattern of segregation and Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction, says he knows of no plans for any integration this year. Kentucky leaders are awaiting the final court decision and apparently plan to comply with the ruling.

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Under a directive of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia public schools, opening next week, will continue the traditional segregation policy.

Gov. Stanley recently appointed a 32-member commission to formulate a new school policy and study means to maintain segregation.

Petitioning Schools

NAACP leaders say they will follow the policy of petitioning local school boards for integration.

Beyond petitioning local boards for integration, Tennessee NAACP leaders say they plan no other immediate action. A spokesman said they are "well pleased" with informal talks with Davidson County (Nashville) officials and the prospects that there might be some integration. State and local officials declined to comment beyond saying the matter is being studied.

Florida schools began opening Aug. 23 and will continue opening through Sept. 9. State School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey said his office has received no reports of Negroes attempting to enter white schools and no incidents.

Petition Abandoned

A petition was circulating in Miami to have Negroes attend schools nearest their homes, but it was reported abandoned.

Texas is maintaining segregation in public grade schools and Gov. Allan Shivers said in his recent hot campaign for renomination that segregation would continue "as long as I am governor."

The Texas Education Agency said after the Supreme Court decision that it would abide by the ruling, but later said it would take at least a year for Texas to comply.

A number of Negroes have been admitted to Texas colleges and universities, both private and tax supported. In the case of tax supported schools, Negroes are admitted when courses needed for degrees are not available at the state's two Negro institutions of higher learning.

14d(1) 1954

GENERAL

Some of Our Most Outstanding College and University Presidents

P. 22 Afro-American Dat. 8-21-54 Baltimore, Md. 1490

Dr. John T. Williams, Md. State College, Princess Anne, Md.
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C.
Dr. J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Alfonso Elder, North Carolina College, Durham, N.C.
Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. F.D. Bluford, A and T College, Greensboro, N.C.
Dr. David Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.
Dr. L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, N.C.

In wake of Supreme Court opinion—

Though final decree long way off, some classes are already de-segregated

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Negro teachers

What will happen to them when schools are integrated?

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Are the parents of white children in the North prepared to accept an influx of Negro teachers to take over many of the classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers?

This is the new problem which the American people face now, that the full meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has undergone further study. For it is likely that many of the Negro teachers who have been employed in segregated schools in the South will be displaced when integrated schools, with both whites and Negroes, are fully established.

There are, according to the latest U. S. census figures, 76,390 Negro teachers employed in the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, as compared with 310,319 white teachers. This is one Negro out of each five teachers.

IN THE 31 SO-CALLED non-segregated states, there are only 10,248 Negro teachers, as compared with 722,487 white teachers. This is a ratio of one Negro teacher out of each 73 teachers.

Careful reading of the Supreme Court decision would seem to indicate that any such ratio of employment in the North as between white and Negro teachers could be held to be discrimination. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court decision says, in effect, that the federal government can intervene in the field of education and pass judgment on what kind of education pupils are receiving, it may be inferred that examination of the quality of teaching has also come within the federal power. The Supreme Court said:

"There are findings below that the Negro and white schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other 'tangible' factors. Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

With such a direct intervention into the subject of what constitutes a good education, the Supreme Court undoubtedly has decreed that any palpable inequality in the selection of the number of Negro teachers as compared to whites would be considered as discrimination if it can be proved that Negro teachers who are well qualified to teach are not being given jobs they deserve.

It will be asked, for instance, why, as the latest census figures show, only three Negro teachers were qualified in Maine whereas 7,483 white teachers were employed. Similarly, Montana has only two Negro teachers and 5601 white teachers.

Even Massachusetts, which has prided itself on its historic attitude toward the Negro, employs only 110 Negroes out of a total of 36,553 teachers. Indiana, with a large Negro population, has only 680 Negro teachers out of 27,290. California has only 923 Negro teachers and 73,525 white teachers. Illinois, another state with a large Negro population, has only 1961 Negro teachers, while it employs 55,712 white teachers.

The same small ratio of Negro teachers prevails in other Northern states. New York has only 1693 Negro teachers, as compared with 101,387 white teachers. Ohio has 1051 Negro teachers and 50,895 white teachers. New Jersey has only 759 Negro teachers and 34,118 white teachers.

HAS THERE BEEN discrimination in the North? Plainly congressional committees—now that federal power over education is involved—would have authority to summon witnesses and take testimony and find out what has been happening in the process of selecting or banning Negro teachers.

The South and the border states, which have 76,390 Negro teachers, are employing seven Negroes to every one on the teaching rolls of all the 31 so-called non-segregated Northern states put together.

If the South goes in for integration and many Negro teachers lose their jobs, as seems inevitable, will the Northern states accept them and put more and more Negro teachers in classrooms where white children predominate! That's the new question, and it will furnish the acid test of sincerity in the North, which has always assumed that the South was the only section where discrimination was taking place in the field of education.—©

Box Score

The see-saw battle against segregation in the nation was marked by the following developments last week:

1. Tennessee officials plan to ask the U. S. Supreme Court to institute de-segregation in the first grade and move gradually through the upper grades.

2. Nancy Smith, 17-year-old Knoxville student, reported that she had been admitted to previously all-white Maryville (Tenn.) College.

3. The Vermillion Parish School in Abbeyville, La., has embarked on a school program set forth by the Governor and the State Legislature to keep segregation in the schools.

* * *

4. Angry whites in Philippi, W. Va., pulled a mass demonstration protesting the assigning of a white teacher and twelve white students to what had been an all-Negro school.

* * *

5. Schools in Morgantown, W. Va., will be integrated beginning with the fall term.

* * *

6. An organization aimed at amending the Constitution so as to curb the power of the U. S. Supreme Court is being planned by Southern whites, according to Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland.

* * *

7. Some 120 North Carolina Negro principals and supervisors have voted to support the Supreme Court edict.

* * *

8. The Virginia State Board of Education met but took no action on the segregation issue. An official said the board contemplates no change until the high court hands down its decree.

* * *

9. Mississippi Attorney General J. P. Coleman said separate schools for Negro and white children would be maintained in his state.

* * *

10. In Milwaukee, the Royal Craft Grand Lodge of the Scottish Rite Masons ordered implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

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Sidney Allen, president of the Walthal County (Tylertown, Miss.) NAACP chapter, reportedly resigned his position last week after a conference with school board officials following his presentation of a de-segregation petition.

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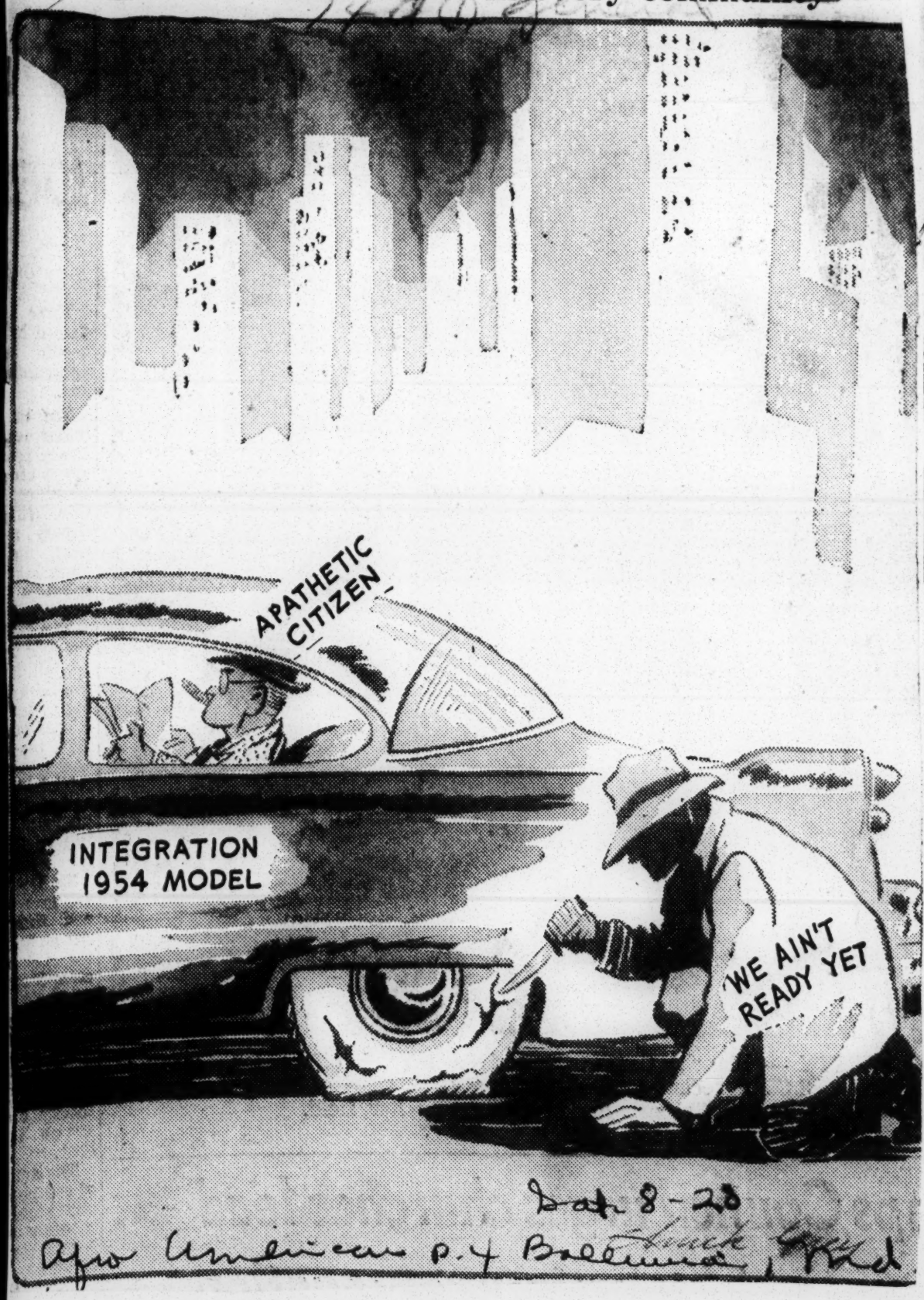
Saboteur: 'There's one in every community'



Dat 8-28
Afro American p.4 Baltimore, Md

GENERAL

SCHOOL BIAS EASES SLIGHTLY IN SOUTH

Survey Shows Most of Area Clinging to Segregation— New Court Step Awaited

ATLANTIC, Sept. 4 (AP)—Although the final decree is still months away, the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public school has already had some results.

For the first time in at least nine areas Negro children are permitted to study in the same classrooms with white children.

Ten of the Southern states continue, however, to guard jealously their traditional patterns as September brought the first new school terms since the court said that to separate pupils "solely on the basis of race" violated the Constitution.

There was evidence, nevertheless, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which pushed the lawsuits leading to the anti-segregation ruling, is preparing to carry its fight to the last strongholds of segregation.

In handing down its decision, the Supreme Court held only broadly that public school segregation was illegal. It invited attorneys General of interested states to appear in October and discuss the final decree, which will lay down rules for implementing the decision.

Details of Survey

An Associated Press survey showed today that in Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico and North Carolina integration is under way. It ranges from a few Negroes attending white Roman Catholic schools in North Carolina and one public high school in Arkansas to complete desegregation in New Mexico.

Headed by Georgia, where Gov. Herman Talmadge has announced determination to resist the court decision if his state has to stand alone, ten states are holding out. The others are Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky.

In North Carolina no Negroes have been admitted to white public schools and no application for admission of Negroes has been reported. However, Kelly Alexander, head of the N. A. A. C. P. in the state, declared that the organization "will come to assistance of any pupil denied educational opportunity in relation to the Supreme Court decision."

Gov. William B. Umstead said that North Carolina would take part in the Supreme Court hearing on the question of how its decision is to be put into effect. Some of the segregation states have indicated that they will boycott the hearing on the theory that to appear would "morally bind" them to abide by the decree.

Arkansas also is maintaining in general the status quo on segregation, but in Fayetteville, in northwest Arkansas, where the Negro population is small, six to ten Negro children are to enter Fayettevill High School when it opens Sept. 13. The city, site of the University of Arkansas, has no Negro high school and the Negro pupils have been going to Fort Smith, 60 miles away.

In line with the "Atlanata Declaration" of the N.A.A.C.P., petitions have been filed with seevral Arkansas school boards asking admission of Negroes to white schools. Mrs. L. C. Bates, N.A.A.C.P. president, says however, that it is not planning to attempt to register Negroes in any white schools at other points in the state at this time.

West Virginia schools began opening Sept. 1, with most to open next week. The pattern in the state generally has been adoption of integration in the northern counties, where the Negro population is small, and maintaining a segregation in the southern counties.

However, in Ohio County (Wheeling) and Summers County, which are maintaining separate schools, some Negroes have been admitted to white schools without incident or protest. The state has adopted a policy of having the counties proceed individually in decisions on the issue.

Negro and white children begin attending seven Baltimore elementary schools next week, but for schools in Maryland counties generally the Supreme Court decision is being awaited.

The Superintendent of Schools in Baltimore, John H. Fischer, said that the Baltimore Negro pupils registered without incident last week. He asserted that there might be more integration when the schools opened.

The University of Maryland will have its first undergraduate Negro students at its College Park campus this term. There were seven Negro applicants. Three were admitted, one was rejected for academic reasons and the applications of the others are pending.

In Washington, D. C., new pupils will be accepted in the schools of their residential zone regardless of race. Superintendent of Schools Hobard M. Corning has appealed to principals for cooperation in the integration operation.

At Fort Belvois in Virginia the Army will operate its nonsegregated post school without cooperation of Fairfax County, which is abiding by Virginia law requiring segregation as it awaits the further Supreme Court action.

New Mexico has been quietly eliminating segregated schools for about five years at the rate of one or two towns a year. The last houdouts, Artesia, Carlsbad, Clovis, Hobbs, Las Cruces and Roswell, now are nonsegregated to make New Mexico what the N. A. A. C. P. calls "one of the first desegregated states in the nation." A threatened fight against desegregation in Hobbs failed to materialize.

Integration in Missouri will come first in the high schools. In St. Louis, integration will not begin generally before the fall of 1955, but segregation will be eliminated in the city's special schools for the deaf and crippled, which open next week, and at two public teachers colleges.

In Oklahoma, because of an unusual and complex system for financing of Negro schools, it will be at least another year before segregation can be eliminated in the public schools. The state's Catholic education system announced last week, however, that segregation would be eliminated at its eighty schools. In at least two cities, McAlester and Okmulgee, Catholic schools have not followed the policy of the announcement, but overcrowded conditions were blamed in one case. About a dozen Negroes enrolled at the Oklahoma City Catholic high school.

Kansas Problem Slight

Segregation has not been practiced widely in Kansas and state school officials say that integration will not be much of a problem. Topeka has had segregation in the first six grades. Integration was begun last year in two elementary schools without incident. It will be extended to about a half dozen more this year and to all the city's twenty-three elementary schools next year.

Like some other Southern States, Georgia has a Constitution that requires separate schools for whites and Negroes. The appropriation bill through which Geor-

gia supplies about 30 per cent of the cost of operating the public schools denies funds to any school permitting mixed classes.

Governor Talmadge and eight of the nine candidates who are in this year's race to succeed him are pledged to maintain segregation by one means or another. Governor Talmadge sponsored a state constitutional amendment, to be voted on in November, that would permit state operation of private schools if necessary to maintain segregation.

N. A. A. C. P. leaders say that petitions for admission of Negroes to white schools may be presented to some school boards in Georgia soon, but that more positive action is awaiting the final court ruling.

Some Georgia schools have opened, but most begin their terms next week. There have been no reports of attempts by Negroes to register in white Georgia schools.

Mississippi schools begin opening next week. The Legislature will meet in special session Sept. 7 to consider a constitutional amendment that would permit abolishing of public schools as a last resort to meaintain segregation.

Test Case in Prospect

In Louisiana, where the Legislature recently adopted a proposed constitutional amendment and two acts intended to preserve segregation, thirty-nine Negro children, accompanied by an attorney, attempted to register at a white Baton Rouge elementary school. They were excluded. School officials indicated that the incident might be the basis for a test case.

N. A. A. C. P. officials said that petitions requesting desegregation had been filed with school boards in fourteen Louisiana parishes (counties) and with the State Board of Education. There has been no action as yet on any of the petitions.

Negroes attempted to register at a white school in Montgomery, Ala., but were turned down. The Alabama State Board of Education adopted a resolution to continue segregated schools for another year. A legislative committee was set up a year ago to study the segregation problem.

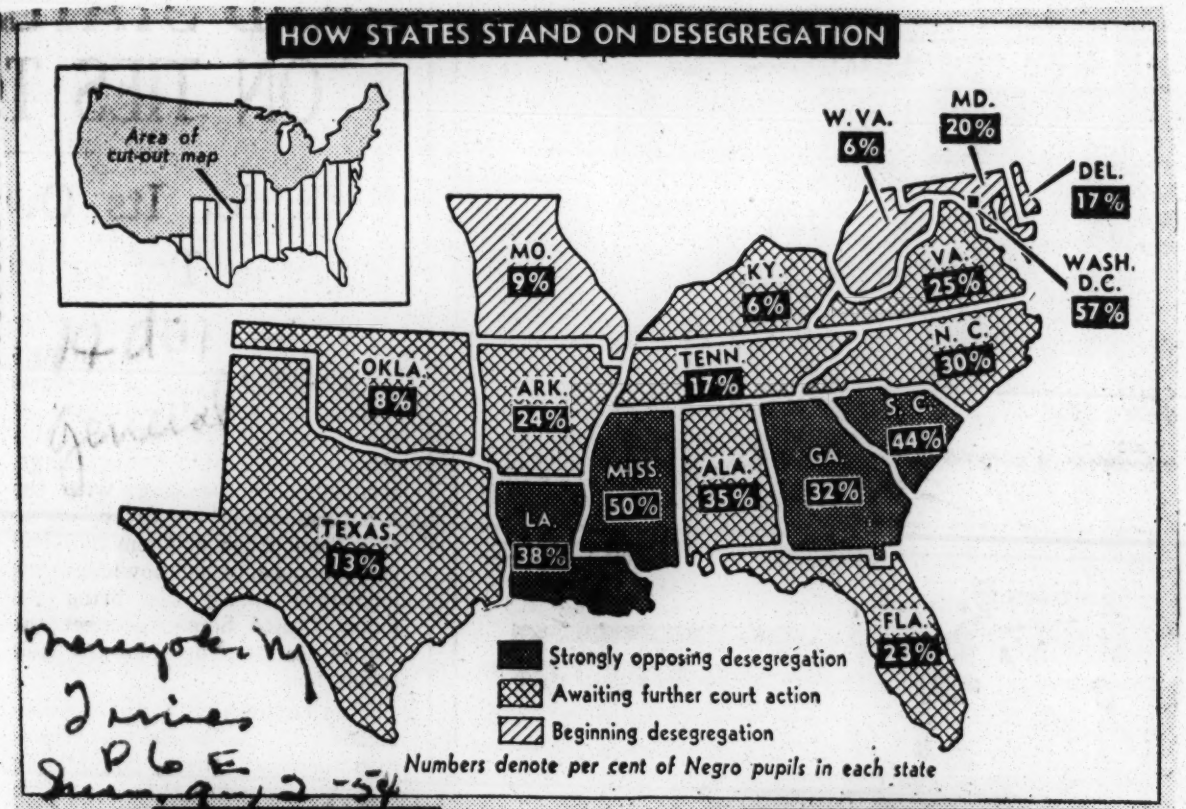
Kentucky plans to continue operating under its traditional pattern of segregation and Wendell P. Butler, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that he knows of no program anywhere in the state to adopt integration this year. Kentucky leaders are awaiting the final court decision and apparently plan to comply with it. Kentucky schools began opening last week.

Under a directive of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia public schools, opening next week, will continue the traditional segregation policy. The Governor recently appointed a thirty-two-member commission to formulate a new school policy and study means to maintain segregation.

N. A. A. C. P. leaders say they will follow in Virginia the policy of petitioning local school boards for integration.

Tennessee N. A. A. C. P. leaders assert that there may be some integration in Nashville.

Florida schools began opening Aug. 23. The State Superintendent of Schools, Thomas D. Bailey, said that his office had no reports of Negroes attempting to enter white schools. A petition was circulating in Miami to have Negroes attend the schools nearest their homes, but it was reported abandoned.



Map is based on data from the Southern Education Reporting Service in Nashville, Tenn. Charts are based on material from "The Negro and the Schools" by Harry S. Ashmore, published by the University of North Carolina Press. Book used comparison with 1952.

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GENERAL

Magazine's desegregation article hit by educators

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The claim by the magazine, U.S. News and World Report, that when and if desegregation comes colored teachers would suffer a calamity in the South was vigorously disputed this week by leading South Carolina educators.

In a special feature two weeks ago, the magazine produced figures of white and colored teacher employment by sections and states and pointed to a few illustrations which it said indicated that, once integration came into southern schools, numbers of colored teachers would be replaced.

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PRESIDENT JOHN F. Potts of Voorhees Junior College at Denmark, a former president of the Palmetto (state teachers) Education Association, said:

"For one thing, the magazine didn't consider that the major reason there are more colored teachers in the South is that there are few other professions to which the people can turn."

While he doesn't envison many layoffs under integration, Mr. Potts reasons that those who may become so affected would turn to other jobs and wouldn't suffer seriously.

Dr. J. C. Parler, administrative principal (supervisor) of Orangeburg city schools and himself a colorful past president and yet an executive officer of PEA, was more detailed in disagreeing with the U.S. and World Reports feature.

His opinions are documented under the following points:

—o O o—

1. THERE IS CURRENTLY a shortage of white teachers and surplus of colored teachers. This situation would work generally in favor of colored teachers under desegregation.

2. Many colored teachers now working in the South actually live in northern states and this fact invalidates figures the magazine used in reporting distribution of teachers. "By what standard is a teacher called 'southern' or northern?

3. Heretofore, too many inefficient and poorly prepare teachers have been allowed in "colored" schools. This fact has left a black mark on the general group and hamstrung effective and progressive classroom work.

"I have met scores of teachers that I wouldn't want to teach my daughter," he observed, "and many of us have seen and heard others in the same category. I believe in being frank about it.

"And any teacher who is prepared and proud of the profession will agree with this and also that the sooner we weed out the poorly prepared and the ineffecient teachers, not only will it make us stronger as a professional group, but it will soften integration."

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TO SUPPORT his "not-well-enough-prepared" charge, Dr. Parler pointed out that when South Carolina imposed its certification system of teachers in 1945, some 70 per cent of the colored examinees on the first series of tests fell uniformly into the two lowest categories, exactly the opposite of whites, who scored some 70 per cent in the two top brackets.

He pointed out further that under the state's current program of consolidating colored schools, something long ago done in white schools and in colored schools in North Carolina, scores of colored teachers are not being employed, largely because of unpreparedness.

But when a teacher loses out, he said, be it because of integration, consolidation or other reasons, "there is not necessarily a calamity. They find other work."

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"I KNOW of many teachers caught in the examination cheating cases several years back who have never been re-employed. Most of them have entered other fields." He estimated that upwards from 800 colored teachers were involved in the examination frauds.

Dr. Parler said further;

"And, another thing, remember that most of our people living in the North migrated there. These were not particularly interested in teaching. They could find so many other professions and jobs open which paid better.

"Why, I know of a friend who left school teaching down here to work at Pennsylvania Station. He makes twice as much money, or more."

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MRS. MADGE P. Harper, first woman president of PEA and assistant director of instruction for Orangeburg County schools, laughed over the magazine analysis.

While, like both Mr. Potts and Dr. Parler, she agreed that some ferreting out of unqualified school teachers is long overdue, she doubts that desegregation itself will hurt colored teachers.

A former Jeannes teacher, Mrs. Harper said that most teachers "always had something else in mind when they entered the field." Eventual marriage, final paying off of a family debt, etc.

"I don't say this is true in every case. but certainly in most of them."

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WALKER E. SOLOMON, exective PEA secretary, Columbia, said he thought perhaps the magazine feature was correct insofar as the number of teachers employed about the nation, but took vigorous exceptions to its other facts and interpretations.

For example, he said, U.S. News and World Reports "picked towns where the picture was darkest."

His records, he said, indicated that in contradiction with the magazine story, more colored teachers are now employed in desegragated systems at Indianapolis, Ind., and New Jersey schools than under segregation.

"I read somewhere last year that some 200 more colored teachers are now employed in New Jersey than before integration came."

School officials, he continued, find more colored teachers experienced and otherwise qualified whenever they omit certification as a requirement.

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AS TO THE difference in numbers employed in the South and the North, Mr. Solomon explained that the difference is accounted for partially in the fact that in the North there are many other positions and jobs paying more than school teaching.

He told of one teacher who left his classroom to drive a beer truck for a salary gain of approximately $200 per month.

Mr. Solomon agreed with the other educators that a little weeding out would improve the profession and added:

"I can say that in my getting about over South Carolina I find our teachers ready and eager for desegregation. Most of them are proud of their profession and are willing to stand the test as to capability in a highly competitive field.

"YOU SEE, most of us feel we are the better generally prepared teachers and aren't afraid of being put to the test."

Other Jeannes teachers, principals and classroom teachers sought out for reactions to the magazine's story, agreed, in substance, that prepared colored teachers weren't fearful of displacement by integration and welcomed a pruning off of incompetent teachers they considered "liabilities" to the profession.

Advise for Parents

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, writing in Look Magazine recently, answers pertinent questions of many parents with some sound advice. One of the questions asked of Dr. Peale which may have some special significance in the days, weeks and months to come as schools reopen was:

"My daughter is going to a school which has some colored students. One of them, a boy, is very brilliant. My daughter finds his company interesting. I am terribly afraid that she will fall in love with him. What can I tell her that will not make me seem prejudiced?"

Dr. Peale's answer was?

"The best way to cause her to fall in love is to show any sign of feeling against this boy. Sympathy and defensiveness might easily become romantic sentiment. Do not treat colored young people any differently than you act toward white young people, and a normal relationship will be maintained. Trust young daughter to handle her own love affairs. She is more competent than you think."

We agree! Most young people when left alone will solve their personal relationships. Too many parents still regard their young people as infants, and are needlessly apprehensive that they are incapable of right decisions.

Freedom's not painful

The United States News and World Report published in Washington, is usually a reliable publication.

It was the first periodical to present in full question and answer interviews with important people.

But its discussions of the Supreme Court's decision abolishing segregation, and what is to follow, have not been enlightening.

An article in the current issue, on "Colored Teachers for the North" is a dud.

It says colored teachers in the South — thousands of them — ought to lose their jobs when segregation end in public schools

That is a lie!

Mississippi, where colored people comprise approximately half of the population has 10,000 white teachers and only 5,000 colored. The schools in Mississippi cannot possibly get along with fewer colored teachers.

The District of Columbia has 3,000 white and 1,960 colored teachers. No way can be devised to mix the schools in the nation's capital without utilizing all of the teachers of both races.

In the North, there has been a shortage of teachers for years and in many of the states, there is such a thing as longevity, preventing the discharge of a teacher except for cause.

The United States News and World Report further states: "If colored teachers are to go on teaching, the North will have to give them jobs."

That is what the logicians call a non-sequitor. It is a conclusion, which does not follow from the premise.

According to the publication, this problem is causing real concern among school officials, and it is the first big test in the lifting of racial bars.

It has worked elsewhere

Desegregation has worked smoothly in 24 communities where there had been serious prediction of violence and bloodshed.

Professor Guy B. Johnson of North Carolina says: "To the best of our knowledge, the first drop of blood is yet to be shed."

Protests from colored and white parents are inevitable. Some white parents, who resisted the idea, had a change of heart after first-hand experience.

New Jersey had 497 colored teachers before integration. Today the statewide total has increased to 625.

All of this caterwauling on the part of

some of our white brethren seems designed to create a disturbance.

The threat that desegregation of schools will be a real test of something is unfounded. Integration has been a way of life for the majority of Americans for more than 100 years.

At this moment 31 States have mixed schools.

Only 17 backward states, beginning at Maryland and going South, have jim-crow schools.

All the problems that they say are now to be tested have already been tested and solved.

Through the years, the United States Department of Education has gathered all the answers on how to desegregate schools and what the results are going to be.

Neither teachers nor pupils have anything to fear. There is too much goodwill and good sense in the white community to make it otherwise.

The few dissidents and loud mouths are up against the highest law of the land.

Whenever the Supreme Court of the United States speaks, all good Americans bend their ears.

Two must become one

We are engaged in building a new world in which all racial tags are eliminated.

For 300 years the whole United States has been divided into two parts, one segregated part (the inferior) called the black and another (the superior), called white.

These two parts of America must be made one.

Franklin D. Roosevelt began it. Harry Truman carried it on and so provoked the ex - slave holders in the South that they withdrew from the Democratic party and formed their own Dixiecrat conspiracy in 1948.

Truman defeated them and earned a second term in the White House.

This proved beyond all doubt that the majority of the people in this country are for the new program of freedom for everybody.

The Dixiecrats moved over to the Republican Party in 1952. They were looking for a new Andrew Johnson or a Jeff Davis and found out that President Eisenhower is just as ardent an advocate of freedom as was Harry Truman or Franklin Roosevelt.

So now they wind up now with no place to go and are crying their heads off.

Another prophet of doom

The U.S. News and World Report is not the only prophet of doom.

There are newspaper men like Hodding Carter, editor of a Greenville, Miss., daily, who writes an article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled, "The Republicans Muffed the Ball in Dixie."

Having carried Virginia, Florida, Tennessee and Texas, President Eisenhower, he says, has failed to establish a two-party system in these states.

There has never been a two - party system in Dixie.

When the Dixiecrats voted for Eisenhower, they were not voting for Republican party principles. They were voting against Harry Truman and his man, Adlai Stevenson.

Once they defeated the Truman - Stevenson combination, they were back to their business of being Dixiecrats.

Republican Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover all made an effort to make Abe Lincoln Republicans out of the Southerners and they failed.

All that any president can do is to "open the doors of the Republican church" and hope that the Dixiecrats in this generation or the next will get religion, hit the sawdust trail, repent of their sins and ask for the right hand of fellowship.

Principal point missed

Editor Hodding Carter has six reasons why the Republican administration has failed.

All six can be combined into the one in which he blames President Eisenhower for sending his attorney general into the Supreme Court to argue against segregated schools.

What both Hodding Carter and the U.S. News and World Report fail to recognize is that the Supreme Court did not abolish segregation anymore than it banned restrictive covenants.

In the restrictive covenant cases, the Supreme Court simply said that they could not be enforced in the courts, because under the 14th Amendment the states have no power to discriminate against colored people.

Of course, the courts cannot do what the States are prohibited from doing.

The program will work

In the school segregation cases, the Supreme Court said the States are without power to setup and maintain segregated schools.

Private and parochial schools may do what they please, but no State can pass a law segregating school children on the basis of race or color.

To put it even more simply, the high court decreed that public institutions are for the public, and colored people are part of that public.

The new program will work. It has worked in 31 States. It will work in the remaining 17.

If the Dixiecrats will use as much effort in working out a proper solution to this problem as they do in attempting to block it, they will be surprised to find how easy it is.

They will find no difficulty in attending the same public schools with colored people than sharing the streets with them.

Streets, like the schools, are for everybody.

As for colored teachers, there will be some resentment in the beginning, but it will quickly disappear.

Colored women do the most intimate things for white children in the far South.

They nurse the white baby as soon as it is born. They guide its infant steps, change its diapers, bathe it, dress it from infancy to adolescence, feed it, comfort it, are closer to it and share more of its confidences, in many cases, than its own mother.

Why an unlettered colored nurse should be praised for suckling a white child and a colored teacher be condemned for teaching it its a, b, c's, or its multiplication table, no student of logic can understand.

Too many are color blind

Actually, what we have, in some sections of the South, is a minority group which has become intellectually color blind.

Every other color is desirable save black or brown.

They have been indulged in their color blindness so long that this generation can no longer humor them.

Just as the South in the last 25 years has changed from an agricultural to an industrial economy, in the next 25 years it will change from a jim crow to an integrated community.

The last operation will be no more painful than the first.

Is The North Ready For Teacher Integration?

AN INEVITABLE byproduct of school integration will of course be teacher integration. When white and Negro children march into the same classrooms in the South, their teachers will logically be selected on an unsegregated basis.

What will this mean to the Negro teacher in the South? If conclusions can be drawn from the picture in the Northern states today, Negro teachers will be discriminated against.

In Alabama, for example, the state employed 8,000 Negro teachers to 16,000 white teachers during the last school year. Thus, of 24,000 teachers in this state, one in three was Negro—about the same ratio of Negro school children to white school children. This is one of the highest ratios in the country, higher even than the average for the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, which is one Negro teacher out of each five.

In the 31 "non-segregated" states, there are only 10,000 Negro teachers compared with 722,000 white teachers: a ratio of 1 to 73.

The reason for the discrepancy? It couldn't be discrimination because as everybody knows there's no such thing above the Mason-Dixon line. Anyway, that's the picture.

★

TAKE a few individual states in the North:

¶ In Maine, according to the latest census figures, there are only three Negro teachers compared with over 7,000 whites.

¶ Montana has only two Negro teachers to 6,000 whites.

¶ Massachusetts, serene in its pretensions of racial tolerance, employs 110 Negroes to 36,553 whites.

¶ Indiana, with a heavy Negro population, has less than 700 Negro teachers out of 28,000.

¶ California, 900 Negro teachers; 74,000 white.

¶ Illinois, another state with a large Negro population, less than 2,000 Negro teachers to 56,000 white.

¶ New York State, 1,700 Negro teachers, 101,000 white.

¶ Ohio, 1,000 Negro; 51,000 white.

¶ New Jersey, 700 Negro; 34,000 white.

For every Negro employed in the 31 unsegregated states, the 17 Southern states employ seven.

★

THUS, if the South follows the pattern of the North, thousands of Negro school teachers will be looking for jobs

Where will they go? A *Washington Evening Star* columnist puts it bluntly:

> Will the Northern states accept [unemployed Negro teachers from the South] and put more and more Negro teachers in classrooms where white children predominate?
>
> That's the new question, and it will furnish the acid test of sincerity in the North, which has always assumed that the South was the only section where discrimination was taking place in the field of education.

5 BORDER STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BEGIN MIXING NEGRO AND WHITE CHILDREN SEPTEMBER, 1954
12 STATES (MID-SOUTH AREA) ARE WAITING FURTHER SUPREME COURT ACTION

Some Schools In Five States Moving To End Segregation As Term Opens Next Month

Survey Shows Integration Will Be Spotty In 'Border' Area And District Of Columbia—12 Other States Wait Further Action By Supreme Court

By LEE NICHOLS
United Press Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A historic social step will be taken next month when public schools in five "border" states and the District of Columbia begin mixing Negro and white children in compliance with a Supreme Court decision.

The high court declared May 17 that race segregation in public schools in unconstitutional. Although the court has postponed formal decrees to enforce its decision, schools in Arkansas, West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia will mix Negro and white children in compliance with the decision.

Schools in 12 other states, chiefly in the South, are waiting further Supreme Court action before doing anything about their secregated schools. Some are talking about abolishing public schools entirely rather than mixing Negro and white children.

Mid-South Area

The 12 are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Texas.

But in the District of Columbia an dthe five states bordering the traditionally race-conscious South, Negro children will start attending classes with white boys and girls for the first time in publicv elementary and high schools this fall.

A United Press survey of steps planned for the coming school year shows that in all the "border" states integration will be spotty. Some school districts in each state will take the plunge this fall, others will hold off for another year or more.

There is no clear pattern of de-segregation actions. In Delaware, for instance, Wilmington will mix Negro and white children in elementary schools only this fall. Another Delaware district will integrate only junior and senior high school children this coming term, saving the elementary schools for next fall.

State and school officials in the affected states generally predict little trouble in putting across the new pattern of bi-racial education. But local resistance by parents and others has caused one or two setbacks in integration plans.

In West Virginia, where at least six of 55 counties plan full public school integration this fall, the first public demonstration occurred Aug. 18 at Philippi. Police were called to an unruly board of education meeting at which residents protested plans to mix white and Negro pupils in some eight Negro grade schols, and to assign 29 high school students formerly sent to a neighboring Negro high school to Philippi High. Among those present were parents of 12 white children assigned to a predominantly Negro grade school at Hanging Rock.

Change Made

There was no violence. But next night the board met secretly and decided to assign the 12 children to white schools up to 1½ miles from their homes to meet parents' objections. However the board said integration in other grade schools and in the high school, where there has been no protest, were affirmed.

The United Press survey covered principally the 17 states and the District of Columbia, which have had compulsory school segregation laws or regulations. In certain other states with laws permitting but not requiring segregation, steps were under way even before the Supreme Court ruling.

Kansas, one of the states involved in the Supreme Court ruling, has a state law permitting segregation in 12 cities, only nine of which actually have had it. Even before the high court ruling, Topeka, the capital, abandoned segregation and began working toward a unified school system.

New Mexico and Arizona, which also have laws permitting seggregation, have taken steps to integrate existing white and Negro schools. But in Hobbs, N. M., Baptist Pastor Bill Carter is leading a move to prevent the immediate end to segregation ordered by the Board of Education.

Most Northern states have abolished segregation generally, although there are some areas where it remains, such as some southern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

Steps Planned

Here are the de-segregation steps planned in the border states and the District of Columbia:

D.C.—In line with President Eisenhower's plea that the capital serve as a model for the rest of the segregated states, Washington is starting a general process of integration Sept. 13, the opening day of school. New school boundaries have been drawn. Pupils entering a D.C. school for the first time—either starting in kindergarten or the first grade, or moving to town—may attend the school in the zone where they live, regardless of race. Approximately 2,903 Negro children who attended overcrowded Negro elementary, junior and senior high schools last year will be transferred to hitherto all white schools.

Missouri—The state's attorney general has ruled that Missouri's 800-plus school districts may integrate this fall but do not have to until final court rulings are issued. Some mergers are not be known until questionaires not be known until questionnaries sent out by the state Board of Education are returned by school districts in September.

Maryland—Public school segregation is slated to end this fall in Baltimore, but not elsewhere in the state. Maryland's attorney general ruled it would be illegal to end segregation until the final high court decree is handed down, since the state law requires segregation. But Baltimore Solicitor Thomas Biddison said the court decision outlawing segregation required its elimination in Baltimore.

Other States

Delaware—This is one of five states involved in cases before the Supreme Court. Several cities and schools in Newcastle County in the northern part of the state plan integration moves this fall. In Wilmington, all elementary schools will have new attendance districts and children living in each district will attend the nearest school. Integration of junior and senior high schools is being postponed, probably until the 1955 fall term.

Arkansas—Gov. Francis Cherry has left action up to school districts but has taken the position that nothing need be done until the Supreme Court hands down specific decrees. The City of Fayetteville has voted for integration this fall and is sticking to it. The Sheridan School District voted for integration but reversed itself because of inflamed local feeling. Little Rock has tentatively decided against integration in four schools now being built.

West Virginia — The state Department of Education has told all county school boards to proceed with plans to end segregation by the fall term of 1955. Several counties have announced plans to integrate schools this fall, chiefly in areas with small Negro population. Counties with larger Negro population generally have announced they will wait until the high court issues decrees spelling out formal steps to end segregation. At least six counties plan integration this fall. Some other counties start gradually by integrating school bus transportation.

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Southern Educators Hear Plans For Desegregation Of Schools

By International News Service

Two Southerners, appearing at a meeting of Dixie schoolmen, declared Tuesday that de-segregation of schools must come gradually, and at the local level.

Cecil Sims, constitutional expert from Nashville, Tenn., said local school boards must solve desegregation problems, and added:

"The court didn't mean to so these things overnight. They realized it would take time and patience since it involved the whole structure of the South."

Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin said his state is not ready for immediate integration, and also declared:

"Integration of the schools must not be done on a statewide level, but be done locally."

Ervin plans to appear as a friend of the court next month when the U. S. Supreme Court considers ways to implement its school segregation ruling of last May. The attorney general said he will present information gathered in Florida in a community survey.

He hoped the high court will give the state latitude in making decisions about the schools. He added:

"Integration might not be necessary in some communities since children will voluntarily go to the school of their own color."

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Ervin cited these general conclusions from the Florida survey:

1. "Florida is not ready for desegregation, but the majority agree with the court's ruling. He put those who are violently opposed to the decision at 30 per cent.

2. "Whites expressed a preference for a gradual transition in integrated schools, while most Negroes favored a quick change.

3. "Inter-racial meetings are promoting harmony.

4. "Highest percentage of opposition to integration comes from elected officials."

Sims told newsmen he does not "like those who would kill our public school system for the sake of preserving white supermacy," and continued:

"I have no patience with those who would force integration on the South. It will take time."

Both men spoke at a closed conference of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration.

School Bells Ring Death Knell For Segregation In Some Southern Towns

Mo. Leads 17 States; Not Awaiting Further Action

NEW YORK — When the school bell rings this month, Negro and white children will be sharing classrooms in a number of Southern localities where strict school segregation formerly was maintained by state law, according to a survey of the Southern school situation being made by the NAACP. Without waiting for the Supreme Court to issue decrees implementing its decision which held public school segregation to be unconstitutional, some Southern localities simply are integrating their public schools at the beginning of the fall term, the Association's survey shows.

Similar action has been taken by several Southern colleges and universities, as well as by some private schools in the South.

The Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools was the result of cases brought to the high judicial authority by the NAACP.

FIVE STATES

Communities and cities located in five Southern states have announced public school integration for this month, according to an incomplete tabulation still underway in NAACP offices. These states are West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland and Delaware.

In addition, public schools in the District of Columbia will be integrated for the first time this September.

In the five Southern states where school integration already is scheduled on the local level, a total of at least 23 towns or cities and one county have set the action for next month.

In some cases, integration has been accomplished during the summer term. In Kansas City and Columbia, Mo., and in Wilmington, Del., Negro students were enrolled this summer in what has been all-white public schools.

MISSOURI AHEAD

Of the five Southern states in which public school integration plans are proceeding on the local level, Missouri is out front in de-segregating her schools, judging by preliminary results compiled by the NAACP.

In addition to the Kansas City, Mo., public summer schools which opened their doors to all students, Kansas City Teachers College will follow suit next month. The Kansas City board of education adopted a plan to end segregation in public summer school, integrate vocational and junior colleges this fall, and complete integration in all public schools in September, 1955.

IN ST. LOUIS

In St. Louis, Mo., a carefully drawn-up desegregation plan has been made public which specifies integration of the two teachers' colleges and the handicapped childrens' schools this September, of the high schools February 1 of next year. St. Louis elementary schools will stop segregating children in September, 1955.

In Columbia, Mo., home of the state university, public school integration started this summer.

Race barriers will be dropped this fall at the University of Missouri and at its School of Mines in Rolla, as well as in the kindergarten, primary and high schools operated by the University's School of Education in Columbia.

Other Missouri towns which will integrate all public schools next month are Springfield, New Haven, Fredericktown, Kirksville, Clayton and St. Joseph. High schools only will be desegregated next month in Kennett, LaBelle, Macon, Butler, Woodcrest, West Plains, Shelbina, Fulton, Jefferson City, Mexico and Carthage. Similar action for elementary schools only will be carried out in September in Kirkwood and St. Charles.

OTHER STATES

Segregated public schools will end this month in Baltimore, Md., and Monongalia County, W. Va., while the Fayetteville, Ark., high school will enroll students of both races for the first time in September.

In the field of higher education, the fall term will find both white and Negro students welcomed at previously segregated Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; Hardin Junior College of Midwest University, Wichita Falls, Tex.; the two teachers colleges in Washington, D.C.; the nine state colleges in West Virginia; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Southwest Missouri College, Springfield, Mo.; Joplin (Mo.) Junior College; and Central Missouri State College, Fayette, Mo.

In several communities outside the 17 Southern and border states which enforced segregation by state law, the segregation of public school children on a municipal basis will be ended next month. These towns include Hobbs, N.M.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pasadena, Calif.; and Chester, Pa.

LATER DATE SET

Integration has been set for 1955 in a number of Southern communities where plans to desegregate the schools have been made public. In January, 1955, the junior and senior high schools of Kirkwood, Mo., will begin operation on an integrated basis. In September, 1955, the high schools in St. Charles, Mo., and all the public schools in Charleston, Hancock County and Kanawha County, W. Va., and in Warrensburg, Mo., will integrate.

Since the Supreme Court declared public school segregation unconstitutional, a number of private Southern schools have voluntarily given up segregation. This past summer, a vacation Bible school conducted by the Parkersburg, W. Va., First Baptist Church for the first time welcomed and enrolled children of both races. In Virginia, the Catholic schools in Roanoke, Arlington, Fairfax and Falls Church will be integrated this fall, as will the four Catholic high schools in Richmond.

It has been announced that the Catholic school system of Baltimore, Md., will be desegregated at an unspecified later date.

LITTLE TROUBLE

Scattered instances of complaints from white parents following school board desegregation plans have occurred, according to NAACP information. No trouble from children or college students has been reported during the newly-integrated summer sessions in various localities.

In Clarkton, Mo., and in Sheridan, Ark., the school board reversed its decision to integrate the schools this September following protests from white parents.

Segregation: Deep South—

Expert says tree is cut, time for South to do some acting

(In the Deep South one organization stands out as likely to wield the most powerful influence in shaping the region's attitudes toward integration. Here is the story of the Southern Regional Council, whose executive director believes segregation in schools will be ended in a dozen years.)

BY BEM PRICE, Associated Press writer

ATLANTA, Sept. 14—(AP)—"When the tree has done been cut and it is falling over at you, that ain't no time to holler 'hold it back!" It's time to git."

George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, grinned, and paused to roll a cigaret.

"Old Negro told me that," he said, "when I was talking to him about this segregation business. Well, the Supreme Court decision on the public schools cut the tree and it is time for the South to do some 'gittin'."

Mitchell, doctor of philosophy, economist and sociologist, is one of the South's foremost authorities on race relations. His council is expected to play a major role in shaping the region's attitudes toward integration.

HE BELIEVES segregation in public schools will be ended in the South within a dozen years. The solutions to its problems, he believes, will have to be worked out at the community level and that "the church women will make it work."

As the only southwide organization with a going program for racial tolerance, the council recently was granted $240,000 by the Ford Foundation Fund to help prepare the region for the calm acceptance of the court's decision.

Last May the Supreme Court unanimously ruled the South's cherished doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities in public schools was unconstitutional and scheduled hearings in October on how best to end segregation.

Any story on the South and segregation must almost of necessity begin with Mitchell and the council, which functions as a sort of clearing house of information on the region.

IT IS COMPOSED entirely of Southerners, white and Negro, and operates on the simple thesis that all men are entitled equal opportunity—a thesis which often arouses bitter resentment among Southerners long nurtured on the theory of white supremacy.

One of these is Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who has charged in his personal political newspaper that the council is pink-tinged.

Msgr. T. J. McNamara of the Catholic Church's Atlanta-Savannah Diocese calls the charges "absurd and ridiculous."

Mitchell, who travels 40,000 miles annually through the region, was asked in an interview: Can segregation be ended in the South without much trouble?

His answer is "Yes, but . . . "There will be some trouble," he said, "but not much. Some violence perhaps, but then the Negroes have a philosophy about trouble. After the Detroit race riots some told me, "it was terrible, but things are much better now. They can even see good in trouble.

"In dealing with this problem you have to raise the sweet voice of facts and reason. Southern places are imitative. If something has been done before, they figure they can do it too.

"Our mission is to find the frontiers of progress and make them known honestly and temperately. We must give the facts and persuade.

"I expect the whole thing to be over in a dozen years at the outside."

MITCHELL, gray haired and friendly, continued:

"You know the conscience of the South on racial matters is borne by the women.

"I like to remember the work of Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames back in Texas. She's retired now and lives at Tryon, N. C. Well, there were some lynchings and every time the excuse was that somebody had to protect the honor of Southern white women.

"Mrs. Ames, when she'd hear about a dangerous situation, would go into the county and talk to her fellow church women and then she'd get up a petition and take it around to the sheriff stating that they, as white women, didn't want anybody protecting their honor but the sheriff.

"The sheriff got the hint. The church women wanted law enforcement. You know, the sheriffs didn't give up so many prisoners to mobs after that.

"If this whole problem is worked out at all, it will be worked out by the church women and it will be worked out on the local level."

Mitchell, who was born in Richmond, Va., believes segregation will end first in the regions with sparse Negro populations—less than 10 per cent—and will end last in the Deep South's plantation regions—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and parts of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee.

MITCHELL, WHO was given the 1953 award of the Catholic Committee of the South, added, "If we are to prove to the dark-skinned people of the earth that we mean democracy in its truest sense, we must go along with the Supreme Court's ruling. The Negro is making tremendous strides. He is scratching at the door and he is going to come in. Whereas the white people are settled and secure—and conservative—the Negro is a people on the make. He is going to make a place for himself in the world."

The council came into being during World War II.

A group of Negroes met in Durham, N. C., and said in substance that if the United States were fighting for democracy it ought to practice what it preached.

An invitation was issued to Southern leaders to get together and talk over the situation.

The meeting was attended by 97 white Southerners and ultimately led to a second meeting in Richmond, Va., where the council was born.

It was chartered by Methodist Bishop Arthur J. Moore of Atlanta, Editor Ralph McGill of The Atlanta Constitution, Dr. Charles Johnson and Dr. Howard Odum, sociologists at the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

IN ITS EARLY DAYS it was financed in large measure by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, but until the Ford grant it drew its money from the major religious denominations in the South—Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, Jews and the Society of Friends.

It is difficult to say what the council has done in concrete terms, for it often stays in the background, working through the churches or individual members in local communities.

The council has sponsored inter-racial committees to work out mutual problems throughout the South, fought to have Southern newspapers use courtesy titles for Negroes in news stories and campaigned successfully to have Negro policemen patrol Negro neighborhoods.

Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, had called the council, "The sanest and best informed organization dealing with race relations."

Segregation Plea Set By Florida

State Notifies Supreme Court

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Three Southern states told the Supreme court Wednesday they want to take an active part in its decision barring segregation in public schools.

The states, each of which has separate schools for Whites and Negroes, are Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

Three others—Arkansas, Tennessee and Maryland—notified Court Clerk Harold B. Willey they wish to file briefs as "friends of the court." Willey said he had yet to learn whether their attorneys general plan to participate in the hearing.

The high court declared last May 17 that segregation has no place in public schools. But it withheld a mandate putting the decree into effect pending arguments on methods and timetables for carrying out integration.

The court set Wednesday as the deadline for interested parties to report if they desire to appear in the new arguments.

Schools already have opened in most areas, and segregation has continued in many parts of the south.

The six notices received so far are routine forms, giving no indication of the stands the states will take when their briefs are filed.

Attorneys for Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina and the District of Columbia—the places directly involved in the May 17 decision—are intitled to argue the procedures without giving notice.

Attorneys for other states may file briefs as "friends of the court" during the fall, even though they do not declare before the deadline that they wish to participate in the oral arguments.

The court is expected to announce early next month when it will hold the new hearing.

School Integration Brings Varied Reaction in Nation

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 2—The complex problem of how to bring about varying measures of racial integration in the public school systems of more than one-third of the country has produced a checkerboard pattern of reaction.

Reports from New York Times correspondents in the seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, where dual schools were established by statutory requirements, and the three states where permissive segregation affected certain communities, sketch the picture in the following general terms:

In the four and one-half months since the Supreme Court's decision banning public school racial segregation laws, developments have mostly followed the predictions of race relations experts that integration would come first in areas with low percentages of Negro population.

Trouble in Two States

There have been two dramatic flare-ups in the border states of West Virginia and Delaware in recent days, both resulting in local school officials reversing their stands on integration orders. But the record shows scores in other border areas, some regarded as even stronger in their attachment to Southern customs.

As was expected, the "Old South" has made no significant steps toward school integration, except for two small communities in Arkansas, each with very special conditions.

In the "Old South" extremists in the pro-segregation ranks, particularly among political leaders, were the principal voices heard and quoted on the issue.

In the "Old South" the temporary absence of a Supreme Court decree spelling out specific terms for implementing its decision against segregation handicapped those pledged to try to attain some degree of compliance; they could not cite any program with details and with sanction from high levels.

Ten days ago the Supreme Court set Dec. 6 as the date it would begin hearing arguments on the kind of decrees it should issue to enforce its decision.

The court gave parties to the suits and others wishing to be heard as friends of the court until Nov. 15 to file written briefs and applications to be heard in the debate on the implementation procedures.

The cases on which the Supreme Court made its May 17 decision came from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court invitedthe Attorney General and all of the other interested states to join these original parties in helping consider the knotty subject of implementation.

It also invited them to counsel the court concerning its equity powers to direct gradual adjustments toward enforcement of the anti-segregation ruling.

Seven States have asked to appear as friends of the court. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Meanwhile, the political leadership in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina has moved with almost unbroken ranks in expressing determination to accept no measure of public school integration. These are the southern States with the heaviest percentages of Negro population.

In Georgia and Mississippi the voters next month will vote on constitutional amendments, overwhelmingly approved by the State Legislatures, that will give authority to abolish the public schools as a "last resort" if state officials conclude that the Supreme Court's implementation decree is "unacceptable." South Carolina voters approved similar measures at the polls in 1952.

Louisiana to Vote

Louisiana's political leadership has taken a similar hard line. Voters next month will ballot on a statute that, in effect, would allow local school superintendents to assign students to specific schools on the basis of "welfare."

Similar attitudes have been expressed by some political figures in Alabama, but no concrete proposal has been evolved for the voters' consideration.

Other Southern states have adopted more of a wait-and-see policy with study groups of legislators and educational consultants preparing assessments to "guide" future decisions. Leaders in these states have stressed that there are numerou Piedmont and mountain counties with very small populations of Negroes and coastal areas with high Negro populations.

An important figure in the segregation ranks is Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. On the day of the Supreme Court decision, Governor Byrnes urged South Carolinians to show "patience and restraint." The following day, President Eisenhower, asked to comment on the court ruling, said he would point to the remarks of Governor Byrnes.

Illustrative of the wait-and-see states is Florida, whose Attorney General on Friday filed with the Supreme Court the first of the friend-of-the-court briefs.

'Time and Tact' Needed

The Florida brief asked for a decree permitting a gradual and discretionary adjustment to the desegregation decision. It said the yardstick for compliance should be "time, tact and wisdom."

In the border and non-Southern states, the picture of successful schoolroom integration is impressive despite the West Virginia and Delaware incidents.

In Delaware, aside from the "failure" of the integration move in Milford, other sections of the state were having successful integration. In Wilmington, some 600 Negroes were attending schools previously all-white, twenty whites were in schools previously all-Negro and of fourteen elementary schools, eight were integrated, all without incidents.

In the last two days the pattern of the Milford protests and disturbances spread to several school areas in Batlimore, which had ended public school segregation at the start of the school year and experienced no disruption.

In Baltimore, the desegregation policy was a "voluntary" one, with students permitted to attend the school nearest their homes if they so desired. At present, only a small number of Negroes, about 2.5 per cent of total Negro pupil enrollment, had chosen to go to previously all-white schools. For weeks there had been on trouble.

In West Virginia, aside from a "failure" in Greenbriar County, there was classroom integration without incidents in twenty-five of the state's fifty-five counties. Of these counties, twelve had been integrated completely, thirteen had partial integration, eighteen were awaiting the implementation decrees and twelve had no Negro students.

Successful in Washington

In the District of Columbia, whose attachments to Southern racial attitudes has always been considered stronger than those of Delaware or West Virginia, school integration was markedly successful, even though Negro pupil enrollment exceeds that of whites. An accelerated program was started two weeks ago, putting the city's original desegregation timetable a year ahead of schedule.

In Missouri, large sections of which have always been regarded as strong in Southern sentiments, the school integration was widespread and resulted in no incidents. Negroes were integrated in public schools in sixty-nine Missouri counties. The pattern varied, some integration starting in high schools and some in elementary schools, but all without disturbances.

In the "permissive" states of New Mexico, Arizona and Kansas, the school integration was successful. In New Mexico the three communities with past segregation were now completely integrated. In Arizona there were similar successes in eight or nine communities, with Phoenix as the focal point. In Kansas there was official state commitment to "expedite" integration that was almost completely attained this school year.

Against this background of widespread success in integration moves in border and non-Southern areas, most race relations experts were inclined to view the disturbances and "failures" in Delaware and West Virginia as striking exceptions.

Throughout the reports from the areas affected by the school segregation issue, however, the main item appeared to be fairly general recognition that the checkerboard pattern would prevail until the Supreme Court implementation decree defined the methods for compliance.

Following is a series of reports from the various states, showing what steps have been taken so far to implement the Supreme Court decision:

Alabama

Alabama will not participate in the school segregation cases awaiting court action.

The acting Alabama Attorney General, Bernard Sykes, made this clear by saying that while the state was not directly involved in the pending cases the filing of a brief might obligate the state "legally or morally."

"The facts surrounding Alabama's separate schools for white and colored," he asserted, "have not been presented to, and are not now before, the United States Supreme Court. Alabama, by filing a brief in cases not arising within its own borders, in cases based on facts not the same as those in Alabama, may find itself morally bound by decrees requiring both white and colored pupils to attend the same public schools."

Meanwhile, the opening of schools and colleges in Alabama brought one significant change. Spring Hill College, a Jesuit institution at Mobile, admitted colored students to its day classes for the first time in its 124 years of operation.

The Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, S. J., president of the college, described the step as "a gradual integration." He said colored students had been admitted to night classes during the last several years.

In Montgomery, twenty-three colored students unsuccessfully attempted to enroll at an all-white elementary school. They were told the State Constitution barred the mixing of white and colored in public schools.

Arizona

Integration of the races in Arizona school systems, started long before the Supreme Court ruling, has gone off smoothly.

The all-Negro high school in Phoenix has been closed and 500 Negroes are studying alongside whites in the city's six other tax-supported high schools. Thirty-six Negro teachers formerly employed at one school are instructing mixed classes at other schools.

The city's elementary school system, with an enrollment of 13,000, has been desegregated from kindergarten to the eighth grade. There are about 1,700 Negroes enrolled.

There are 416 Negroes now attending twelve former all-white schools.

Tucson took the lead in Arizona toward desegregation. Officials there and in other school districts said segregation has been abandoned with less pain than many anticipated.

Arkansas

The Arkansas brief to be filed with the Supreme Court has not been made public. But authoritative sources suggest the brief may urge that the court not attempt in its decrees to specify fixed time limits for the transition to integration in any district.

Thus far, only two Arkansas public school districts are permitting Negro and white pupils to attend classes together. At Fayetteville, six Negroes are attending the formerly all-white high school. The Fayetteville school board was forced by economic necessity to integrate its school system.

There have been no public expressions of disapproval at the integration in Fayetteville.

Eleven Negro pupils are attending a heretofore all-white public high school at Charleston. There has been no public demonstration of disapproval.

State officials have declared they will abide by the letter and the spirit of the court ruling.

Delaware

Integration in Delaware schools is operating very smoothly in the schools that have it in the northern part of the state, including Wilmington, but is just the reverse in the lower part of the state.

At Milford, school officials attempted to start integration without any advance knowledge to the residents of the district. The schools were closed by protests and reopened with a greatly reduced attendance and the integretion move was abandoned.

In contrast to this is the situation at Dover, where school officials held meetings with parents.

They discussed the problem with them with the result that a limited plan of integration has been working very smoothly in Dover schools.

District of Columbia

Desegregation of schools in the District of Columbia continued at a fast clip this week. Five hundred and eleven students of senior high schools exercised their "option" to get transferred now to schools into which they had been "redistricted" instead of finishing at their old schools. Almost all were moving from a school formerly all-Negro to a school formerly all-white.

Processing of similar junior high school requests resulted in approval of 427 requests. Transfers of 354 of these will be effective on Monday.

He said that there is no indication of any group reaction against the integration plan.

Florida

In a brief to the United States Supreme Court, Florida contended Friday that the state was not now ready for an across-the-board application of the desegregation ruling.

Richard W. Erwin, State Attorney General, said that "if it [desecregation] must come eventually, it should come only after a reasonable period of time, and then only on a county to county or local basis, pursuant to administrative determinations made by local school authorities."

Mr. Ervin based his brief on the findings of an interracial committee he set up to seek out the opinions of both white and Negro leaders in Florida.

The report showed that some citizens questioned expect serious violence to arise. However, a majority of those polled opposed an immediate end to segregtaion and believed integration in public schools should be a gradual process.

About 30 per cent of white leaders interviewed in a survey violently disagreed with the decision, and said they would not cooperate, or would actively oppose ending segregation. A fourth of the white leaders agreed in principle with the Supreme Court decision. A great majority of Negroes favored it.

Georgia

Georgia will not be represented at the Dec. 6 Supreme Court hearing on means of putting into effect its May 17 ruling outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Attorney General Eugene Cook, backed by Gov. Herman Talmadge, has repeatedly said he would not accept the invitation to take part in additional arguments

Meanwhile, the Georgia Democratic party, holding its convention in Macon this week, asked Congress to strip the Supreme Court of all authority to decide cases involving the public schools of Georgia or any other state.

The convention also joined in the campaign for voter approval of Georgia's so-called "private school" constitutional amendment. This amendment, passed by the General Assembly, would abolish public schools in the event an end to segregation in the public schools was ordered in Georgia. It would, in turn, set up a system of private schools permitting grants to indivdual citizens.

Roy V. Harris, Augusta attorney and political leader, is one of those opposing this move. He would "shut down all schools in any county where they (the races) are mixed."

Negroes have not been admitted to white public schools in any counties in Georgia since the court's ruling.

Kansas

Ten Kansas school systems, which segregated elementary pupils under a permissive state law, are preparing to comply with the Supreme Court order.

Eight of the ten first-class cities previously permitted to have separate schools for white and Negro pupils already have started to abolish segregation. The 1867 Kansas segregation law applied only to first-class cities.

Topeka and Wichita moved toward integration even before the court's decision.

In Topeka, where one of the cases arose on which the court acted last May, the Board of Education will file a brief for the Dec. 6 hearing. It will ask that the Topeka segregation case be remanded to the United States District Court with the power to amplify the anti-segregation decree. The board will ask the high court to advise the lower court to request Topeka to end segregation "as rapidly as practicable."

Topeka, the capital city, opened two white schools to Negro pupils a year ago. Twelve more were opened this fall. This leaves eight segregated schools, four for white pupils and four for Negroes. The school board has indicated it plans to take further integration action this winter.

Wichita, the state's largest city, abolished all segregation months before the decision. Kansas City, having more Negro pupils than any other city in the state, began integration this fall and plans to complete it "as rapidly as classroom space can be provided."

Kentucky

Kentucky is taking no part in the Supreme Court hearings, but is continuing to operate separate schools at least until the court's final order is issued and put into effect.

When the Supreme Court outlawed segregation Gov. Lawrence Wetherby and the state Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wendell P. Butler, expressed willingness to comply, but said they would study the opinion first.

There is some speculation that the state board may attempt to block desegragation, but none will discuss it.

Last July 2 the Governor appointed five whites and two Negroes to an advisory committee but has not called it to meet.

Committees also have been appointed by the Kentucky Parent Teachers Association and the Kentucky Education Association to advise on the subject.

Crosses were burned in Lexington and Winchester a few days after the court ruled last may, and here and there groups of white parents protested to local school boards against admitting Negroes to white schools, but that situation quieted down after the court announced it would hold further hearings

Louisiana

Louisiana will not file a brief in the segregation case now before the court, according to Gov. Robert F. Kennon.

He declared that Louisiana planned to maintain "segregation in fact" regardless of the court decision.

Meanwhile, segregation laws are still maintained in Louisiana public schools. Petitions have been filed with a number of parish school boards asking that classes for whites and Negroes be integrated, but these have not been acted upon in most cases or flatly disapproved in others.

The only attempt made to enroll Negroes in white schools occurred in East Baton Rouge parish, site of the state capitol. Thirty-nine Negro children, accompanied by two Negro attorneys, sought to register on Sept. 3 in Gilmer Wright School.

Permission was refused. The school board said that admission of Negroes to white schools was in violation of state laws on segregation. On Sept. 23 the school board asked the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances of the Louisiana Bar Association to investigate the two Negro attorneys to see if professional ethics had been violated.

Governor Kennon said that Louisiana laws would be sufficient to maintain segregation no matter what the Supreme Court did if the voters of the state approved on Nov. 2 a proposed constitutional amendment that authorized the state to use its inherent police power to maintain segregation in the elementary schools.

Maryland

Segregation in the Baltimore schools ended so quietly and apparently amicably at enrollment Sept. 7 that little more was heard of it—until last Thursday. In the Maryland counties desegregation was postponed until further word from the Supreme court.

Meanwhile rumbles of opposition arose in the counties and on Thursday they were echoed in Baltimore. About fifty mothers picketed a southwest Baltimore elementary school with twelve Negro children in the kindergarten.

About 500 of almost 600 white pupils stayed home or left. A policewoman urging the pickets to leave was shoved and, in the excitement, another woman fainted. There were no arrests. Superintendent John Fischer declared the school would "stay open." The pickets, staying on, said they planned to picket other schools in the neighborhood.

On Friday violence erupted when white adults and students attacked four Negro pupils. Five men, including one Negro, were seized. Picketing of the schools continued.

In Baltimore Negroes have been enrolled in any schools of their choice — thirty-nine elementary and twelve secondary schools. Enrollments vary from a few to about half and half. Soon after desegregation of the schools the Baltimore Housing Authority desegregated public housing.

The Maryland Congress of Parent Teacher Associations issued a statement in July requiring compliance by local units with the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Recently about thirty Southern Maryland P. T. A.'s held a joint meeting at Lothian, near Annapolis. Leaders, including some Naval Academy officers, said the purpose was "to maintain a local voice in the schools." They would not say it was to circumvent desegragation. The Southern Marylanders named a steering committee to decide whether to drop their P. T. A. titles.

Mississippi

Mississippi will vote on Dec. 21 to ratify or reject a proposed amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools to keep Negroes out of white schools.

The amendment is the first official action of the state's Legal Education Advisory Committee, established by the 1954 Legislature, to provide a means of evading the Supreme Court decision.

The measure passed both Houses overwhelmingly in a special session called by Gov. Hugh White.

Under Mississippi's Constitution of 1890 integration of white and Negro students is prohibited.

Citizens in many counties began organizing to assure continued segregation.

The amendment authorizes the Legislature to:

¶Abolish schools throughout the state by a two-thirds vote.

¶Set up a local option plan by a majority vote of the Legislature whereby individual counties and school districts can abolish their schools.

¶Sell, lease or rent state-owned school property to private individuals or corporations.

¶Pay tuitions for students to attend private schools.

Missouri

Some form of integration of white and Negro pupils is under way in every section of Missouri, according to a survey concluded recently by the State Department of Education.

Because of the steps that have been taken on a purely voluntary basis, Attorney General John M. Dalton has decided to take no part in litigation before the Supreme Court this fall and will submit no brief on behalf of Missouri. Mr. Dalton believes the problem is gradually solving itself in Missouri.

Questionnaires returned to the Department of Education by 431 of 592 high school districts showed that eighty-five districts were operating under some form of integration. In fifty-four districts, an integrated high school program has been set up, but separate elementary schools are still maintained. Of a total enrollment of 15,992 in these districts, 449 are Negro pupils.

Nine districts with an enrollment of 1,973 reported integration in elementary schools with separate instruction on the high school level. The number of Negroes enrolled was ninety-three.

Integration on both the high and elementary school level was reported in twenty-eight districts. Total high school enrollment was listed as 9,087, of whom 209 are Negroes. Of a total elementary enrollment of 12,917, Negroes numbered 224.

In nine districts continued operation of Negro schools was reported, with Negro pupils having the choice of attending either their own or a white school. In four of the districts, Negroes chose to attend their own school.

Forty-two districts reported transportation of white and Negro children on the same school bus, and, in 277 districts replying, no Negro pupils were enrolled. Some form of integration was reported under way in fifty-two of the state's 114 counties and thirty-nine counties replied that they had no Negro pupils.

New Mexico

Segregation of Negroes in the public schools of New Mexico is a thing of the past, and desegregation was accomplished in an orderly manner at the beginning of the fall term this year. Only in one city—Hobbs—was there a threat of violence, and that situation was controlled.

Tom Wiley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New Mexico, summed up the situation in this manner:

"Segregated schools in New Mexico had been on the wane for many years prior to the ruling handed down by the United States Supreme Court. Out of a total of ninety-five administrative units in the state, only three had segregated schools at the time of the ruling. In two other units there was partial segregation, but this was due chiefly to the geographic location of the Negro population and would, I am confident, have been done away with this year whether the Supreme Court had ruled on the subject or not."

In Hobbs, county seat of Lea County in the southeastern tip of New Mexico, a self-styled "Segregation Committee" was organized and headed by the Rev. William Thomas Carter, a Baptist minister there.

He said he had 8,000 signatures to a petition urging continued segregation. Hobbs has a population of about 15,000, of whom 6,000 are children of school age, 400 of them Negro children.

Mr. Carter said that Hobbs would "erupt into violence" if desegregation were carried out on schedule. Leaders of his church denounced his views, and by the time school began there was no trouble as the Negroes took their places in classrooms with the others. Mr. Carter refused to send his children to the desegregated schools.

Indians are still segregated in New Mexico schools, but this is an administrative rather than a racial matter. There is a movement under way to absorb Indians into the state school systems.

North Carolina

North Carolina will file both written and oral briefs before the United States Supreme Court when arguments are presented in December on the implementation of the decision abolishing segregation in the schools.

The Attorney General, Harry McMullan, said that he and Gov. William B. Umstead have agreed that this state's brief should ask for more time in which to desegregate the schools. It is expected also that the brief will ask

dividual school situations.

Meanwhile, under an order of the state Board of Education, public schools in the state are continuing to operate on a segregated basis. Negroes have not attempted to enter any of the white schools.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma is making plans to end segregation in its public schools by the beginning of the 1955 school term.

State school authorities took the attitude that the Supreme Court's decision would not become final until formal mandates were handed down. A state statute makes it a criminal offense for school authorities to permit mixed classes of white and Negro students. Until these laws are repealed, or declared void by a court decision, school officials will follow these laws.

The Legislature meets in January and is expected to bring statutes into conformity with the Supreme Court ruling.

However, state and school officials are hoping to have until the 1955 school term to do this, in order to make the transition without undue confusion and hardship.

The public is accepting the situation calmly. Roman Catholic high schools this autumn admitted Negro students for the first time.

South Carolina

South Carolina is playing a waiting game on the school segregation issue, hoping that some solution will turn up that will enable the state to abide by the law of the land and yet maintain separate schools.

The schools are operating as usual. A $175,000,000 equalization program is proceeding at full speed; $100,000,000 has already been spent or authorized for approved projects, two-thirds of it for Negro buildings.

An effort is being made to locate schools in such a way that district lines, drawn around residential areas, will accomplish a natural type of segregation in as many instances as possible.

No public schools have been opened to Negroes. A Roman Catholic parochial school has been desegregated in Rock Hill, an upstate textile and educational center with a relatively small Negro population and a large Catholic population.

The state will neither file a brief nor take part in the December arguments before the court concerning the decree in the five school cases, one of which originated in Clarendon County.

Tennessee

Tennessee's state government is awaiting developments before taking any definite action regarding desegregation.

The state has reserved the right to file a brief on the subject with the Supreme Court, but Gov. Frank G. Clement has given no indication whether a brief will be filed.

Meanwhile, public schools in Tennessee are continuing to operate on a segregated basis. An effort by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to have three white students admitted to a Negro school in Nashville was rejected by the city school board. The State Board of Education also rejected a request for admission of Negroes to Memphis State College at Memphis.

Parochial schools in Nashville are operating on an integrated basis, but technically in violation of the state law. Several Negro students were admitted to two white high schools after the Roman Catholic Negro high school was closed. A few Negroes were admitted to a white grammar school.

Catholic school officials declined to say how many Negroes had been admitted so far. There have been no incidents and students have accepted integration without argument.

Texas

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd will stress the need for continued local management of public schools in his brief to be presented to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shepperd plans to follow the suggestion of Gov. Allan Shivers and state school leaders that Southern states be given ample time and authority to work out the segregation problem without disorder.

No disorder in Texas has been directly attributable to the Supreme Court's decision. Negroes have sought admission to white schools in several places, but they have been refused except in colleges.

The State Board of Education ordered schools to continue operating on a segregated basis through the 1954-55 year. It noted that the Supreme Court's decree was yet to be written and that Texas law and the State Constitution required segregation.

Meanwhile, integration was well under way in Texas public junior colleges. These are maintained largely by local taxes and tuition, but with some state financial aid. Last year—prior to the May 17 decisions—Negroes were admitted to junior colleges in Amarillo, San Angelo, Big Spring and Corpus Christi.

The Supreme Court last summer ordered a Wichita Falls junior college to admit Negroes. This fall, doors also were opened to Negroes for the first time at junior colleges in Victoria, Odessa, Borger, Edinburg and Wharton.

Virginia

Virginia, source of one of the school cases that led to the court's decision, is moving calmly and rather quietly along two lines in apparent efforts to uphold as far as possible the present traditional system of separate schools for white and Negro pupils.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said he and attorneys for the Prince Edward County School Board involved in the Virginia case expected to file a joint brief with the court before the Nov. 15 deadline.

On a long-range basis a thirty-two member legislative group has started work as the Virginia Public Education Commission. It has decided on closed deliberations, but has indicated it will hold public hearings to get as many viewpoints as possible on the question of segregated and integrated schools. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley declared that "the overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia favor separate schools * * * in the best interest of both races" and "I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

Mr. Almond has suggested as a legal basis for action his beliefs that "Negro teachers are not going to be engaged in Virginia to teach white children" and "No child of any race is going to be compelled to attend a mixed school."

Governing boards of more than twenty of Virginia's ninety-eight counties have urged retention of segregated schools, as have a number of legislators.

West Virginia

Despite isolated incidents of threatened violence, West Virginia has made considerable progress toward integration in the public schools and has pledged full compliance with the Supreme Court's decree when it is handed down.

State officials have no plans now for submitting a brief or participating other than as observers in the court arguments. There has been not so much as a hint of resistance by public officials, either on the state or local level.

Protests made by individuals have been based chiefly on the contention that until the Supreme Court issues a formal decree declaring segregated schools unconstitutional, West Virginia must be governed by a state constitutional provision that says that white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

The state school superintendent, W. W. Trent, notified the fifty-five county boards of education that it was up to them to act individually.

As a result, twelve counties with sparse Negro population completely integrated their white and Negro pupils this fall, thirteen others have accomplished partial integration, eighteen are awaiting further Supreme Court clarification, eleven have no Negro pupils, and one county (Greenbrier) returned to segregation after protests.

The Greenbrier County board had adopted a policy of "voluntary" integration under which twenty-three Negroes enrolled at White Sulphur Springs High School and fourteen at the Rupert combined elementary and high school.

After protests the Greenbrier board decided to end its experiment in gradual integration and ordered Negroes to attend only Negro schools pending further court clarification.

MOVE TO BLOCK DESEGREGATION IN MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 7 [Special]—The Mississippi legislature took preliminary steps at its special session opening today for enactment of a program designed to keep racial segregation alive in schools despite the United States Supreme court.

The legislators—49 senators and 140 members of the house—convened in a joint session to listen to a brief message from Gov. Hugh White outlining a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would authorize abolition of public schools on either a statewide or local option basis.

White said the amendment is necessary "to meet a crisis we did not seek" and described the thinking behind the measure as "in my opinion unanswerable both as to logic and merit." His remarks were broadcast over a Mississippi network.

"May we never yield, and may success crown our humble efforts," he said. "We shall resist by every legal means at our command." He added that there is no "present intention" of abolishing schools.

Adoption Held Certain

A resolution embodying White's recommendations was promptly introduced in the lower house where it must lay over for a day before being referred to a committee. Its adoption within a few weeks by a two-thirds vote of each house is regarded as a certainty.

The resolution provides for a state-wide referendum Dec. 21 at which a plurality of votes cast would determine whether the proposed amendment is to become a part of the state's basic law.

The proposed amendment is the product of a legal educational advisory committee set up by the legislature at its regular session early this year.

Function Frankly Stated

This committee, composed of 25 members, included numerous state officials, educators, and constitutional lawyers. Its frankly stated function was to devise a legal method for evading the United States Supreme court opinion outlawing racial segregation, and to set up a system whereby white and Negro children will continue to receive education in separate institutions.

The first step in its plan, it became clear thru the governor's message, is to empower the legislature thru constitutional amendment either to abolish all public schools in the state or to confer on counties and school districts the right to abolish public schools in their jurisdictions.

Power Seen as Deterent

Several legislators have voiced a belief that the mere existence of this power will be sufficient to keep the segregation issue from coming to a head for several years. In the event the state's segregation system is successfully challenged legally, however, the legislature might exercise its power to abolish schools and follow thru by disposing of "school buildings, land, and other properties by lease, sale, or otherwise."

The legislature would have further power under the amendment to appropriate state funds and to authorize appropriations by counties, municipalities, and school districts for the purpose of aiding "educable children to receive education."

Would Aid Pupils

Persons who have studied the plan have described it as contemplating transfer of all public school properties to private groups supplanting school boards, and direct appropriation to pupils of funds required as tuition by "private" schools willing to accept them as pupils.

Widely differentiating views were expressed by legislators as to whether the plan will stand up under attack in the federal courts. Many members said they thought it more drastic than necessary for the preservation of segregation but there was no audible opposition from the standpoint of antipathy to the principle of such preservation.

Mississippi schools began opening this week and will be in full operation next week with white and Negro children

attending separate schools. The legislature at its regular session appropriated 34 million dollars for the 1954-1955 school year, a sum regarded as sufficient for a year's operation, but cut the 1955-1956 school year allotment to 16 million dollars.

A special session will admittedly be necessary early next year to insure operation of the schools thruout the 1955-1956 term, but legislators created the situation deliberately to give them close control of the purse strings while the segregation issue is unresolved. The legislature has also refused to advance a proposed 80 million dollar school building program designed to give white and Negro children equal but separate facilities.

The current special session is expected to last at least three weeks and there were some predictions it will run until Christmas. The legislators are paid on a per diem basis.

The governor has indicated he will ask action on about 19 other matters, most of them noncontroversial.

50 Negroes Enroll

Hillsboro, O., Sept. 7 (AP) — Fifty Negro children today enrolled in the previously all white Washington and Webster elementary schools in Hillsboro. Only 17 reported to the segregated Lincoln school.

The board of education, which had pleaded for time to allow for construction of new schools, called a special meeting tonight to discuss the situation.

Hillsboro, county seat of Highland county in southwestern Ohio, has a population of 5,126, including about 1,200 Negroes. The junior and senior high schools have been integrated for about 20 years, but the school board has continued to operate grade schools on a segregated basis.

Enter Parochial Schools

Arlington, Va., Sept. 7 (AP)— Negro and white youngsters turned up in the same classrooms today in two military posts and three Catholic parochial schools in the north Virginia environs of Washington.

Thruout the rest of Virginia, segregation continued to be practiced in public schools. Parochial high schools in Richmond were admitting Negro pupils who had been graduated from parochial elementary schools.

Negro pupils reported for class at the schools at Fort Belvoir and Fort Myer, and St. Thomas More and St. Charles schools in Arlington, and at St. Michael's in Annandale.

Big Family Ready for School

Mrs. Eleanor Robinson holding inspection of nine of her 10 school age children before they returned to classrooms in Louisville, Ky., yesterday. She also has three other children too young for school.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Newspaper Backs Brownell Answers To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Washington Post and Times Herald believes that the answers of Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., to the questions posed by the United States Supreme Court in the five school segregation cases are sensible.

Discussing the brief filed by Mr. Brownell for the United States, at the invitation of the court to participate in the further argument of the questions of how and when its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, shall be ordered put into effect, The Post on Sunday, under the heading, "Justice and Patience," Sunday said editorially:

COMMON SENSE

"Attorney General Brownell has made a common sense reply to the Supreme Court's request for counsel as to the manner in which it should implement its order forbidding racial segregation in the nation's public schools.

"He recommends that integration should not be required simultaneously and uniformly in every part of the country. The reason for this is self evident—and was recognized by the court itself, indeed, when it invited counsel. Differences in local folkways, attitudes and conditions make enforcement of a general rule and schedule of integration an impossibility.

"Mr. Brownell is equaly sensible, we think, in recommending that the formulation of specific decrees for ending dual school systems should be left to lower courts under general principles to be set forth by the Supreme Court. This procedure will permit maximum flexibility and allow room for discretion to judges familar with local circumstances.

SOBER RECOGNITION

"Such awareness of the resistance which the Supreme Court's great decision of last spring is bound to encounter in communities where it runs counter to established patterns is no more than a sober recognition of reality.

"The Attorney General does not suggest, however, that there be any more than a rational accommodation to this resistance. The unconstitutionality of racial segregation in tax-supported schools has now been unequivocally decided. Segregation must be abondoned, therefore, Mr. Brownell says, 'as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community.'

ORDERLY ARGUMENT

"There is an important difference between consideration of the time needed for an orderly adjustment and paltering to the intransigence of those who do not desire to adjust at all. There are still some leaders in the South who seem determined to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision.

"The Federal courts can have no truck with evasion. Bogus private school systems in place of public schools are as obvious an evasion of the Constitution as the white primary devine of a few years ago. But where, as in most parts of the South, there is good will and a desire to make a difficult transition smoothly, firmness can best be tempered with patience and understanding.

N. C. Editor Says Talmadge, Byrnes Will Back Down On School Threats

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

(See Story Page 6)

NEW YORK—Gov. Herman Talmadge will not call out his militia and Gov. James F. Byrne of South Carolina will not end public school education if the United States Supreme Court outlaws segregation in elementary education, the editor of the North Carolina newspaper declared.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer, said in a speech here last week that however sweeping the decision may be "it will be met in the South with the good sense and good will of the people of both races in a manner which will serve the children and honor America."

However, he said "I am not among those eagerly hoping that the Supreme Court this spring and in one decision will wipe out segregation in all the public schools of the South."

Daniels was the principal speaker at the 4th annual dinner of the National Urban League and the Urban League of Greater New York, held last Wednesday night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The league's two annual awards were presented to the National Newspaper Publishers Association and the International Harvester company. More than 1,700 persons attended.

BROKE KLAN

Daniels is the author of "A Southerner Discovers the South," "A Southerner Discovers New England," "Tar Heel,' and "A Portrait of North Carolina." He is credited with breaking the back of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina.

He said that the white and Negro people of the South have business together. It might be the most important on earth, and together it will be accomplished.

In waiting for the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases — if anyone could really separate the Negroes and the South — the expectation may be too high.

The hope which attends it is colored with impatience, Daniels asserted. "I know the impatience is there. The fear is there, too. Governor Herman Talmadge will not get out his militia to resist the declared law of the land," he said. "The South has been to Appomattox. More importantly its men have been to Belleau Wood and Okinawa and Korea."

SAYS BYRNES BLUFFS

Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina will not end public education in the South where it is needed more than anywhere else in America, and more than anywhere else for America to which its white and Negro sons have dispersed in search of a better chance," Daniels said.

He stated that the simple fact is that the end of segregation will give a weapon to those who are always more interested in low taxes than good schools for any children or all of them.

"I am not as sure as I wish I were that the nation which may impose its will upon the South as to how it should run its schools will be as quickly read with federal aid to education to help the states with the most children and the least wealth to give any of the childen the education which the equal opportunity of the American child requires."

He said that it is not required "of us that we be always happy in change."

MUST HONOR FAITH

"It is required that we honor a faith which we would have the world defend," he added. "We will be most secured in the world when the least and the last among us walks in his right in dignity and pride."

The other speakers on the program were Ivan L. Willis, vice president of International Harvester, who accepted the award for his company, Carl Murphy, president of NNPA, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson of the Oklahoma Urban League, Harry L. Alston, National League Southern Field director, and Lester Granger, executive director, National Urban League.

The dinner was chairmaned by James Felt, the league's president and Emily Kimbrough, CBS radio commentator, was toastmistress.

Claims South Would Obey Court Decree

NEW YORK (INS)—A noted Southern newspaper editor said last week that the Supreme Court's devision on segregation in the public schools "will be met in the South with the good will of the peoples of both races."

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, said that "however sweeping" the decision of the court may be, "Governor (Herman) Talmadge (Ga.) will not get out his militia to resist the declared law of the land, and Governor (James F.) Byrnes (S. C.) will not end public education in the South where it is needed more than anywhere else in America."

Speaking at the Urban League dinner in New York, Daniels added:

"Do not misunderstand me. I am not among those eagerly hoping that the Supreme Court this spring and in one decision will wipe out segregation in all schools of the South."

He concluded, however, that the South will respect the forthcoming Supreme Court decision because "the great mass of the good people, white and Negro, in the South show themselves capable of living and working, growing and gaining together."

Booker T. Washington Pitied 'Ignorant' Men

To the Editor:

The public issue that arose in the Southern states in 1953 pertaining to segregation in public schools was argued pro and con by Negroes and white persons.

There is one thing in particular that Negro race leaders, North and South, should realize. People who live under jim crow and disfranchisement laws are deprived of their Constitutional rights which makes them second-class citizens and have no birthright. It is not the sole purpose of trying to abolish segregation in public schools in an effort to bring about social equality among Negroes and white people. Its purpose is to build a foundation that will break down the bars of segregation in all public walks of life. Negro race leaders who advocate any form of jim crowism should remember the quotation of Booker T. Washington, the greatest of all Negro race leaders. A white man called him a "nigger." He was asked if he hated the man for calling him such a name. He quoted, "There isn't a man white nor black, North nor South, that could do enough to me to cause me to hate him. I don't hate the man. I pity him because he is ignorant."

HENRY W. STEELE Des Moines, Iowa

FACTS BEHIND THE NEWS

By REID E. JACKSON

BYRNES SHOULD KNOW BETTER

SEVERAL STATEMENTS which Gov. James F. Byrnes made to the South Carolina Education Association last week need closer examination.

Dr. Jackson

In fact, his remarks carried the overtones of a political speech rather than the ring of truth.

To begin with, Gov. Byrnes declared that any court decision outlawing school segregation would "mark the beginning of the end of civilization in the South as we have known it."

A Rigid Separation

It is fairly safe to assume that Byrnes was talking about a South that has consistently endeavored to maintain rigid separation between the two races in all spheres of everyday life.

If this is true the "good governor" needs to take a jaunt around his own state. He would find that such a South is rapidly disappearing right under his nose.

Only forty miles from Columbia — the state's capital — he would see colored and white living together without tension in the interracial Birnie housing project.

Close to Sumter is the Shaw Air Force Base. Colored citizens of Sumter, denied use of public facilities in the town, travel there to play on the golf courses and tennis courts.

What is more, they play right along with and beside white patrons of the same sports fields.

White and colored soldiers from Shaw walk down the streets of Sumter with arms locked around each other. They even visit the same places of entertainment together. In the process they often eat at the same table.

The only "fly in the ointment" here is that these places are so-called "colored" establishments.

Hovel - Like Homes

Years ago our people in South Carolina lived in hovel - like homes, for the most part, that were located on unpaved streets without sanitary facilities.

Today many own pretentious homes in mixed neighborhoods. It is significant to note that this is happening in cities like Columbia, Greenville, Sumter, Florence, Hartsville, Darlington and Orangeburg, where educational facilities are good.

It is more in the rural communities that the effort is made to "keep us in our place."

Gov. Byrnes further reminded the teachers that he would try to "preserve the public school system and at the same time maintain segregation," if separate schools were declared illegal.

This, even a child should know, is not at all possible!

In a desperate move to stave off integrated schools, Byrnes is now engaged in a multi - million dollar school building program.

Fully 75 per cent of this money is being used to construct "colored schools" that are supposed to be "equal" to "white" schools.

As one might suspect, this has been a husty program. Consequently many "eyecatching" buildings have been rushed up that are not the best in planning and construction.

A Separate Office

Ironically enough the lone colored member of the educational commission, supervising this program, does not have office in the state education building with the rest of the committee. He is housed in one of the city's "colored" junior high schools.

The working people in the field of education, though, do not seem to entertain this zeal for segregation. Many meetings called by the state department of education to study curricular problems are attended by both races, without any discrimination.

If colored and white were "forced" into the same class, Gov. Byrnes claims, "instead of thinking about mathematics, the children would be thinking of race relations."

He is absolutely correct. But, that is what they should be doing!

Democratic education strives, first of all, to have children develop desirable concepts of democratic living. Then, a search is made for facts necessary to make such living possible.

This means that children should acquire the disposition to live together harmoniously as human beings. Then they would secure the principles of mathematics which would be adequate for the pursuit of democracy.

"Racial conflicts between children," Gov. Byrnes warned, "would result in conflicts between parents."

Objective teachers know better than this. **Racial conflicts between children are usually brought on by racial prejudices held by their parents!**

Gov. Byrnes should know that present - day children would be free of bias, if only the older people would leave them alone!

Byrnes Cannot Cancel Words On Schools, Says Walter White

NEW YORK — Gov. James F. Byrnes' attempt to explain away his 1951 declaration that "we will abandon the public school system" if the U. S. Supreme Court bans segregation is "puerile and lacking in substance," the U. S. Supreme in substance," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today.

Mr. White referred to a recent address by the Governor before the white teachers of South Carolina in which Mr. Byrnes charged that "leaders of the NAACP deliberately misrepresented" his remarks about the schools three years ago. He repeated that he had said at that time: "If the court changes what is now the law of the land, we will if it is possible live within the law, preserve the public school system and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system."

The South Carolinian complained that the NAACP accused him of saying he "would personally close the public schools." Further, he asserted, the NAACP ignored the word "reluctantly" in his original statement.

"Now that he has found that his words have been widely condemned not only by the NAACP, but also by all believers in a free democratic society, Gov. Byrnes is trying to backtrack on the clear implications of his statement," Mr. White said. "We charge that the Governor's 1951 statement clearly reveals that he (1) values segregation above education; (2) urges action to evade a possible anti-segregation ruling by the court; and (3) plans to 'abondon the public school system' if unable to maintain segregation in the face of a decision banning such discrimination.

"We do not care whether this last step is taken 'reluctantly' or eagerly. The result is the same—defiance of the supreme law of the land and denial of public education to both Negro and white children of South Carolina.

"Further, we charge," Mr. White continued, "that Gov. Byrnes has spearheaded the drive to close the public schools if segregation is outlawed. He urged the Legislature to submit the issue to a referendum and campaigned vigorously and successfully to have the voters empower the Legislature to remove the constitutional provision requiring the state to maintain a public school system. He cannot now escape his responsibility for the role he has played in a frantic effort to retain Jim Crow education. He cannot cancel the true meaning of his words of 1951."

Box Score

Here are the latest developments in the war on segregated schools:

1. All divisions of the University of Missouri have been opened to "all races."

2. Charleston High School (W. Va.) has enrolled its first Negro student, Herman Canady Jr., son of a West Virginia State College professor.

3. Alabama's State Board of Education has called for the continuance of jim-crow schools through the 1954-55 year.

4. Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina revealed his state's plans to continue segregated schools for the forthcoming term.

5. The National Conference of Methodist Men has denounced racial segregation in public schools at sessions held in Indiana.

6. Catholic Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummell has announced that New Orleans parochial schools have no intention of abolishing segregation this year because of the "tremendous problems" involved.

7. The Arkansas Presbytery of the Northern Presbyterian Church has taken a stand in favor of an integrated church and an integrated society.

8. Mississippi's Legal Education Advisory Committee has recommended that public schools be abolished if necessary to maintain segregation.

14d(1) 1954 GENERAL

Report Thousands Of Teachers To Lose Jobs

WASHINGTON—The magazine, U. S. News and World Report in its issue of August 27, reports that thousands of Negro teachers in the South will lose their jobs under integration and will have to look to the North for new positions.

The article says that this is due to the ratio of one out of five teachers in 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia being Negro while in 31 states of the North and West, one out of every 73 teachers is Negro.

Calling the employment of these displaced Negro teachers by the North the first big test in the lifting of racial bars, U. S. News points out that objections are often raised in the North when Negro teachers are assigned to teach white children.

Sounding a gloomy note, the magazine said that the answer to whether they will be absorbed appears to be "no." It predicts that thousands of them will leave the South with the beginnings of integration.

In the North, protests from white parents tend to drive Negro teachers out of the schools to which their children go. The same thing is expected in the South when desegregation comes to the schools there.

Jeffersonville, Ind., is cited as an example of this. The town is just completing de-segregation, with few incidents. But there has been a real teacher problem.

In 1948, there were 16 Negro teachers there. By 1951, the number dropped to 11 and finally only three Negro teachers were retained.

These had attained permanent stature and could not be discharged only for cause. One of the three was given an administrative job, the others assignments in remedial reading and speech therapy where pupil attendance is optional.

The gradual elimination of Negro teachers has caused resentment among the town's Negroes, so the article says.

In Indiana, all teachers train at the same colleges, meet the same standards. But desegregtion has cost Negro teachers many jobs in Southern Indiana.

In Illinois, Negro teachers are also finding themselves in a highly competitive field. For the most part in 111 counties in southern Illinois, Negro teachers were shifted to schools where the pupils were predominantly Negro under de-segregation.

In New Jersey, the integration plan has fared better with teachers placed without regard to race where they were needed. The article concludes by saying:

"As it stands, Negro teachers are finding their way into northern schools now in a competitive job market. And this is a slow process."

"Leaders say this is what will happen in the South. But it will be a long slow process, and it will be hard on the present crop of Negro teachers in the South. A lot of them seem destined to lose their jobs."

School Bells Toll Death For Jim Crow

NEW YORK—When the school bells ring this month, children of all races will be sharing classrooms in a number of Southern localities where strict school segregation formerly was maintained by state laws.

Without waiting for the Supreme Court to issue decrees implementing its decision which held public school segregation to be unconstitutional, some Southern localities simply are integrating their public schools at the beginning of the fall term, an NAACP survey shows.

Similar action has been taken by several Southern colleges and universities, as well as by some private schools in the South.

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COMMUNITIES AND cities located in five southern states have announced public school integration for next month. These states are West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland and Delaware.

In addition, public schools in the District of Columbia will be integrated for the first time this September.

In the five southern states where school integration already is scheduled on the local level, a total of at least 23 towns or cities and one county have set the action for next month.

In some cases, integration has been accomplished during the summer term. In Kansas City and Columbia, Mo., and in Wilmington, Del., colored pupils were enrolled this summer in what has been all-white public schools.

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OF THE FIVE Southern states in which public school integration plans are proceeding on the local level, Missouri is out front in de-segregating her schools, judging by preliminary results compiled by the NAACP.

In addition to the Kansas City, Mo., public summer schools, which opened their doors to all students, Kansas City Teachers' College will follow suit next month.

The Kansas City Board of Education adopted a plan to end segregation in public summer schools, integrate vocational and junior colleges this fall, and complete integration in all public schools in September, 1955.

IN ST. LOUIS, Mo., a carefully drawn - up desegregation plan has been made public which specifies integration of the two teachers' colleges and the handicapped children's schools this September, of the high schools February 1 of next year.

St. Louis elementary schools will stop segregating children in September, 1955.

In Columbia, Mo., home of the state university, public school integration started this summer.

Race barriers will be dropped this fall at the University of Missouri and at its School of Mines in Rolla, as well as in the kindergarten, primary and high schools operated by the University's School of Education in Columbia.

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OTHER MISSOURI towns which will integrate all public schools next month are Springfield, New Haven, Fredericktown, Kirksville, Clayton and St. Joseph.

High schools only will be desegregated next month in Kennett, LaBelle, Macon, Butler, Woodcrest, West Plains, Shelbina, Fulton, Jefferson City, Mexico and Carthage. Similar action for elementary schools only will be carried out in September in Kirkwood and St. Charles.

Segregated public schools will end next month in Baltimore, Md., and Monongalia County, W. Va., while the Fayetteville, Ark., high school will enroll pupils of both races for the first time in September.

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IN THE FIELD of higher education, the fall term will find both white and colored students welcomed at previously segregated:

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; University of Arkansas, Little Rock Ark.; Hardin Junior College o Midwest University, Wichita Falls, Tex.;

The two teachers colleges in Washington, D.C.; the nine state colleges in West Virginia; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.;

Joplin (Mo.) Junior College; and Central Missouri State College, Fayette, Mo.

In several communities outside the 17 southern and border states which enforced segregation by state law, the segregation of public school children on a municipal basis will be ended next month.

These towns include Hobbs, N.M.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pasadena, Calif.; and Chester, Pa.

—o O o—

INTEGRATION HAS been set for 1955 in a number of southern communities where plans to desegregate the schools have been made public.

In January, 1955, the junior and senior high schools of Kirkwood, Mo., will begin operation on an integrated basis. In September, 1955, the high schools in St. Charles, Mo., and all the public schools in Charleston, Hancock County and Kanawha County, W. Va., and in Warrensburg, Mo., will integrate.

Since the Supreme Court declared public school segregation unconstitutional, a number of private southern schools have voluntarily given up segregation. This past summer, a vacation Bible school, conducted by the Parkersburg, W. Va., First Baptist Church for the first time welcomed and enrolled children of both races.

In Virginia, the Catholic schools in Roanoke, Arlington, Fairfax and Falls Church will be integrated this fall, as will the four Catholic high schools in Richmond.

It has been announced that the Catholic school system of Baltimore will be desegregated at an unspecified later date.

—o O o—

SCATTERED INSTANCES of complaints from white parents following school board desegregation plans have occurred, but no trouble from children or college students has been reported during the newly-integrated summer sessions in various localities.

In Clarkton, Mo., and in Sheridan, Ark., the school board reversed its decision to integrate the schools this September following protests from white parents.

Outright plans to resist integration of schools have been broached in only a few states like Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

In reply to a warning by the NAACP that it plans to effect speedy admission of colored children to white schools in Florida, Attorney General Richard Ervin stated that unless desegregation is affected gradually, the Florida legislature "would seriously consider and probably abolish the public school system."

—o O o—

FROM NORTH Carolina came the report that Gov. William B. Umstead and his advisory committee are trying to work out a policy to strengthen and preserve the state's public school system. "The problem as I see it is to establish a policy and a program which will preserve the state public school system by having the support of the people," the governor stated.

In the background, however, was a report, compiled at the governor's request by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, which outlined three possible courses to the state:

1. Obey the high court order;
2. Leave it up to the Supreme Court to enforce the ruling, and
3. Stall for time in which to study plans for action.

Meanwhile, there were sideline reports that the survey also showed that the majority of colored and white leaders favored gradual integration. Colored ones however, feel it should begin sooner and be completed quicker than do the whites.

N. C. Methodist youths call segregation 'un-Christian'

DURHAM. N. C. (ANP)—White delegates to the third annaul conference of the North Carolina Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship passed a resolution branding segregation as "un-Christian" at a meeting at Duke University here last week.

The conference also accepted a proposal of its Christian Citizenship Area Committee to report resolutions to both the North Carolina Methodist Conference, meeting in Raleigh in October, and to Gov. William B. Umstead's Committee on Segregation.

Both resolutions will declare that "the youth of this conference feel that segregation is un-Christian."

Five Areas Wiping Out Jim Crow; No Incidents Reported

(By Courier Press Service)

As the school bell rings summoning the nation's children back to the classroom, healthful signs of the crumbling of racial barriers in the public schools of the country have been reported from many sections.

School officials in New Mexico, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia report positive approaches to desegregation of the classrooms without incident.

Catholics in several sections of the country also move

Historic Day—History is made in Baltimore as Negro and white pupils enroll in same school. Left to right: Lillian Hobbs, 13; Thomas Mason, 13, and teacher, Virginia Hobbs, pictured in Clifton Park Junior High School.—INP.

into implementing the Supreme Court decision in parochial institutions although the order was directed only at tax-supported schools.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., nearly 3,000 Negro students in the District of Columbia will transfer to new schools on Sept. 13 when racial integration begins in the nation's capital. When the new term opens there will be a uniformed police officer near every local school as a precaution against possible friction between white and Negro students.

Last week eight Negro students were registered at five senior and junior high schools hitherto restricted to whites. These were students entering the District school system for the first time or moving from one school zone to another.

* * *

FIVE CITIES IN New Mexico opened the doors of newly integrated schools without incident. The cities of Las Crecas, Clovis, Artesia, Carlsbad and Hobbs saw the end of segregation in public schools implemented this week. Only the Roswell, N. M., system, which, while it has desegregated the higher grades, still has segregated classes in the lower grades. Segregation in these grades are expected to end very shortly.

At Hobbs, where a furor over the non-segregation school board order has raged for weeks, the Rev. William Carter, a Baptist minister, who although claiming he was "just a moderator" for the issue, had publicly predicted that this New Mexico community would "explode into violence" if segregation ended.

When the Hobbs schools opened without incident, the Rev. Carter announced: "I thought the people would abide by law."

DOVER, DEL., joined the ranks with the announcement that its Board of Education had adopted a plan for racial integration in the public schools. Dover will start with the admission of Negro students to the ninth grade of the high school this year.

Dover is the first school system in lower Delaware to take steps toward implementing integration. Wilmington and school boards adjacent to it took action to abolish segregated schools some time ago.

IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., more than 400 Negro parents throughout the state filed petitions to fourteen school boards, asking immediate reorganization of school districts for integration of Negro and white pupils.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP Conference, made it clear that the parents were asking not only for the integration of students, but the integration of Negro and white teachers as well.

* * *

DR. WILSON H. ELKINS, new president of the University of Maryland, said this week that he anticipated no difficulties arising from the admission of Negro students this fall at College Park. He said already seven Negro students have applied for admission to undergraduate school at the university and that three have been admitted, one was rejected on academic basis and three are pending.

Canton, Ohio's, McKinley High School, gets its first Negro faculty member this week. Alvin C. Boyd, former high school principal in Tallahassee, Fla., will be the counselor for boys at the school where the number of Negro students has been described as negligible.

* * *

CATHOLICS IN Southern states moved into the positive picture by declaring that Catholic Negro children be admitted to any Catholic school available in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them.

Such a statement was issued by Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock, Ark.

In Newton Grove, N. C., the Father J. F. Rouche, intimated that Negroes would be admitted to the school if they applied. He confirmed the report that his church is following the non-segregation policy and is opening its parochial schools this fall.

There have been some indications that some of the Catholic churches might attempt to drag their feet in an effort to delay the integration program a while longer, but the Rt. Rev. Waters, Bishop of the diocese of Raleigh, which embraces all of North Carolina, except Gaston County, declined to comment, but hinted that he might have a statement later.

Bishop Waters told the Courier last week, "I've got to run this show and I'm going to run it."

* * *

ACTING PRESIDENT L. H. Terrell of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia's Storer College, announced that two or three white students are expected to enroll there when school opens this fall.

In Staunton, Va., the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia took the position that enforced racial segregation "is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics."

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

SPACE AND THE LAW

Separate Schools-- What's to Be Done?

By BEM PRICE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11 (AP)—This may be th last year for a way of life in which racial discrimination i legal.

Across the fringes of the South—Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia—the color bars already are being dropped here and there in the public schools.

Every major religious denomination in the region has taken a stand in support of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17 holding that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

But while the fringe states are acting, 14 of the 17 states affected by the court ruling plan to do nothing about the problem in the coming school year. Some don't expect to act, however, in 1955 or 1956.

In ruling against public school segregation, the court refrained from issuing an order specifying how its decision should be put into effect. It asked interested states to submit advice which could be used to formulate a plan of action.

Until the Supreme Court does spell out a plan in detail, none of the "Old South" states plans to do anything. In fact, until the order is given, the states are proceeding on the assumption that segregation laws still are on the books.

* * *

THE SOUTH'S segregation problem is incredibly complex. "The South" as an entity, in which whites are uniformly prosegregation, just doesn't exist.

Large sections have essentially "Yankee traditions" — sections which opposed slavery from the beginning and whose citizens fought on the Union side in the War Between the States.

The school situation is a vast hodgepodge of prejudice and politics, budgets and buildings, population and poverty.

The 1861-65 War left the South without an economic base on which to build public schools. Even by 1900 only one state, Kentucky, had a compulsory school attendance law. Public schools, in brief, were late arriving in the South.

When the states did acquire public school systems, the white Southerners—the taxpayers—were primarily concerned with taking care of their own children first. Whatever was left over went to the Negroes.

* * *

JUST AS THE SOUTH began pulling itself up by its economic bootstraps, the Great Depression of 1929-1935 nearly wrecked the public school system. Building lagged, especially building for Negroes.

As the area recovered from its economic setbacks, it embarked on a school building program which was halted by World War II and only resumed in 1946.

With the end of World War II, the South once again set out to catch up with the rest of the nation. War's end brought demands from Negroes that the South practice its "separate but equal" doctrine in the schools. More and more public money was put aside for Negro education.

By the time the Supreme Court handed down its ruling, the Southern states were spending a higher percentage of income on public schools than any other section.

But if a program of integration were begun immediately, the simple problem of space would be acute, especially in rural areas.

* * *

RURAL WHITE CHILDREN in the South as a rule go by bus to schools in town. Negro children go to country schools, many of them one-room affairs, near home.

If the white children were suddenly dumped on these country schools, many of which already are overcrowded, there would be children hanging from the rafters.

In the face of these general facts, the question for most Southerners is: "When and How?"

Two of the region's most widely recognized authorities on race relations, while cautioning against the specific application of a generality, believe that the white-Negro population ratio is the best index.

They are Harry S. Ashmore of Little Rock, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

* * *

THEY HOLD that desegregation probably will end first where the Negro population is lightest and last where it is heaviest.

Almost half the 1,328 counties in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia have 10 per cent or less Negro population.

One-fifth of these counties contain 40 per cent of the entire Negro population in the region. Most of the counties with the smallest Negro populations are in mountain areas—the Ozarks and Applachians.

In the decade from 1940 to 1950 more than a million Negroes left these 13 states and went north. The increase in white population was 33 times as great as the Negro gain.

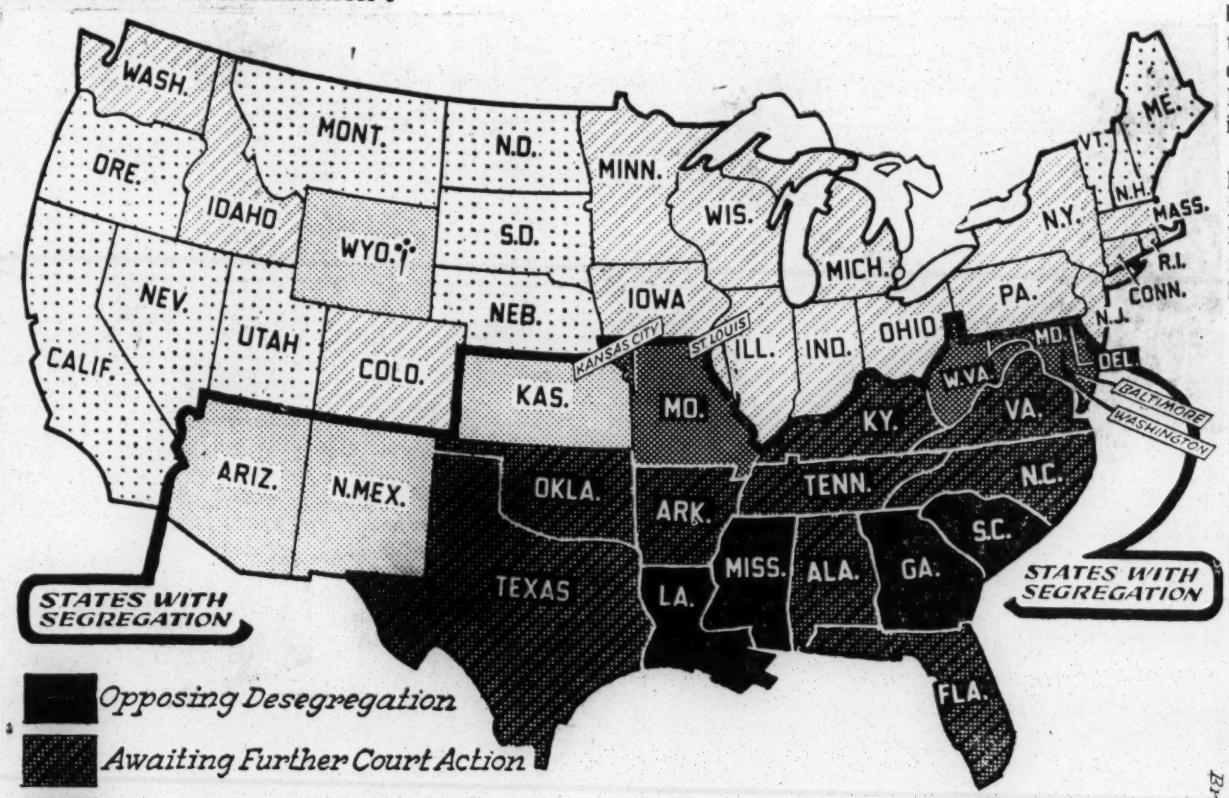
The Negro farm population declined by 1,300,000.

* * *

THESE STATISTICS mean the South is growing whiter and the Negro is being urbanized.

Ashmore and Mitchell believe that if the Supreme Court permits a local option system of ending segregation, with a time limit for compliance, many of the hill counties will integrate swiftly.

Moreover, under their theory, about half of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, a third of Kentucky, about a fifth of Virginia and spots in Georgia, Alabama



AP Newsfeatures

HIGH COURT AWAITS SEGREGATION "ADVICE" FROM 17 STATES AND D.C

Map Shows National Picture—Most Southern States Mark Time on Integration

and North Carolina also will integrate quickly and with a minmum of trouble.

While the idea of racial integration on the grade school level came as a shock to many white Southerners, it has been taking place without friction on the college level in most of the South since 1935. Approximately 2,000 Negroes attended previously all-white colleges or universities last year.

* * *

EVEN PRIOR to the Supreme Court decision, 24 state colleges or universities admitted Negroes—usually as the result of Supreme Court action—on the graduate or professional level.

Thirteen state and municipal colleges admitted Negroes on the undergraduate level, as did 46 private denominational colleges.

The only states which have not admitted Negroes to white colleges on any level are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

These states, with the exception of Florida, have the heaviest concentrations of Negro population, ranging up to 71 per cent in some counties.

South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, along with Louisiana, which also has a heavy Negro population, have been the most outspoken in announcing intentions to evade the Supreme Court mandate.

* * *

WHILE A COURT ORDER actually ending segregation still is some time away, the question arises as to what kind of mandate it may be considering.

The substance of the questions asked by the court in delaying an order were:

1. Must the court order admission of Negroes to schools nearest their homes immediately, or may the court permit "an effective gradual adjustment?"

2. If the court orders a gradual adjustment, should it appoint a special master to study and recommend methods?

In 27 days of traveling, I encountered an enormous variety of white opinion in the "Deep South," most of it prosegregation and anti-Supreme Court.

Among Negroes — not the leaders, but the so-called little people —there was hope that segregation, the legal badge of inferiority, was on its way out.

* * *

NO ONE SECTION of the South could be called typical, but Arkansas comes close to it. The state is a sort of "South" in miniature.

It has uplands and lowlands, small farms and rich plantations, areas where Negroes outnumber the whites and areas where there are no Negroes at all.

In the north and west most of the counties have a Negro population of less than four per cent, while the concentrations range up to 67 per cent in the east and south.

The attitude in Arkansas is one of calm appraisal. Says Arkansas Commissioner of Education Arch W. Ford:

"In writing anything about Arkansas, you must remember this. East Arkansas is like Mississippi. Northern Arkansas resembles Missouri, while the west and southwest are oriented toward Texas and Oklahoma. As for central Arkansas, it can be called South—but not as South as in other regions.

"The people in the southeast and south don't favor integration. There is no strong feeling about it in the central section and the people in the north and west don't care."

* * *

ARKANSAS, Ford said, will do nothing to evade the orders of the court. He adds state school officials will never go along with abolishing the public school system as in Mississippi where 800 teachers and school superintendents approved a proposed constitutional change which would empower the state legislature to abolish public schools, after which whites and Negroes would be free to establish their own "private" schools.

The Ozark mountain town of Fayetteville intends to integrate nine Negro high school students this year.

There may be other districts which will do the same, Ford says, "but they'll just stick the kids in school and say nothing about it."

Fayetteville, home of the University of Arkansas, has been sending its Negro high school students out of the county at a cost of about $5,000 annually.

* * *

THIS YEAR, because of overcrowded schools elsewhere, it has to keep them at home. While the Negro high school students will be integrated, the junior high school and elementary school for Negroes will be maintained.

Among Negroes—waiters, bellhops, cooks, porters and housewives—there is an air of quiet hope.

Probably the best summation came from a Negro Air Force sergeant on the plane from Nashville to Louisville. "We've always had a place in the sun down South," he said. "Now I reckon some of us would like a little of the shade, too."

West Virginia schools picketed—

Mississippi steps up segregation battle

By The Associated Press

Parents are picketing unsegregated schools in two West Virginia counties and there have been moves to set up "citizens' councils" to enforce segregation in Mississippi.

"The white people in certain counties are organizing to protect themselves," a Mississippi legislator said Thursday. "Practically every county in the state has organized or is organizing," he added.

Mississippians soon will be voting on a constitutional amendment which could lead to abolition of the public school system. One legislator said the "citizens' councils" might aid passage of the amendment.

A member of one of the councils, refusing to be quoted by name, declared: "We want the people assured that there is responsible leadership which will and can handle local segregation problems. If that is recognized, there will be no cause for any hot-headed bunch to start a Ku Klux Klan. If we fail though, the temper of the public may produce something like the Klan."

THE MISSISSIPPI Legislature passed a bill Thursday designed to guard against Negro suits forcing admission to the University of Mississippi Medical School. The legislators recently abolished out-of-state medical scholarships to Mississippi students. New scholarships are to be given to the University of Mississippi school, now under construction.

Fearing that Negroes might try to force admission to the school because no other facility is made available to them, the legislators voted Thursday to continue scholarships for Mississippi Negro students to attend Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., a Negro institution.

At the same time the Mississippi House passed on a second reading the constitutional amendment which would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools. The amendment is virtually assured of passage. It must be passed on a third reading and, after almost certain Senate approval, would be submitted to the voters in a Dec. 21 referendum.

IN TWO WEST VIRGINIA counties Thursday parents protested the racial integration of school children.

A picket line was set up at the combined high and elementary school at Rupert in Greenbrier County, where 12 Negroes have been attending classes since the school opened Tuesday. And mothers of some white students in Marion County turned out to protest the admission of 13 Negro students.

Supt. J. J. Straight of the Marion schools said many of the parents kept their children away from school.

Segregation was ended in many West Virginia counties soon after the U. S. Supreme Court held that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

IN WASHINGTON, a move to hold up racial integration in the District of Columbia's public schools was blocked by U. S. District Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut. He denied a plea submitted by the Federation of Citizens Associations, an all-white group which had called for an order restraining the registration of students for unsegregated classes.

Georgia's new governor-designate, a protege of Gov. Herman Talmadge, declared Thursday that he will campaign for passage of the Talmadge-sponsored "private school" amendment, similar to Mississippi's measure.

LT. GOV. MARVIN GRIFFIN, nominated Wedensday in a landslide, said he will plug for the amendment as "insurance" to help preserve school segregation. Behind the plan is a proposal to convert public schools to "private" schools if necessary to maintain segregation.

The superintendent of Little Rock, Ark., told a group of Negroes Thursday that "honest studies" of integration will be completed in 30 to 60 days.

Virgil T. Blossom said he will be glad to talk to Negro leaders about the school system's plans after the studies are finished. The Little Rock school board earlier had been asked by Negroes not to follow a "wait and see" policy of integration but to go ahead and map plans to end segregation immediately.

Segregation parley canceled in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 10 —(AP)—A scheduled conference of school authorities and Negro parents whose children had tried to enter a white school was abruptly called off by the school superintendent yesterday when a newspaper reporter showed up.

Supt. C. M. Dannelly said he didn't want the meeting publicized or given any undue importance.

Purpose of the conference, called by Principal Irene Davis of the Negro Abraham's Vineyard School, wasn't disclosed, but a mimeographed letter sent out under the principal's typewritten name said "some very important matters" were to be discussed.

Twenty-three Negroes living in the Abraham's Vineyard School district tried to enroll at the newly opened all-white William R. Harrison School last Thursday but were turned down. Principal Robert Anderson told them they lived in another district, the Vineyard area.

The two schools are only 200 yards apart.

A letter dated Wednesday of this week and sent to parents of children in the Vineyard School said:

"Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent of education for Montgomery City and County, and W. S. Garrett, assistant superintendent . . . would like to meet you at the school tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 3:30 p.m. Please try to be present.

"I realize you are working, but please ask your employer to allow you time to attend this meeting. The superintendents have some very important matters to discuss with you."

Five parents showed up for the meeting, along with a Montgomery Advertiser reporter, but the principal told them it had been called off.

EQUALIZE or INTEGRATE

If Supreme Court Rules Out Bias, Millions Will Be Saved To Equalize Would Cost At Least $2,140,398,582

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — If the United States Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in public schools, the 17 states and the District of Columbia, which have dual school systems, appear ready for integration, despite the clamor of demagogs.

The decision will affect approximately 10,879,021 pupils in the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia.

According to the National Education Association, the estimated pupil enrollment in the public schools of those states in the current school year is as follows:

Alabama, 694,000; Arkansas 470,110; Delaware, 54,153; District of Columbia, 102,694; Florida, 641,000; Georgia, 862,730; Kentucky, 565,000; Louisiana, 548,527; Mississippi, 548,000 Missouri, 710,000; North Carolina, 900,000; Oklahoma, 520,000; South Carolina, 536,000; Tennessee, 710,000; Virginia, 690,000, and West Virginia, 441,083.

(As of March 4, actual enrollment in the public schools of the District of Columbia totaled 101,971, of which 43,582 were white pupils and 58,388 were colored pupils.)

The 17 southern states and the District of Columbia have 10,673 schools (8,336 for white pupils and 2,337 for colored pupils), which would have to be integrated.

In its brief on reargument of the five school segregation cases which are pending in the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice discussed the obstacles to integration in a change over from existing segregated school systems to new ones not based on color distinctions.

It placed the difficulties to be encountered into two groups — those of an administrative nature, and those due to the fact that racial segregation in public schools has been in existence for many years.

The Justice Department points out that in many areas existing boundaries of school districts may require extensive revision.

FEAR GERRYMANDERING

This may lead to gerrymandering— the cutting up of school districts in such an unnatural and unfair way that nearly all of the white children will continue to go to "white" schools and nearly all the colored children will continue to go to "colored" schools.

As a matter of fact, because of racial ghettos which have grown up in most cities, it will not be difficult to gerrymander school districts so as to maintain racial segregation.

The 1948 decision of the Supreme Court holding that racial restrictive covenants cannot be enforced in the courts, however, is giving colored families an opportunity to buy homes outside of the ghettos.

The Justice Department also said schools may have to be consolidated, teachers and pupils transferred, teaching schedules revised, and bus arrangements altered.

In some jurisdictions, like South Carolina and the District of Columbia, where by law the allocation of public school funds depends upon the relative number of white and colored children of school age changes in the law may be required, the Justice Department stated.

In other jurisdictions, like the District of Columbia and Maryland, the Government brief asserted, it may be necessary to eliminate duplication of functions arising from the existence of separate sets of supervisory and administrative officials for colored and white schools.

The Justice Department also said the law may require amendment in states like Mississippi and Texas which have statutory provisions for separate training schools.

The Justice Department, however, discounted financial cost as any "substantial obstacle" to integration. It agreed with the statement of Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., of Virginia, in the brief on the merits in the case which arose in Prince Edward County, Virginia, that "It is crystal clear that segregation is more expensive than amalgamation."

The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfares has estimated the capital outlay of as much as $2,000,000,000 might be required to make the Jim Crow schools for colored pupils "equal," in a physical sense to those now maintained for white pupils.

On the basis of the 1949-50 level of per capita expenditure for colored pupils in the 17 southern states, the Office of Education also estimated that it would take an additional $134,824,000 to bring for each colored child up to that for each white child— an increase of almost 70 per cent.

To raise the cost of transporting colored pupils at the 1949-50 level to a par with that of transporting white pupils would require an additional $55,574,582, according to the Office of Education.

Of 13, only four indicate fight—

Most Southern States take 'wait and see' stand, few plans, on school segregation

ATLANTA, March 12—(AP)—Most of the 13 Southern States which maintain separate white and Negro schools are calmly awaiting a United States Supreme Court ruling on public school segregation.

A survey today showed that only in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi is there any serious effort to devise means of circumventing a decision outlawing segregation.

Virginia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida and Texas are doing nothing or maintaining a "wait and see" attitude.

As it has been doing for several years, Arkansas is going ahead with efforts to equalize white and Negro schools, and Tennessee authorities are saying as little as possible about the segregation problem.

RACIAL SEGREGATION in public schools is under direct attack in five cases now before the Supreme Court. A ruling is considered likely in the near future.

South Carolina is the most advanced in preparatory planning for an adverse dicision. The state in 1952 adopted a constitutional amendment under which the legislature can eliminate the mandatory provision for free public schools. A bill to implement the amendment now is pending in the South Carolina Legislature.

In addition, the general appropriation bill includes a section giving school boards authority to transfer a pupil from one school to another "so as to promote the best interests of education."

It provides for appeals first to the county board of education and then to the state board both of which can hold new hearings. From there appeals can go to the court of common pleas and then to the state supreme court.

Something along that line also appears to be gaining some favor in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Some Georgia sources who advocate it, hold that thereby the case of each individual child would have to be tried on its merits and carried all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

However, Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge doesn't favor a plan. He has proposed a cinstitudtional amendment under which the public school system could be abolished, and has created a commission to study means of circumventing a decision prohibiting school segregation.

IN ALABAMA, the Legislative Reference Service is studying the problem, but Director Charles M. Cooper said no one has submitted "a real, whole plan." However, the South Carolina plan is attracting increasing attention of legislators and educators.

Also being readied for proposal is a system of abolishing public schools and allocating funds directly to each student.

Mississippi is frantically attempting to work out financing to equalize white and Negro schools, hoping the Supreme Court will reaffirm previous rulings upholding "separate but equal" schools for the two races.

Gov. Hugh White has said "Frankly, I don't know what we would do" if segregation is outlawed.

The Virginia Legislature killed a resolution calling for a constitutional convention to reexamine public school laws if segregation is thrown out. Given little chance of adoption is another proposing a commission to study the effect of ending segregation.

Louisiana's attitude, according to legislators and educators, is strictly one of waiting to see what the court will do, with no action planned or even discussed.

Oklahoma, which already admits Negroes to its colleges and universities along with white students, likewise is waiting quietly for the segregation decision on public schools.

There are no indication of any plans for action in North Carolina if segregation is knocked out. The Legislature last year approved a second $50 million dollar school bond issue, part of which is to be used to equalize white and Negro facilities. The Legislature was told it might be called to reexamine the building program if segregation is outlawed.

Kentucky's constitution requires separate white and Negro

schools and the current Legislature turned down a bill to submit the segregation issue to a vote of the people. Attorney General J. D. Buckman Jr. has expressed belief Kentucky will comply strictly with whatever ruling the Supreme Court hands down.

FLORIDA AND TEXAS report nothing being done about segregation and nothing to indicate that it will come up either in the Texas Legislature or the Florida gubernatorial campaign.

The situation is being discussed in Tennessee and Gov. Frank Clement has said "I have some very definite opinions on the matter." But he did not elaborate. He also has said the state's public school system will continue regardless of the court decision.

Arkansas is conducting a survey of opinion on segregation and Ed McQuistian, director of the state's Negro education division, said results indicate "Arkansas has the best attitude of any Southern state."

But he said "if the court tries to break down segregation, it will put a different complexion on the situation, causing a heavy strain on understanding and good will."

McQuistion said he thinks Arkansas can attain equality both in school buildings and teacher salaries by 1960.

Full Redress Will Be Pursued

SPEAKING before the convention of the Louisiana School Board Association here last week, Governor Robert F. Kennon joined his counterparts of Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina when he spoke out against removing segregation from public schools of the Nation.

Declaring that he was not disposed to change the present bi-racial school system, the Governor takes the identical attitude which a large segment of Southerners have taken with respect to anything proper for Negroes since before the Civil War. Such persons were against emancipation, against equal sufferage and equal opportunities for personal development of Negroes. They were against equalization of teachers' salaries, the lifting of restrictive covenants which relegated Negroes to slums and ghettoes. They were against every decent aspiration of the race.

We think it unfair for the Governor or anyone to infer that should the U. S. Supreme Court outlaw segregation in public schools this will mean Federal interference with the operation of the schools. There will be no more interference of operations of public schools than there is of State schools where racial barriers have been removed. Of course we are assuming that once the court has acted there will be strict compliance by all concerned.

Negroes generally take little comfort in Mr. Kennon's statement that we have a "strong school board" when Negroes have no representation on that board. Experience has taught that where public officials refuse or fail to appoint qualified Negroes to such policy making bodies they give bad evidence of their proper concern for the welfare of the Negro population.

Regardless to his personal feeling in the matter we were surprised that Governor Kennon should suggest that this is the proper time for Louisiana to take necessary steps to control assignment of children in public schools. This could only mean a move to circumvent the contemplated decision of the Supreme Court. Any public official who makes such a suggestion does a disservice to both his state and to his country. Moreover, when people are permitted to violate Federal laws they will likewise violate state and city laws.

The violation of laws to short-circuit the rights of Negroes is a long standing practice in the South. However, Governor Kennon, as well as others of his inclination should wake up to the facts of life. These facts are that the South is a part of the Union and that Negroes are fed-up on half measures and broken promises and that whenever and wherever the South fails to live up to its moral obligations to Negro citizens because of race, full redress will be diligently pursued in every court of the land. To do less than this would suggest that Negroes are not ready or worthy of the human rights for which Negroes have so recently fought and died to secure for other peoples of the world.

Court sets segregation arguments for October

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP)—The Supreme Court will decide in October when to hear arguments on how to carry out its decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

A court spokesman said today the date will be considered at the court's first conference session in October.

It was believed likely that Oct. 11, when the court holds its first formal session of the new term to issue orders or opinions, it will be ready to announce the argument date.

Arguments will be limited to methods of putting the non-segregation order into effect. They will not be permitted to go into the segregation issue as such. That was decided May 17 by unanimous opinion.

Desegregation Can Come With Time, Editor Says

The South can live with racial integration in public schools if allowed a "gradual transition," the executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette said in an interview here Monday.

Harry Ashmore, who is also author of "The Negro and the Schools," was main speaker at a closed study session of school superintendents and board of education members from 11 Southern states at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel.

URGES BRIEFS

Ashmore said he felt it was important for the attorneys general of Southern states to file briefs with the Supreme Court this fall so their "complex local conditions can be understood."

He said he was hopeful the high court eventually will remand the five specific cases it will be considering back to federal courts within the states.

Ashmore said federal district court judges are completely familiar with local situations and could stave off "intolerable social situations" and at the same time see to it that local school districts were "acting in good faith toward eventual integration."

LONGER IN SOME

Integration, he pointed out, will take longer in certain Southern states than others.

The two-day meeting here which continues through Tuesday was called by the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. Function of SSCPEA is to help improve the level of education, help the respective state school groups with their programs and to do research and similar work.

Richard W. Ervin, Florida's attorney general, is to address the group Tuesday morning along with Cecil Sims, attorney and member of the Davidson County, Tenn., Board of Education.

Courier Conducts Poll

Teachers Okay Mixed Schools

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—An independent Courier-conducted pilot poll of forty-two teachers from North and South Carolina and Virginia attending summer school at North Carolina College, revealed that thirty-seven or 88 per cent favored integration.

The poll which was conducted at random and without any contact with the teachers at all showed that only two teachers were opposed to integration and three were undecided.

The results of the pilot survey proved conclusively that Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia and other pro-segregationists who claim that Negroes want segregation either are mistaken or deliberately spreading false information.

OF THE thirty-seven teachers who voted in favor of integration, ten were men, twenty-seven women, four were from South Carolina, two were from Virginia and thirty-one from North Carolina.

The two teacners who voted against integration were both women, one married with two children, ages 2 and 4 years, the other woman was single and between the age group of 20 to 30.

Of the thirty-seven teachers who voted for integration, twenty-seven were married, twenty-three were parents and twenty-nine taught in the elementary grades.

THE POLL revealed further that ten of the respondents were in the age group between 20 and 30, 20 were in the group, 31-40, and five were between 40 and 50.

Perhaps the most interesting response to the questionnaire was seen in the answers to the question: "Do you feel that Negro children will be unhappy with white children?

"Twenty-three of the respondents who voted in favor of integration noted in the negative, eight voted "uncertain" and two voted yes.

"Of the two who voted against integration, one did not feel that the Negro child would be unhappy, while the other was 'uncertain'."

Thurgood Marshall, Himself, Is Proof Nation Has Qualified Colored Teachers

All lawyers know that it is good strategy to tell a "big whopper" sometimes in order to win a lawsuit. The public also knows this to be true. But in the year of our Lord, 1954, colored lawyers at least can say that the "big whopper" was told in the lawsuit filed to outlaw compulsory separate schools.

Now let's look at the record.

A United Press story, printed in the papers of last December 12 told of the part that Attorney Jack Greenberg, took in the Big Lawsuit as an aide of Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall. It said:

"Jack Greenberg, a white attorney, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged the court to adopt a finding by a Delaware court of chancery that state imposed segregation is injurious to Negro children.

"(Justice) Frankfurter broke in to demand: 'How can we do that? It is all a matter of opinion, not that we don't respect the opinion, but we are dealing with very subtle testimony.

"Greenberg replied that the testimony before the court was uncontradicted.

"Just because a man says this much is three yards," Frankfurter said, spreading his arms, "It doesn't mean it is so, just because he is not contradicted."

Now this coloquy between Attorney Greenberg and Justice Felix Frankfurter, both of them of the same, racial (or religious) group, indicated there was going to be a split decision when the Supreme Court acted on the school cases. But this didn't happen. The the parties having authority to pass on the question were white. This included Justice Frankfurter, a member of a minority that is as much persecuted as the Negro.

When time came for the Chief Justice and the eight associate justices to reach a solemn decision in the school cases, they had before them the very persuasive argument that it is detrimental to the NEGRO child to separate him from white children in public education. The court so ruled.

Here is what the eminnent Chief Justice of the United States wrote in his epoch-making decision and got all of his associates to endorse:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater, when it has the sanction of the law. For the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

Now as a matter of fact, Mr. Greenberg was all wrong and the Supreme Court was all wrong when they said in effect that separating the races in school matters was detrimental EXCLUSIVELY to the Negro child.

Fact of the matter, it is just as detrimental to the white child as it is to the Negro child. The best proof of this is found in the number of cases in which individual Negroes have demonstrated superior knowledge and skill to that of their white contemporaries.

And regardless of all of the amount of pity that has been expressed for the Negro child forced to go to schools populated by Negroes only and taught by Negroes only, some of the outstanding talent America has been able to put on display before the world has come from these despised, separate Negro schools, taught by Negro men and women.

The more important "evidence" the Supreme Court had before it to refute Mr. Greenberg's theory and that of the array of psychologists and other bookworms, mobilized to give the court "expert testimony," was right there in the court inn the person of a young man named Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. Marshall, the records show, got his public school education in the Negro schools of Baltimore. He got his college education at Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania and his law training at Howard University. It was exclusively "Negro education" that young Marshall had received and to cap the climax, he sat at the feet of the eminent Chas. Houston, a brilliant Negro lawyer, who got great glee in training young colored men to dedicate their lives to fighting racial discrimination that plainly violated the Constitution of the United States.

Chief Justice Warren and the other justices have before trem currently a "sample" of the Negro who got "retarded" in his education by going to a Negro school and being forced to get his teaching under Negro teachers, exclusively. The person is Willie Mays, center fielder of the New York Giants who hails from Alabama. Willie has not yet learned that, for benefit of the white man, you are supposed to show that "Negro education" afflicts the student with inferiority complex.

Folks who are unacquainted with what goes on within the walls of Negro schools would be amazed to know how much "superiority complex" colored youngsters are getting The colored teachers are telling their charges that they, too, can come out of these colored schools, put on their traveling shoes and go places just like Thurgood Marshall and Willie Mays.

The Northern Negro, blessed with a form of integration all his life, didn't realize how much the Negro, as a race, could accomplish until the Southern Negro went up North aand taught him. The Northern Negro, very generally had been lulled to sleep by Northern politicians most of whom were just as hostile to Negro advancement as the white politicians of the South.

It is unfortunate that some very valuable, eye-opening, expert testimony was not put into the record to show the Supreme Court that separatinng colored children from white children in public education is just as detrimental to the white child as to the Negro child.

For instance in one Southern city, when colored and white teachers held a joint meeting, the colored teacher refused to present any of their problems with colored pupils and parents. The white teachers had much worse problems.

The colored teachers had not a single problem of children coming to school with vermin on their bodies making it necessary to undress the pupils and give them special clothes before letting them enter the class room.

Bad manners were more prevalent among white pupils and their parents, these white teachers disclosed, than anything the colored teachers had to contend with. Colored teachers could point with pride to the big recommendation they got from the drivers of special busses who carried colored pupils on vacation trips. The white bus drivers, generally, were saying they preferred to carry colored pupils on such trips because they were so orderly and showed better manners, when compared to white pupils of the same city.

Cleanliness, orderliness and good manners are all a part of education. White children, in many instances can learn a lot along these lines from contact with most colored pupils. Keeping their children clean and teaching them to have good manners are considered by most colored parents a duty they owe these children, their teachers and their school.

There are plenty "white areas" in Southern towns that ought to be thrown into competition with some of the colored areas to see who of the parents and pupils show a higher respect for the truth that cleanliness is next to Godliness. Each side could learn plenty from the other—both with regard to what should and should not be done daily to reach the mark of high calling.

The New Schools: Let's not be Caught Dragging Our Feet

From the Fayetteville Observer

REGARDLESS of how anybody feels about segregation or amalgamation of the races in the public schools systems of the South, the fact remains that we cannot afford to get caught napping with a system that will not meet the blueprint of the United States Supreme Court.

We may criticize the Supreme Court all we want for its action in ruling out segregation. We can maintain that the Supreme Court over-reached its authority by making itself a legislative body rather than a judicial one in the segregation matter.

But the fact remains that the Supreme Court has the fiddle and that we in the South are going to have to dance by its tune.

In justice to the Supreme Court there is the fact that it has invited the several interested states to submit briefs to it suggesting how the non-segreted schools of the South shall be operated when they open in the Fall of 1955.

North Carolina should not drag its feet in the submission of such a brief.

The preparation of the brief should have the thought and advice of the best brains in North Carolina. Of course, it needs the school authorities at the table. It also needs the financial authorities, because the new system of public schools is going to present financial differences with the old system. If the school people think they can come up with a system which will take some of the dangers out of amalgamation, then the financial people should be sitting at their elbow to tell them whether North Carolina could inaugurate such a system in its strike or whether it would require back-breaking new taxation.

Sociology and psychology will play a part in the changes which will be required in the school system. Will it be a system which both races can accept with pride and without anger, or will it be an irritant which will eat away the base of the splendid racial relations which North Carolina painstakingly has built up?

Sound legal advice will also be needed at the conference table. Anw plan presented by North Carolina must be a plan which will be within the law as now interpreted by the Supreme Court. The most logical plan will be of no avail if it is doomed to beat out its brains against the hard dictum of the nation's highest court.

The brief should be presented so that the rising legislature will know where it stands in its approaching regular session at the beginning of 1955.

The Legislature will have the duty of passing the laws and appropriating the moneys for our redesigned system of public education. We cannot start our planning too soon. Time is of the essence.

Fight to Finish!

Negro Leaders Take Firm Stand

Hit Bias In Miss., Florida

(By Courier Press Service)

Standing firm against the continuance of segregation in public schools, Negro leaders in Florida and Mississippi were confronted with different attitudes last week in important and historic meetings on the recent Supreme Court decisions.

In Jacksonville, Fla., approximately fifty representatives of varied phases of Negro activity, heard Attorney General Richard Irvin and State Superintendent of Schools Thomas Bailey, imply that Florida would not attempt to oppose segregation but would appreciate being given time to effect integration.

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand, Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi announced Friday that he would call the Mississippi Legislature into special session, Sept. 7, to consider a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the state's public school system.

This announcement came after a group of ninety Negro leaders from throughout the state told the governor that they would not accept a plan of voluntary segregation presented them in an attempt to by-pass the Supreme Court decision.

The stand of the Negro delegation was recognized as a defeat to a reported group who had attempted a "back-door" agreement on accepting voluntary segregation.

* * *

IN FLORIDA, a committee was selected to meet in the near future with a similar committee of nine members recently selected by the "Continuing Education Council of Florida" for the purpose of studying ways and means of implementing the Supreme Court's decision in Florida.

Members of the committee are: the Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor, Mount Zion Baptist Church, Miami; Dr. Royal Puryear, president, Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine; E. D. Davis, realtor, Ocala; E. E. Broughton, president, Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa; Mrs. D. V. Sanders, state president of the Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, St. Augustine; George Ingram, Daytona Beach; Atty. Charles Wilson, Pensacola; C. Blythe Andrews, editor, Tampa, and Dr. Gilbert L. Porter, executive secretary, Florida State Teachers Association.

Dr. William B. Stewart, president, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville; Atty. W. D. Perkins, Jacksonville, and Dr. George P. Schanks, Orlando, were chosen as alternates.

Although some of the Floridians indicated that they would go along with a proposed program of gradualism, others opposed the suggestion of "hands off" made by Attorney General Irvin and Superintendent Bailey.

Dr. Royal W. Puryear of Florida Normal asked for assurance that counties would not be permitted to indefinitely delay desegregation. Although there was some expression of concern about the gradualist approach, it was generally felt that this would be the better way with some reservations to be urged in Florida.

* * *

FLORIDA OFFICIALS indicated that they would not oppose the Supreme Court decision because they felt that integration was "inevitable," but the way should be cleared for implementation and the court would be asked to allow the matter to be placed in the hands of local administrators.

Both the Mississippi and Florida meetings were significant in that it indicated the concern of the officials of the two states and that they recognized the fact the Supreme Court means business in the matter of the desegregation of school systems.

Action on Federal Aid For Schools Promised

Majority Leader William Knowland (R., Calif.) and House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R., Pa.) promised Congressional action on Federal aid for public school construction to a labor-led delegation.

Senator Knowland promised the group, led by AFL and American Federation of Teachers representatives, "my full support for the bill for school construction which is now on the Senate calendar." Knowland said, "I have cleared the bill with the Policy Committee. I shall give it high priority on the 'must' list."

Pledge Action

Representative McConnell pledged to do "all that can possibly be done to get action on this legislation."

Urging action at this session, Selma Borchardt, of the American Federation of Teachers, said:

"Twenty percent of our Nation's children will this Fall enter unsafe and unsanitary school buildings."

The bill now in the Senate is a two-year, $250 million-a-year aid measure.

Representatives of women's organizations, religious and civic groups were among those who called on Knowland and also wired President Eisenhower.

With Miss Borchardt to see McConnell were Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL legislative representative; and representatives of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Parents Committee, the National Council of Negro Women and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Organizations Listed

Indicative of the wide support for increased Federal aid were the organizations that backed the school aid. Among them, in addition to those named, were the National Education Assn., American Association of University Women, American Library Association, American Parents Committee, American Vocational Association, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Jewish War Veterans, National Grange, National Jewish Welfare Board, the CIO, the Cooperative League, and the PTA Congress.

State and local leaders are being urged to wire their Senators and Congressmen urging action in this session of Congress.

Change Is Not Difficult

(From The Louisiana Weekly)

The fight to abolish segregation in the public schools of the nation received added support last week when representatives of eight million Catholic women urged all Americans to accept with good graces a Supreme Court decision that would end segregation in the nation's public schools—that is if the court so rules.

Urging this action was the Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Women. In a prepared statement the NCCW said "Some people are already working on subterfuges to avoid implementing the decision of the court should it ask for integration. We know from experience in some of our Catholic schools that a change from segregation to integration can be made without difficulty. We are convinced that such a change can be made in the public schools'.

Thus for the record and for enlightened public opinion we have more evidence that many of us in this country are willing to be counted in the struggle of making democracy work like we tell the world it does. The sooner more organizations like the NCCW take similar stands on the issue of segregation in the nation's public schools, the sooner will we convince the world that we ourselves believe in the democracy we preach about.

Educational Racketeering

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP, makes the point that abolition of the public school system which has been threatened by authorities in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi in order to save racial segregation, would lead to all sorts of "educational quackery and racketeering."

We believe it is a good point, because the public school system on a segregated basis has always led to such racketeering as shown by the disparity between what was spent per capita on colored and white pupils in equipment, buildings, teachers' salaries, and in other ways.

Since this happened under public supervision, one can well imagine what would happen under private control, with no regulation and generally lowered standards, as harmful to white as to Negroes.

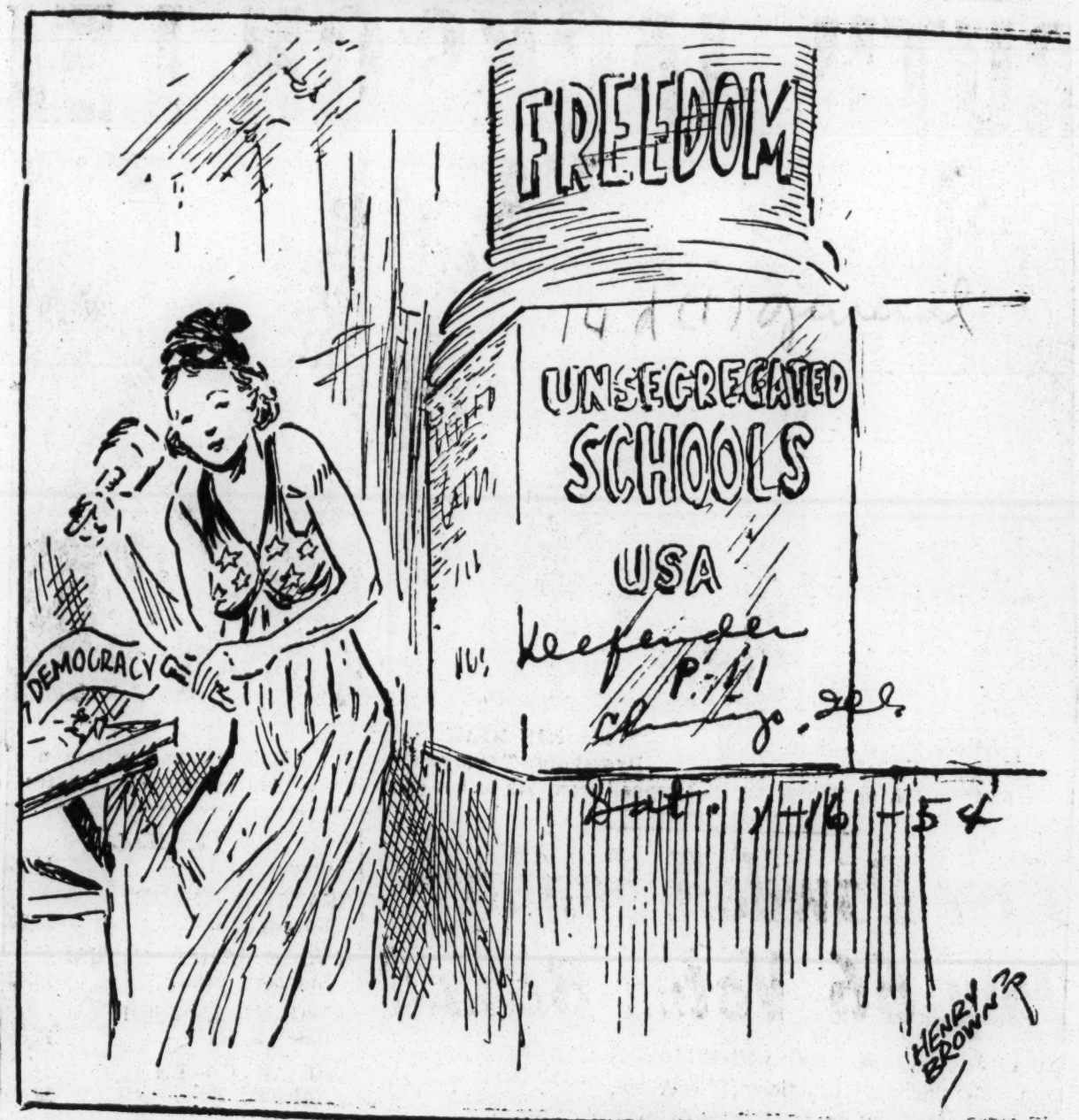
This threatened move, in the event that the U. S. Supreme Court decides that segregation is in effect discriminatory, would hamper and retard the great progress and enlightenment that has occurred throughout the South which, prior to the advent of the public school system, was the nation's most ignorant and backward area.

However, we feel certain that even in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the majority of the voters will not tolerate such tampering with the public school system into which so much of the wealth of those states has been poured.

The masses of white people in the South are not nearly as hysterical about the prospect of white and colored children sitting in the same classrooms as are some of their elected officials, and if the latter do not know it they soon will.

Segregation of races is on the way out in this country, and whether it exists now or five or ten years from now, it definitely will go, despite the efforts of a few animated road blocks on the highway of progress.

The Cornerstone!



BY REQUEST

High Court Meets Today; Segregation Stand Waited

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court returns to the bench tomorrow after four weeks of working behind closed doors on many of the 32 cases already argued and on scores of review petitions.

Tomorrow is decision day but there was no indication here which cases will be acted on.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, however, said last week that a "reliable legal source" had predicted the court would announce a decision on racial segregation in public schools tomorrow or "shortly thereafter."

The unnamed lawyer was quoted by Talmadge as noting that the court has never suspended its meetings for an entire month before.

However, veteran court observers here said the four weeks' recess was not unusual. They said the court almost always closes public business for four weeks at midterm.

Besides the question of whether racial segregation in the nation's public schools is constitutional, there are other important issues which have been argued before the high court and on which ac-

tion could come tomorrow. They include such questions as:

1. The constitutionality of key sections of the Federal Lobbying Act.

2. The validity of a Federal Communications Commission ban on radio and television giveaway shows.

3. Whether to grant Alabama and Rhode Island permission to file suits questioning the constitutionality of the 1953 act of Congress which gave the coastal states title to oil-rich offshore submerged lands.

CAPITOL NOTEBOOK

Segregation Panel Lauded

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The Legislature and the governor have named a good commission to find the answer to any segregation problems which Georgia's schools may face. The commission must study any decision the United States Supreme Court hands down on segregation in public schools, and then make recommendations to the General Assembly for action.

The commission may be one of the most important ever established by the Georgia Legislature.

St. John

Its members are capable of solving any segregation problem involving education.

The committee will not meet unless the court outlaws segregation in schools. If this happens, it will be the commission's duty to recommend the best plan of educating Georgia's children without disturbance.

Gov. Talmadge obtained legislative approval of a constitutional amendment to permit abolition of public schools in event segregation falls. This will be submitted to the people in November for ratification or rejection. The governor says it doesn't have to be used, even if ratified, if the study commission can find a better plan of maintaining segregation.

LOOKING FOR PLAN

Those who oppose the idea of abolishing public schools are looking to this study commission to produce a plan—if a court decision makes their work necessary at all—which will continue public schools for Georgia's children.

Two outstanding school superintendents are on the commission. Miss Ira Jarrell of Atlanta and Mark Smith of Macon would do nothing to harm the educational system. Neither would Mrs. Ralph Hobbs of Cataula, former State PTA president, or John Sammons Bell of Atlanta, representative of the Georgia Bar Association, who were also named by the Governor to the commission.

Other appointees include House leaders George Smith of Swainsboro and Frank Twitty of Camilla; Former Congressman John Wood of Canton, Atty. W. S. Mann of McRae, and Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the Board of Regents who is pushing a long-range plan to improve public schools.

OTHER MEMBERS

The General Assembly, in writing the resolution, put Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and State School Supt. M. D. Collins—workers for better schools—on the commission. It also named the chairmen of the Regents, R. O. Arnold of Covington, and George Whitman Jr., of Atlanta; House Speaker Fred Hand of Pelham, who happens also to head the State School Building Authority; Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and Gov. Talmadge. And it included a legal authority and a financial authority by naming Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr.

There will be some disagreement over the ability or spirit of an appointee here and there, but on the whole the Legislature and governor put together a commission capable of finding a solution to the problem of public education and segregation—if such a problem arises.

VETERAN OF HOT SPOT

As to the attorney general, it's nothing new for him to be on the hot spot as a member of a commission. He had to decide in 1947 which of three claimants was the legal governor. Then he had to decide which of two factions was the legal Democratic Party. Now he's in a more awkward spot on something other than the school study commission. The governor has asked him whether the proposed Traffic Court of Atlanta would be constitutional.

The problem is made unusual because of Cook's personal trouble with traffic laws. He is to be tried soon in Fulton Criminal Court. The prosecutor in the county court is against the proposed city traffic court — the prosecuting witnesses (city police) are for the proposed city court. Either way the attorney general rules will make one of his personal courtroom opponents happy and one sad.

Waring Calls Jim Crow Schools Cause Of Bias

NEW YORK — Former federal district coourt Judge F. Waites Waring last week declared racial prejudice and discrimination "come from the training of little children in segregated schools."

"The wall of segregation crumbles only when somebody swings a hammer," he told the congregation of Randall Memorial church.

Judge Waring was the dissenting member of a three-judge court which upheld segregation in South Carolina public schools in 1951. That case is one of five now awaiting a Supreme Court decision.

OPENED PRIMARY

A 1947 decision by Judge Waring opened South Carolina's Democratic primary to Negro voters.

He told the New York congregation, "The core of racial discrimination is in the deep South, and it must be excised by an operation."

Children of all races mingle freely and know nothing of discrimination until they start the first grade, he said.

STAMP INFERIORITY

"When you tell a child that he can't go to the school on the corner but must go to the one behind the tracks, it impresses on his mind a stamp of inferiority which will remain with him the rest of his life," Waring said.

He cited court decisions opening graduate schools to Negroes and outlawing racial discrimination in interstate transportation. Other court decisions banned discrimination on juries and in suffrage.

Judge Waring said terrorism had been used against complainants in some of the cases which brought about these decisions.

However, he said, "It is up to little people like us to tell our leaders to clean up, and we have to clean up our back yard if we 're to avoid the horrors of Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia.

WARING SAYS:

Segregation leaves imprint on childrer

NEW YORK (ANP) — Former Judge J. Waties Waring last week said "the wall of segregation crumbles only when somebody swings a hammer."

Speaking before the congregation of Randall Memorial Presbyterian church, the former federal judge in South Carolina said:

"The core of racial discrimination is in the deep South and it must be excised by an operation."

Many will recall Judge Waring as the magistrate who, in 1947, rendered a decision which opened South Carolina's Democratic primary to colored voters. He also was the only one to cast one of three judges hearing the Clarendon county case dissenting opinion that segregation was constitutional.

Commenting on the effects of segregation on children, Judge Waring said:

"When you tell a child that he can't go to school on the corner but must go to the one behind the tracks, it impresses on his mind a stamp of inferiority which will remain with him the rest of his life."

Waring commended J. A. DeLaine, a South Carolina minister, for his determined fight against school segregation.

He said DeLaine was shocked when, in 1951, he saw the "filthy shacks" in which Clarendon county's colored children were taught. It was DeLaine who brought the case before the federal court.

"It is because of that one man's tenacity that this case is now in the Supreme Court," he said.

Waring has retired from the federal bench and now lives in New York. Because of his liberal attitude toward colored people, he was the object of much criticism from his fellow South Carolinians.

DREW PEARSON Says:

Politics and Segregation Lie Behind The F.B.I. Probe of Warren

WASHINGTON.—Inside reason for the request for an F.B.I. report on ex-Governor Earl Warren of California before he is confirmed as Chief Justice is complaints inspired by the ex-Attorney General of California, Fred Howser, and opposition by Senator Jim Eastland of Mississippi, who is afraid Warren will vote for ending segregation in schools below the Mason-Dixon Line.

All of this is why Senate Judiciary Chairman William Langer of North Dakota has bluntly notified the Justice Department that his committee will hold up Warren's confirmation until it gets a full F.B.I. report on him.

Complaints Checked

Meanwhile, Langer has sent his own investigators to the West Coast to check into 97 complaints that the Judiciary Committee has received against the distinguished ex-Governor of California. Many of these complaints appear to be from cranks.

It was at the prodding of Senator Eastland that Langer requested an F.B.I. report several weeks ago. When it failed to arrive, Langer phoned Deputy Attorney General Bill Rogers and repeated his demand.

"But Earl Warren is one of the most distinguished men in this country. He has been elected Governor of his state three times," protested Rogers.

"Well, he's going to be treated just like everyone else who comes before our committee," snorted the North Dakotan.

Langer then made it clear that Warren won't be confirmed to the nation's highest judicial post until an F.B.I. investigation has been made.

The chief source of the complaints against Warren, Howser, who would like to see Warren's confirmation blocked, was overwhelmingly defeated for re-election after this column exposed his friendship with California gamblers. Howser sued for libel, but a jury ruled that the charges were true. Howser, incidentally, was elected Attorney General of California, not appointed by Warren, and the two men were at loggerheads most of the time. In fact, Warren appointed a special crime commission, operated by Warren Olney, now U.S. assistant attorney general, which kept an eye on Howser's activities.

A Democrat On Lincoln

NOW THAT all the high-powered oratory commemorating Lincoln's Birthday, most of it by Republicans, has died down and Congress is ready to get back to work, it might be interesting to note the speech of a Democrat—Senator Tom Burke of Ohio.

Burke, long-time Mayor of Cleveland, made a modest little speech about Lincoln the other day which hardly got a line in the newspapers and certainly isn't going to be relished by some of the boys on Capitol Hill.

Among other things, he dug up some pungent quotes from Lincoln.

"Lincoln," said Senator Burke, "was deeply preoccupied with the rights of people, not just the high and mighty, but of all the people. Lincoln was opposed to sacrificing principle for political gain and he was opposed to sacrificing people for political gain.

"Lincoln said: 'Never add the weight of . . . character to a charge against (a) fellow man, without knowing it to be true. . . . I believe it is an established maxim in morals that he who makes an assertion without knowing whether it is true or false, is guilty of falsehood, and the accidental truth of the assertion does not justify or excuse him. This maxim ought to be particularly held in view when we contemplate an attack upon the reputation of our neighbor.'"

Summerfield Quoted

"Recently Postmaster General Summerfield," continued Burke, "said in a prepared speech that the Government had rid itself of 2,200 security risks and added this calculated phrase, 'Somehow I do not feel too amiably inclined toward people who make treason a preoccupation.'

"Lincoln said: 'I believe we need nothing so much as to get rid of unjust suspicion of one another.'

"The President's legal counsel, Bernard Shanley," Burke said, "recently asserted that '1,456 subversives have been kicked out of the Government since the President took office.'

"Lincoln said: 'Persisting in a charge which one does not know to be true is simply malicious slander.'"

"The Administration," continued Senator Burke, "has said that it is not feasible to break down the categories of the security-risk cases to show how many were suspect of treason and how many were guilty of suspect of misconduct.

"Lincoln said: 'A man cannot prove the negative, but he has the right to claim that when one makes an affirmative charge he must offer some proof to show the truth of what he says.'"

Washington Whirl

SECRETARY of Defense Wilson has a bent for tidiness. At the G.O.P. box dinner, he gnawed on a chicken leg for photographers, who littered the floor with used flashbulbs. After the camera boys left, Wilson carefully swept aside their discarded flashbulbs, remarking: "Somebody could be seriously hurt by these." . . . Just before President Eisenhower's triumphant entry, Vice-President Nixon did some hasty janitor work, picking up papers and straightening the speakers' platform.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee stopped all work for two weeks and assigned its investigators to make arrangements for the gala, $7.50-per-plate dinner for outgoing chief counsel Robert Morris, who is to become a City magistrate in New York. . . . At the dinner, all celebrities were introduced except Maryland's G.O.P. Senator John Marshall Butler. Slighted at the oversight, his dinner companion scribbled a note to the master of ceremonies, calling attention to the fact that Butler was a celebrity, too. Upon reading the note, the M.C. obligingly introduced Butler to the bored crowd.

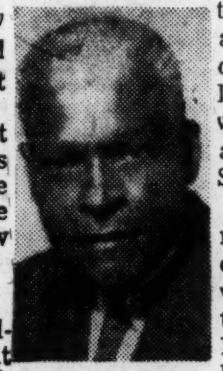
OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Segregation Ban Won't Bring Revolt, Mays Says

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, says that talk of revolution in the Deep South in event of a school segregation ban is "nothing but poppycock."

"The good people of the South would not stand for it," the Negro educator told a large audience at the Hungry Club, an organization of Atlanta Negro leaders who hold weekly forums at the Butler Street YMCA.



Dr. B. E. Mays

Dr. Mays reminded his audience that there were no revolutions when the Negro got the ballot and when segregation was outlawed in interstate rail and bus travel.

He admitted that desegregation will be a slow progress in the South, but he added, "I don't believe teachers who are academically qualified will suffer any disadvantages in a desegregated school system.

"It may force some to seek better paid jobs."

After the forum was adjourned, an independent Citizens Committee was organized to study problems which would arise from any decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on school segregation.

The committee is composed of Jacob Henderson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, the Rev. R. B. Shorts, T. M. Alexander and Dr. Mozell Hill.

Morris Brown College has appointed Mrs. Cecelia Mercer as dean of women and Mrs. Margaret Y. Jackson as associate professor of English. Both will begin their work in the second semester.

Supreme Court Decision Expected—

Educators, Legislators Continuing Search For Answer To School Segregation Problem

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

With the Supreme Court's ruling on school segregation only days or weeks away, Alabama educators and legislative experts haven't agreed yet on a fallback program.

But they may be getting close.

Anxiety was quickened this week with a prediction by Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge that the decision may come Monday or soon afterward.

Many ideas have been suggested in Alabama. Some have been discarded as unworkable; others are still under consideration. But Director Charles M. Cooper of the Legislative Reference Service says no one individual has submitted a "Real, whole plan."

"There are several ideas and we're working on them," says Cooper, whose office is doing much of the detailed research for the specially created Legislative Committee appointed during the 1953 session to study the segregation problem.

"But they're nebulous for the most part," Cooper added, "just a thought."

Attractive Approach

Nevertheless, there is one approach which seems to be attracting more and more attention among school authorities. That is the authority already granted to local school boards to fix attendance districts and compel children to attend classes in their designated area.

And out of that has grown the suggestion that compulsory attendance laws might be changed to permit children to attend other schools under certain circumstances.

In most cities, the educators say, attendance districts themselves will segregate white and Negro pupils in the event the Supreme Court outlaws the South's traditional dual school system.

Schools in Negro sections of town can be zoned for Negro children and those in white residential areas can be restricted to white pupils, the school authorities say.

But in fringe areas and in rural communities, where the two races live close together, the attendance district rule might not work. So some educators have proposed an elastic zoning arrangement, giving the boards wide latitude in letting students attend other schools.

For example, suppose Negroes were eligible to enroll in a previously all-white school. White children who objected could transfer to classrooms elsewhere in white residential areas.

Legal Aspect

Whether that would be legally workable is another question. But it represents the thinking of a growing number of school authorities who talk freely in private but won't be quoted by name.

Another approach is one by State Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County (Tuskegee), whose original outline of a "free private school" system financed with state funds was junked by the legislature last year.

Englehardt is working on a plan to allocate funds directly on a per-student basis, patterned after the Southern states regional Education Program for institutions of higher learning. But the Macon County legislator hasn't worked out the details yet.

That is all predicated, of course on the possibility that the Supreme Court will outlaw classroom separation. If the justices leave the segregation laws undisturbed, the solution will be immeasurably simpler.

If the court, for instance, reaffirms its previous separate-but-equal doctrine but with a time limit for compliance, the school boards will face primarily a financial question. The cost in dollars and cents will be tremendous, but the approach is easy and direct.

But whatever the outcome, State Supt. W. J. Terry and other education authorities say there's no cause for panic. For one thing the Supreme Court's ruling will apply only to the states involved in the litigation and only indirectly to Alabama.

As an illustration, they point to the famed Texas decision of 1936 which opened the doors of a white university to a Negro. Although that ruling came 18 years ago, there are five states which still don't admit Negroes.

Vinson, Preston See Equal Facility Segregation Upheld

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Two members of Georgia's congressional delegation predicted today that the U.S. Supreme Court's pending decision on segregation in public schools will uphold the prevailing "separate but equal facilities" doctrine.

Reps. Carl Vinson of Milledgeville and Prince Preston of Statesboro aired their views as the high court failed, as predicted in some quarters, to hand down a decision in the segregation cases today.

The two Georgia representatives told The Constitution that they believed that if the court had decided to ban segregation its decision would have been announced today.

"The Supreme Court resumed its work today after a somewhat unprecedented four weeks midterm recess," Vinson said. "The fact that no decision was rendered may be significant. It indicates to me that the justices will adhere to the tribunal's past precedents and will refuse a ban on segregation as practiced in Southern schools."

Rep. Preston said he fully subscribed to Vinson's views.

Sen. Russell, while declining to comment on the court's delay in handing down a decision, reiterated his view that the court would not reverse decisions it has rendered on the question in the past.

BLAMES PUBLIC APATHY

Public Schools To Fade By '60, NEA Head Says

WARRENTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A prediction that the public school system in the United States will collapse just prior to 1960 was made here tonight by William Early, president of the National Education Assn.

The prediction was based on statistics which show that while the school enrollment is increasing rapidly, teachers are being lost at the rate of three to each one trained, Early said.

Early said only a major depression will drive teachers back into the classrooms. "Either that or they must be enticed back," he asserted.

He condemned public apathy toward school improvements and teacher training, and said that to avoid the collapse the public must be awakened to the impending danger.

Early addressed the Warrenton County Chapter of the Georgia Education Assn. here tonight.

His prediction was shared by Harvey C. Cutts, president of the GEA, who also addressed the gathering.

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Voice Of The People

Let The Negroes Help With Segregation

To the Editor:

The banning of segregation in the public schools is not the will of the majority of the colored people, but the will of a few, influenced by political wolves, who in turn may be, wittingly or unwittingly, influenced by Communists; anyway, it is strife and contention thrust upon all the peoples of the South.

I believe, if a fair vote were taken of every colored person in the South, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of keeping the races separated in the schools. The mass of the conscientious colored people realize that neither they nor their children could be happy in a mixed school; and children must be happy to be able to assimilate knowledge to the best advantage.

A few years ago I asked my nieces, who went to high school in Dayton, Ohio, how they liked to go to school with the colored children. They said, "We don't like it, and nobody else does." If I could have asked the colored children how they liked it, I would have expected the same answer.

About 1946 I remember reading in a Ft. Wayne, Ind., paper that the high school children of Gary, Ind., had struck and refused to go to school with colored children. Of course, children can't carry out a strike.

All children must go to school and all should have equal advantages, regardless of who pays for it, but why should such a burden and dissatisfaction be thrust upon either race to please the political whims of those not concerned?

The colored people can do more to remedy this situation than the white people can. They know it would be much better for their children to have good schools of their own, where they can be happy, than to be unhappy where they are not wanted and where they don't want to be; or, maybe —worse—to have no school at all.

Should our school system be discontinued and private schools substituted, not many colored people—especially those with large families—could afford private schools for their children; and if they could, they would not be equal to what the state would otherwise furnish.

Much can be accomplished by cooperation, but it is up to them whether they want their race to progress or go backward.

MRS. W. C. REED.

1676 Tuscaloosa Avenue.

LSTC Paper Devotes Issue To Race Views

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Jan. 27—The current issue of the school paper at Livingston State Teachers College has devoted two pages to student and faculty discussion of segregation in public education.

A feature editorial, written by Editor Bill Northcutt of Birmingham, declares: "Of all the groups of people to be affected by a change in the segregation status, no group will be more seriously affected than the future teachers. . .

"Although the consensus of opinion is that segregation will not be completely abolished in the South for perhaps ten years, even if the court should outlaw it, it is time for prospective teachers to start thinking of the possible implications."

Articles on the subject by seven students were published. Four expressed the hope that segregation could be maintained. Two opposed segregation. One writer found himself "torn between two ideas," admitting his preference for segregation but asserting: "Probably God is grossly dissatisfied with man's outlook on the equality of all men. Christ's theachings included the commandment to love ALL men."

Of six faculty members polled, two believed the Supreme Court would outlaw segregation in the public schools. One thought the court would uphold the "seperate but equal" formula; one thought the states would be given a choice between no segregation and strict equality of facilities for the two races. Two declined a prediction, but said "abolishing segregation would definitely mean a social revolution and a breakdown of the public school system in the South."

Neither of the two teachers who foresaw a ruling against segregation thought it would be carried out quickly. "Perhaps a sensible plan could be worked out in a short period of time in sections of the South where there is a small quantity of colored people, but in more densely populated cities and rural areas, I think a longer period of time would be required," one said.

GENERAL

CAPITOL NOTEBOOK

New Segregation Plan Wins Favor

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Some members of the segregation study commission are favorably impressed with a proposal to try to continue operating public schools on a segregated basis instead of abolishing them—if the U.S. Supreme Court should outlaw segregation in public schools.

The plan, suggested by gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen, would attempt to maintain segregation through administrative procedure rather than state law. Should the court strike down Georgia law on segregation, the Legislation would empower the county school superintendent to assign students to the schools they must attend. The superintendent would be given wide discretion, making the assignments for the "best interests of the child and also the best interests of the public school system."

St. John

Some members of the commission established to study segregation decisions of the court say privately they would like to consider this proposal. In event the court outlaws segregation, the commission will have to study a number of proposals.

The plan to try to deal with the problem by administrative remedies rather than by getting out of the public school field altogether was approved in Mississippi this week. The Mississippi Senate earlier had failed to pass a proposal to abolish public schools.

Florida, which hasn't taken any preliminary steps yet, is talking of this administrative proposal.

Cook Barwick of Atlanta has performed fine service on the State Merit Board. Time and again he has spoken out against the two majority members (Stanley Brooks of McRae, and R. M. Walker of Jesup) as they scuttled the merit system. His voice was in vain, however, because Brooks and Walker effectively junked the "merit" part of the system of state employment.

This week, Barwick made sense when he spoke out against state agencies hiring members of the General Assembly.

However, Barwick led with his chin when he criticized Atlanta Sen. Everett Millican's fight against lobbying in the Legislature. Barwick is no lobbyist or "legislative representative," but he is attorney for one or more firms interested in legislation. As such, he spent as much time on the floor of the House in November as some members did—although legally he didn't have the privileges of the floor.

The Fulton County Republican Club has launched a membership campaign, seeking to enlist 5,000 dues-paying members. McCready Johnston, membership chairman, implies that the Republicans will spend some money to try to elect candidates in Fulton County this year.

"Stamps, stationery and food for the out-of-door barbecues cost money, hence the urgent request that you send in your dues today," he writes to prospective members. "Tell your friends of the need for a two-party system, come to the Thursday luncheons, express your political thoughts, volunteer spare time to help work at our headquarters."

Some leaders have said Republicans may run for the Legislature and County Commission seats here.

South crying crocodile tears for Negro teachers who'll lose jobs

NEW YORK—(By Olive A. Adams for Global)—A story in last Sunday's New York Herald Tribune by W. D. Workman, Jr., carrying a Columbia, South Carolina dateline, asks the question, "What will happen to the 113,000 Negro school teachers, principals, and administrators now employed in segregated school systems when and if segregation is abolished?"

Mr. Workman points out that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia together employ more Negroes in public education than all the States of the North, East and West combined, reminding us that, "South Carolina alone employs more Negroes in education than do all the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, with more than 2,000 teachers to spare. Yet the combined Negro population of those 9 states exceeds that of South Carolina by more than a million persons."

Funny thing about a Southerner. Whenever you start asking for what's rightfully yours, his h[eart] suddenly starts bleeding for [the] teachers who'll lose their jobs, too. Or is Mr. Workman saying that Negro teachers couldn't make the grade? If so, then he tears the whole "seperate but equal" theory down to the ground. For, if Negro teachers cannot qualify and meet the standard, the Negro children have been gypped all along and would never have "equal" schooling under any circumstances.

Perhaps Mr. Workman doesn't know that Negroes in the North have a wider choice of vocation than those in the South.

If schools are integrated, certainly teachers would have to be appointed on a basis of merit, perhaps by competitive exam. This would mean that many white teachers would undoubtedly lose

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School Bias Ruling Won't Cause Rioting

BY EDWARD PEEKS

"We here in the deep South are unnecessarily excited over what decision the United States Supreme Court may hand down in the cases before it involving segregation in the public schools.

So said Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, in an address yesterday to the Hungry Club at the Butler Street YMCA.

"I believe we are confusing the issue," Mays declared. "The main issue before us is this: Can the United States Supreme Court, representing the greatest Democracy on earth, a nation that has assumed the economic and moral leadership of the world, announce to the world in 1954 that it believes in segregation based on color and race?

"Can the United States afford to say a billion colored people in Asia, millions of colored people in Africa, the Middle East, South America, and the European democracies that we believe in second-class citizenship for 15 million people solely because their race is Negro and their complexion colored?

NO POLITICAL ISSUE

"This is not a political issue. This is not a racial issue. This is a moral issue."

Mays said whatever decision the Supreme Court makes "will affect our leadership in the world either for good or ill." The Western world must win the loyalty and respect of the peoples of Asia and Africa through deeds and action.

"We are unduly excited because whether we like it or not the process of de-segregation will be much slower than we think, and it will be easier than we think," Mays stated.

He said de-segregation or integration will be slow for the following reasons, in the event the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in public schools:

1. The decision of the high court will apply only to the five cases involving Clarendon County, S. C.; Prince Edward County, Va.; Topeka, Kans.; the District of Columbia, and a case in Delaware.

"Some localities will move immediately toward de-segregation as some states have done in the case of higher education, but others may have to be ordered to do so by the courts," Mays observed.

EXPECTS "CAUTION"

2. Negro parents will move very cautiously in many parts of the South.

"There will be no run on the bank," Mays said. "Parents will not risk their children being embarrassed and for that reason they will not rush in just because the Supreme Court has voted against segregation.

He buttressed his point by citing interstate travel in which racial segregation is unlawful. Though many colored persons "ride across state lines unsegregated, the vast majority of Negroes ride segregated across state lines."

3. There will be a tendency for Negroes to relax once segregation has been knocked out by law.

"The very fact that the law says to Negroes, 'You cannot' and 'You must not,' makes them determined to get the law changed," Mays said. "Human nature is like that. In many areas of the North, Negroes are free to worship in white churches but they prefer the Negro church were they hold membership and where their fathers and mothers were members."

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RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

make de-segregation slow.

"Both in the North and South Negroes are segregated," Mays explained. "Even in the North there are segregated schools due mainly to the fact that the people who live in the area are either Negroes or whites. This pattern will be followed in the South.

"There will be more mixture in some places than in others. In many areas there will be no mixture for some time to come."

He said people are unnecessarily excited because past experiences indicate that their fears are not well grounded.

"De-segregation will be easier than we think because it has been in process for 15 years or more and no calamity has fallen upon the South," Mays stated. He referred to the outlawing of segregation in the dining cars, interstate travel and Southern universities.

"DISTURBANCE" NOT ANTICIPATED

"Negroes are enrolled in every Southern state university except in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi," Mays said. "The Supreme Court has ruled that residential segregation cannot be enforced by law. There has been no race riots as a result of it. Segregation in the armed services is almost a thing of the past and nobody is disturbed."

He believes order will prevail in the South if the Supreme Court rules against segregation in public schools.

"I suppose I have more faith in my native South than most Southerners," Mays declared. "If the United States Supreme Court rules against segregation in the public schools, I believe the Southern people will meet the challenge with dignity, poise and calm.

"In other Supreme Court decisions the South has made the adjustment and I believe the South will make the adjustment if segregation in the public schools is declared unconstitutional."

COMMITTEE FORMED

After the close of the question and answer period, a temporary citizens committee at large was seected to spearhead action for a larger committee to formulate a statement representative of opinions in the Negro community on the question of segregation in public schools.

"This is not a committee of the Hungry Club," R. O. Johnson said, speaking as moderator of the club. He said his impression was that "the committee would strive to clarify issues and would seek ways of implementing whatever decision the United States Supreme Court hands down on racial segregation in public schools." The committee would work for these objectives as well as for a statement of collective views, he said.

Those selected are Benjamin E. Mays, T. M. Alexander, Rev. R. B. Shorts, Rev. E. R. Searcy, C. L. Harper, J. R. Henderson and Mrs. G. T. Hamilton.

Negro Jobs May Be Lost If Bias Goes

By W. D. Workman Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—One of the collateral issues caught up in the school segregation cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court is embraced in this question: "What will happen to the 13,000 Negro school teachers, principals and administrators now employed in segregated school systems when and if segregation is abolished?"

If the Southern states were to follow the example set by the non-segregated states of the North, East and West, then thousands of Negro school teachers are likely to lose their jobs. Only in the Southern and border states do Negroes hold teaching jobs in anything approaching a fair proportion to their numbers.

That conclusion is based on a study of individual census returns from every state and the District of Columbia. The study embraced such considerations as the percentage of Negro population to total population, along with a more detailed scrutiny of the ratio of white and Negro employment listed under "Educational Services, Government."

Out of that study has come findings such as these:

The three states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia together employ more Negroes in public education than do all the states of the North, East and West combined.

South Carolina alone employs more Negroes in education than do all the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hhampshire and Maine, with more than 2,000 teachers to spare. Yet the combined Negro population of those nine states exceeds that of South Carolina by more than a million persons.

Only 3,000 in N. Y. C.

The state of New York, which has a Negro population of 918,000 according to the 1950 census, employs fewer than 3,000 Negro educators. On the other hand, South Carolina, with a smaller Negro population (822,000) employs three times as many Negro educators (8,845).

Of the 133,000 Negro teachers in the United States, only 20,000 are employed in the North, East and West. The remaining 113,000 are employed in the seventeen states and the District of Columbia, where segregation is required.

In South Carolina, where Negros make up 38.8 per cent of the total population, Negro teachers make up 36.1 per cent of the total persons in "Educational Services, Government." In North Carolina, the population ratio is 25.8 per cent Negro; the educational ratio, 29.1 per cent. In Georgia, the population ratio is 30.9 per cent Negro; the educational ratio, 30.5 per cent. In the District of Columbia, where Negros make up 35 per cent of the population, Negro teachers make up 45.5 per cent of the total educational force.

But in New York, where Negroes comprise 6.2 per cent of the total population, Negroes comprise only 2.5 per cent of the total number of teachers. In New Jersey, the Negro ratio is 6.6 per cent of the population, but only 2.8 per cent of the educational force. In Michigan, the ratio is 6.9 per cent as to population; 2.7 per cent as to teaching force. In Illinois, the comparative ratios are 7.4 per cent and 4.3 per cent, and in Ohio, the ratios are 6.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent.

JUDGE TALKS OF SCHOOLS, SAYS:

Race segregation is discrimination

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Associate Justice of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York stated flatly Friday that racial segregation in schools "does not constitute equality of treatment and is, therefore, discriminatory."

The statement was made by Justice Philip Halpern of Buffalo in a spirited press conference held in the United Nations where he is serving as U.S. representative on a UN sub-committee set up to study the prevention of discrimination and the protection of racial minorities.

The statement came only after Judge Halpern had tried to "go off the record" and a reporter had challenged him to show his "moral courage" by answering the question "on the record."

Answer Later Qualified

After answering "Yes" to the question on the record, Judge Halpern hastily added that he did not mean by his answer that such segregation necessarily violates the 14th Amendment.

He pointed out that he did not think it would be proper to comment on the question now before the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases.

The question came after Judge Halpern had attempted to explain to reporters the necessity for his committee's taking some two years to produce evidences of discrimination against racial minorities before laying such evidence before the UN as a whole.

UN reporters raised the question of why it was necessary to take so long to produce evidences of discrimination when, as one said, "we all know it exists."

Hint No 'Search' Necessary

They followed this question with others which virtually amounted to asking the Judge whether he did not feel that his committee was simply wasting its time in "searching" for evidences of discrimination.

One reporter bluntly asked Judge Halpern if he felt the work of the committee "will do any good". Judge Halpern then launched into a rather lengthy explanation in which he dwelt on the "moral suasion" which such a report might produce.

But veteran UN reporters hammered away at him as to what he felt could be accomplished by "moral" suasion in countries like South Africa and others and finally one reporter fired the question:

"Judge, do you think racial segregation in schools constitutes racial discrimination?"

Judge Halpern tried every other honorable means of getting around the question without a direct answer, but when he was asked whether he, as a member of a committee studying such matters, had the moral courage to answer, he finally answered "Yes" and permitted himself to be quoted.

Defends American System

The UN reporters had earlier witnessed Judge Halpern figuratively slap down a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions when she had taken the floor of the subcommittee and quoted Census Department figures to show that the United States is guilty of racial discrimination in education.

Miss Eleanor Kahn, the WFTU representative, stated in the committee that 1950 census figures show that the average colored male in the southern states has completed only 5.9 years of schooling and said that this was almost 40 per cent below the national average for the total population.

She charged this was the result of educational discrimination against colored people.

Called 'Random Example'

Judge Halpern admonished her for giving "random examples" and citing "isolated figures" and told the chairman that Miss Kahn was out of order to raise such data at that point in the discussion.

He said the committee at that time was considering the "scope" of the study it would make and it was not the time to present data on the question itself. The chairman sided with him.

Enforcing Racial Segregation

It Is Viewed as Violating the Rights of All Americans

The writers of the following letter are, respectively, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Assistant Professor of Political Science at Haverford College.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

At a time when the Supreme Court of the United States is considering the question of the legality of racial segregation in the public schools and when the dubious legal umbrella of "separate but equal" facilities, enunciated in Plessy v. Ferguson just before the turn of the century, is being challenged on its own merits, it may be well to remind the American people that the issue joined is fundamentally a broader one than that of the rights of a racial minority.

It is true that those who have opposed the segregation of the Negro have done so on the basis of the material and spiritual injury accruing to Negroes as a result of such segregation and the attendant deprivation of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution and implicit in the democratic way of life. Nevertheless, seen in its larger context, enforced segregation in the United States constitutes a deprivation of the rights of both whites and Negroes, not Negroes alone.

A white person in a Southern state or municipality which enforces segregation does not have the option of deciding whether or not he wishes to sit in the rear of the bus, attend an educational meeting with Negroes, send his child to a school which enrolls Negro children, or dine in a restaurant with a Negro colleague or friend. He is forced to observe the segregation pattern whether he wants to or not. Are not his civil rights, too, being violated by the state or municipality?

Religious and Ethical Beliefs

Furthermore, persons now residing in the North who might wish for occupational or other reasons to take up residence in the South and who might be unable to comply with the segregation laws because of religious or ethical beliefs about the dignity of man, or who might comply with them but with considerable reluctance, are put in the position of weighing the alternatives of compromising conscience, accepting imprisonment or fine (and possibly physical attack), emotional unhappiness or relinquishing the move entirely. Are not their rights being violated?

Nor, outside of the specifically legal, is the problem exclusively a Southern one. For instance, because of formal and informal agreements, the Northern white person who might wish to live in a neighborhood composed of persons of all racial backgrounds finds it exceedingly difficult to do so, especially if he resides in a desirable, so-called residential neighborhood.

If it should be claimed that the rights of those whites who favor segregation would be violated were segregation to be abolished, it must be pointed out that the fundamental right of any person to choose his own intimate social companions is nowhere and in no way threatened by the movement to abolish segregation.

Point at Issue

The point at issue is the essentially impersonal access of all persons to the general rewards of society in terms of individual merit and general ethical norms, and pre-

cisely the right of individuals to effect such intimate social relationships as they personally prefer.

These remarks are in no sense intended to suggest that the rights of whites, even those opposed to segregation, should be considered as of greater moment than the rights of Negroes, at whom the segregation is fundamentally directed. The problem is, after all, one of common human, not racial, rights. Nevertheless it may be of value to have labored the point that a fence has two sides and that those who have built it jail the jailer as well as the jailed.

If the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to all persons the equal protection of the laws, is interpreted in this larger framework its fundamental repugnance to segregation laws may become even more apparent.

MILTON M. GORDON,
JOHN P. ROCHE.

Haverford, Pa., Dec. 17, 1953.

'Live With The Change'

A Southerner Speaks On Segregation

(Editor's note: Because of the current interest in the anxiously awaited decision of the United States Supreme court on the issue of segregation in the public school, the following refreshing comment is herewith reprinted from a recent issue of [illegible] magazine.)

On the question of segregation in Southern public schools, Editor Ralph McGill of the influential Atlanta Constitution (circ. 173,591) has long steered an enlightened but [illegible] course. But last week, in his daily column, McGill spoke bluntly. "What the various Southern state legislatures are doing," said he, 'as they busy themselves with plans to carry on school segregation without legal compulsion, is admitting (that) segregation by law is finished . . . It, therefore, seems important that we discuss the problems as rationally as possible.

"There are those who insist that segregation protects the 'integrity' of both races. There are others who believe, with deep sincerity, (that) Negroes are 'better off' under it. Conceivably this might be argued with some logic. It does not matter. The world, in the throes of a social revolution which began with the coming of the industrial revolution, and which was tremendously accelerated by two great world wars, has moved on. Segregation by law no longer fits today's world . . .

"As a matter of fact, segregation has been on its way out for a good long time . . . Two great forces have been at work on . . . the problem of race. One is secular, the other religious. The Christian of today cannot help but wince at the full implications and the jarring clash of his creed, with discrimination against any person because of color. To send missionaries to colored peoples and then to argue that because of the color of skin the two may not . . . worship the same God together is an impossible contradiction.

"It is this very fact which causes our Communist enemies to be able to present us in a bad light before the Oriental and Asiatic peoples. They can say . . . that our claims to Christian brotherhood and democracy are hypocritically untrue. Christianity cannot well afford to be on the wrong side of a moral force.

"The other influence is secular. Segregation implies inferiority . . . Across two great wars now we, along with other free peoples, have preached the rights of men everywhere to be free and equal—we have encouraged long-oppressed peoples to rise. They have done so, and to date the Communists, with great shrewdness, have exploited successfully many of these nationalistic revolutions.

"An end to segregation—when it comes—will not, of course, force people to associate socially . . .

But it will bring on change . . . Segregation is on its way out, and he who tries to tell the people otherwise does them great disservice. The problem of the future is how to live with the change."

Educator Raps Eisenhower On Handling Segregation

Special To The Advertiser

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21—Within almost a tee shot distance of his golf Shangri-La here, President Eisenhower was severely criticized for promoting anti-segregation moves by a veteran Alabama educator and former State Department employe who was a member of a diplomatic mission to Albania in 1935.

Hugh G. Grant, speaking to the Exchange Club here, warned:

"Mr. President. . . elimination of segregation, especially where large numbers of people of both races are involved, will increase interracial difficulties, result in strife, perhaps bloodshed in race riots . . ."

Grant, who had taught journalism at API, Auburn in 1923, and was secretary to Justice Hugo Black, while the jurist was in the U. S. Senate, 1927-31, was speaking on the effects a Supreme Court decision might have on the nation, if segregation in the public schools is knocked out.

Grant told the Exchangites not to "accept defeat on this momentous issue even if the Supreme Court rules against segregation." He said that such an attitude would be "defeatism (which) never won a battle."

Pointing out that four of the five school segregation cases before the Supreme Court are based on the 14th Amendment, Grant said:

"This Amendment . . . was added to the Constitution through trickery, subterfuge and oppression while the Southern states were under rigid federal military rule." He added: "The legality of the 14th Amendment. . . is very dubious."

After criticizing President Roosevelt's FEPC, established in 1938, which "began functioning effectively against segregation in the ranks of organized labor," he passed to an attack on President Eisenhower for insistance and development of anti-segregation in the armed services.

Grant charged that it was the President who, when supreme commander of Allied armies in Euprope "gave the initial push for the integration of the races in the armed services."

Quoting Time Magazine (May 11, 1953) said it was claimed that "this experience worked well and became an argument for post-war integration policies in the armed services" but that Time "failed to point out that men in the armed services have their mouths sealed."

The speaker noted that on Jan, 7, in his State of the Union message, "President Eisenhower told the Congress and the people of the nation. . . that 'segregation in the armed services and other federal activities is on the way out." Also, the President added: "We have made progress towards its abolition in the District of Columbia. These are steps in the continuing effort to eliminate interracial difficulty."

Grant observed: "The fact of the matter is, certain leaders of the present Republican Administration, among whom is Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, former handy-man for Gov. Tom Dewey, are playing with the issue of segregation for votes—votes in the coming Congressional elections this fall, and in the next Presidential election in 1956."

Grant then lambasted Brownell's action "in urging the Supreme Court to outlaw segregation in the public schools."

The speaker said: "I sincerely and earnestly hoped that Mr. Eisenhower would refuse to join the game of politics on this explosive question. I was keenly disappointed in his negative response."

Grant also criticized Atlanta Constitution Editor Ralph McGill for his alleged too-liberal approach to this problem and called him "a dangerous man to the cause of the South in its battle to maintain its traditional way of life and to preserve the integrity of both white and black races."

Statistics Cited as Proof Negro Teachers Fare Ill in Unsegregated School Systems

Blue Mountain, Miss.—Collateral to the school teacher situation is the question of how the Negro teachers will fare under unsegregated school systems.

If southern states follow the example of [illegible] states, Negro teachers will suffer.

From a study of census facts of all states the following facts appear: North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia employ more Negro teachers than all the other states combined.

South Carolina alone employs more Negro teachers than 10 of the northern industrial states including the three most populous. Yet the combined Negro population of these [illegible] states exceeds the Negro population of South Carolina by more than a million.

New York according to the 1950 census has 918,000 Negroes but employs less than 4,000 Negro teachers. South Carolina with 822,000 Negroes employs 8,845 Negro teachers.

J. L. McKINSTRY

GOD, SUPREME COURT AND SCHOOLS:

Reporter prays as he awaits decision

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

What does a man who loves freedom do while he is waiting for nine other men to decide whether or not he shall have that freedom?

Each Monday, while the Supreme Court is in session, my assignment as a reporter is to wait in the pressroom of the court until court adjourns—or hands down a decision in the school segregation cases.

I don't know what the other reporters are doing while they wait for the decision — but I know what I do as a freedom-loving American:

'This Is My Prayer'

I pray. And this is my prayer:

O God, Thou creator of justice for all men.

I ask You today for that which I have been taught to believe is rightfully mine.

My prayer is for full freedom

I would not ask You for that which is not mine for I have been taught that it is Your divine creed in dealing with moral men that all men share, and none are favored in Your eyes.

And if I did not honestly feel within my heart that I am entitled to that full freedom, again, I would not ask it; for my study of Your Divine Word has taught me to shun hypocrisy.

I'm No Preacher

And I know that as a searcher of men's souls, every true belief in my heart is as open to You as the doors of this courtroom in which I pray.

As I offer my prayer to You today, I am not clothed in the robes of the clergy that would entitle me to preach Your Divine Gospel; nor can I lay claim to being a staunch disciple who has followed You from the days of my birth.

No, Father, my prayer is the prayer of the average man. Often, all too often, have I strayed from the road which You so clearly marked for all men. Often, all too often, have I contented myself with the half truth when the whole truth could have been won.

Often have I compromised with sin and injustice when Your chosen ministers were preaching Your word and Your loyal disciples were urging me to follow in Your footsteps.

'Courage To Pray Because . . .'

Yes, Lord, I pray to You today as one who has often sinned.

But I have the courage to pray because these same men—these men who preach Your Word and who follow straight in Your footsteps — have told me, have taught me that you, in your infinite wisdom, will forgive men for their sins.

And, Dear God, as I have sinned, I ask You to forgive me. And in the same breath I beg of you that as I am a man, give me those things in which You promise all men.

In the shadow of my sins and in the light of my repentance I beseech You to give me the freedom to which all men created in Your image are entitled

Prayer For Full Freedom

My prayer is for full freedom I ask for the right to walk about on Your green earth and not have evil men bar my path because of the color of my skin which You gave me in Your own image and which I wear so proudly.

I pray for the right to drink deeply of the springs of knowledge, and not have these same evil men bar me from the sources of highest knowledge because of my proud, black skin.

And, Lord, I ask You for the right to live peacefully wherever I may choose to settle among your green acres.

To have neighbors whom I can love as neighbors and who will love me as a neighbor even as I love myself.

Freedom Of Home Choice

I pray for the privilege and the right to live in a house—a house on a hill or a hut across the railroad tracks—to live there and be respected and not scorned either by my neighbors who live on the hill or those who dwell in huts.

Continue to give me strength, Dear God, to work either with my hands or with the talents that you have given me. But spare me the humiliation of being barred from work because of the color of the skin which You also gave to me.

Often, Dear God, when evil men have thus barred my path in my search for the things for which I pray, I have been prone to lash out at them and to connive with the devil to unleash the smoldering fury which their actions cause within me.

Have 'Turned Other Cheek'

But though often I have been tempted and though sometimes I have yielded to temptation, for the most part I have turned the other cheek—to keep the faith with Your teachings.

And it is in this spirit of humility that I pray to You today. I am fighting the fight as You would have me do. I am keeping the faith even as You would have done.

But, as You once called upon Your Father to lighten Your load, so I call on You, my Heavenly Father, today.

I appeal to You today not to fail me in my hour of prayer. My fate, my destiny reposes in the peaceful folds of the black robes of the Supreme Court of this nation which I love.

"I know, O Lord, that, like me, these nine learned men, representing such an august body of Your Divine justice, do not approach the weighty question of my full freedom without first seeking Your divine guidance.

'Give Them Divine Light'

"And, devout men that You are O Lord, I pray that You will give them the full glare of divine light which will enable them to search their own souls before deciding the fate of mine.

"As they are men, let them judge me as a man. As they love freedom, let them be considerate of mine. Let them see the truth that none can be free so long as one remains in bondage. And, as they are Americans, show them that I am an American, too.

"This is mp prayer—hear me, Oh Heavenly Father!"

Court To Outlaw Segregation In May Says Powell

Raleigh, N. C. (ANP).—Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York Democrat, told North Carolina teachers that the United States Supreme Court will outlaw segregated schools in a decision which will be made "the first Monday in May." The congressman said the "high court is tied four to four on the issue" with Chief Justice Earl Warren abstaining from voting. He explained that his information came "from the inside."

Powell said he believed the chief justice will break the deadlock by voting in favor of unsegregated schools, giving a five to four decision for abolition of segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Powell made his prediction on the five-school suit outcome while addressing the 73rd annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers Association on the theme "Responsibility of Negro People in the Progress of Education."

He said the Supreme Court's decision will be the most important governmental action since the Civil War, and "will come as a complete shock to whites and Negroes having separate schools." He suggested a three-year period for compliance with a ruling against segregated, schools to cushion the shock.

During the first year he suggested that white and Negro children of pre-school age and the first three grades should attend classes together. The next four grades should be mixed the second year, and the remaining grades the third year.

Dr. Brownell Urges U.S. To Consider School Aid

Special to the Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. —The cost of providing good public school education in America is now such that Federal aid—without strings—must be seriously considered.

This contention was made here today by two speakers at the opening session of the two-day meeting of the National Citizens' Commission for the Public Schools.

One was economist Beardsley Ruml. The other was Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education. Columnist Walter Lippmann also warned that education is falling behind because of lack of financial support, but he proposed no specific remedy.

Dr. Brownell, who spoke at a luncheon session, emphasized that as a Federal official he neverthless believes "the control and management of schools is properly a local and state function."

"But America is confronted by educational problems so serious we must examine whether the state can meet them without financial aid from Federal taxation."

Mr. Ruml told a winner audience of 1,200 laymen interested in education that by 1960 there will be 44,000,000 children of school age, five to seventeen, as compared with 36,000,000 now —an increase of 23 per cent.

The burden of providing new facilities and teachers to teach the growing number of students can no longer be borne by state and local communities, he said.

To avoid the danger of "coercion in the school program by Federal authority," he said, the money should be dispersed through state channels, with the state guaranteeing only that the money was spent for education under concepts and supervision legally specified by the state.

Schools Get Smaller Share

Mr. Lippmann, also a dinner speaker, gave figures to show how the amount of money spent on primary and secondary school education today is less—percentagewise—than in 1900 when compared with money spent for other public services

In 1900, he said, $3.40 a year was spent on each school child, compared to $6.85 spent per capita for all other public services—a ratio of 2 to 1. Today the ratio is 6—1, $76 per capita in school, $467 per capita for other public services.

Important research report—

'The Negro And The Schools'—a Southern writer seeks the facts

BY CHARLES MERCER, Associated Press writer

NEW YORK, May 15—If Negroes and whites were immediately reshuffled throughout the South's school system "the same general deficiencies in physical facilities, teacher training, curricula and the like would exist."

This is one of several conclusions set forth in the most intensive non-partisan study of school segregation ever undertaken i nthe nation. It was made by the fund for the advancement of education, formed by the Ford Foundation, and made public today.

Entitled "The Negro and the schools," the study is the result of research by some 50 educators, sociologists and economists. It is written by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

In such a reshuffling of white and Negro students in the South, says the study, "abstract justice might be achieved, in that the deficit would fall evenly upon members of both races, but the over-all standard of public education would not be materially improved."

What are existing conditions over U. S.?

THE STUDY does not recommend changes but describes existing conditions in many sections of the country. The foundation made Ashmore's book available to newspapers and periodicals for unrestricted use. Following are some of its highlights.

"The South is only now reaching the point where there are enough classrooms for education. There has been general discrimination against Negroes it is true, but it could have been corrected only by pouring additional money into the total system or by lowering the standards of white schools.

"If at any point in the past discrimination had been wiped out by total integration the effect would have been that some Negroes would have gone to better schools and some whites to worse—but no appreciable economies would have resulted to make additional funds available for improvement of the total system."

Gap between schools only one aspect

SOUTHERN schoolmen "have had to recognize—as the public often has not—that the gap between white and Negro schools is only one aspect of the region's total problem, and that there is no way that it can be considered apart from the over-all deficiencies of the Southern school system.

"The general disparity between white and Negro schools has its counterpart in the inequalities between urban and rural schools in the South. In every state there are counties in which the best white school by any standard of comparison is inferior to the worst Negro schools in the larger cities. And the educational problems of the rural South have been increased by recent population trends, which in the decade after 1940 saw a loss of 4,200,000 people in the farm areas of the 13 states."

The states are Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

"Recent improvements in the South's rural schools have only begun to scratch the surface of the accumulated deficiencies." Between 1940 and 1952 "the gap between per pupil instruction expenditures in metropolitan and rural counties widened from $20 to $44, and in capital outlay from approximately $2 to almost $37."

Could the South afford the costs?

WHITE-NEGRO "equalization," considered in the perspective of the total needs of the South's school system, "would become a secondary item in a budget that also took into account the increasing school population, urban-rural equalization, and a modest degree of general improvement.

"If the South undertook to meet all of these needs by 1962, its total school bill in that year would amount to about $2½ billion, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1951-52 figure.

"Could the South afford these costs? The answer is yes—if its income continues to rise at the rate of 3.1 per cent a year, and if it continues to spend 3.3 per cent of its income on public schools."

Outside the South "the most conspicuous generalization is that segregated schools are now principally the product of a larger pattern of separation of the races."

From rural South to slums in cities

NEGROES migrating from the South have most often settled in the decaying hearts of cities. A striking example of this is Chicago where about ½ million Negroes are jammed into 11 square miles of the south side.

"In Chicago it can be demonstrated that segregated housing has not only made for segregated education, but for inferior education. The schools in or near the Negro neighborhoods are the oldest in the entire system, and provide the least adequate physical facilities."

In the words of Dr. N. G. Fawcett, superintendent of schools in Columbus, Ohio: "If integration of races is a by-product of establishing better schools, then we shall have integration of races. I can see no good reason for drawing district lines just to create integration any more than to create segregation."

The book then states: "This issue is not likely to be resolved soon, but those on both sides can agree that segregation in education in the non-South will not be eliminated so long as rigidly segregated residential patterns survive."

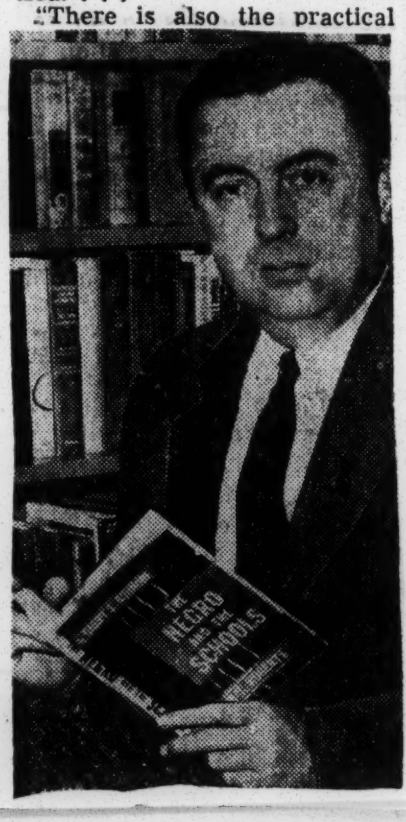
Techniques used for integration

IN COMMUNITIES where educational integration of whites and Negroes has been carried out under permissive or mandatory state laws a variety of techniques have been used.

In Tucson, Ariz., for example, where Negro population is small, it was accomplished at one stroke. In Phoenix, on the other hand, it was approached gradually, beginning with kindergarten and the first three grades.

"Proponents of the gradual approach argue that it minimizes public resistance to integration. But some school officials who have experienced it believe that the reverse is true. A markedly gradual program, they contend, particularly one which involves the continued maintenance of some separate schools, invites opposition and allows time for it to be organized. . . .

"There is also the practical consideration that partial integration is likely to intensify the scholastic handicaps of successive classes of Negro children, who receive their initial schooling in inferior segregated schools and then are thrown into direct competition with better-prepared whites.



Studied problem — Author Harry S. Ashmore holds his recent book which is a report on the South's problem in education. (Associated Press photo.)

"The matter of integrating faculties is generally regarded as more of a problem than mixing classes. In community after community school authorities who have experienced no serious difficulty in admitting Negroes to formerly all-white schools expressed the fear that white patrons would not tolerate Negroes teaching their children.

"The most important factor in integration of the public schools in the upper South, finally, is community attitudes. It is axiomatic that separate schools can be merged only with great difficulty, if at all, when a great majority of the citizens who support them are actively opposed to the move. No other public activity is so closely identified with local mores."

Success and failure in 'selling' campaign

CASE STUDIES SHOW that whenever there has been a well-planned program to "sell" integration to the community at large it has succeeded. "The most notable examples are to be found in New Jersey where a well-staffed state agency made it its business to work closely with those communities which had long practiced segregation and appeared resistant to the change required by the new constitution . . .

"At the other end of the scale is Cairo, Ill., where the effect of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force a reluctant school board to accept the state ban on segregation led to violence. Cairo, in almost every aspect of its community life, may be classified as a 'sick city', and there is no indication of anything approximating an orderly inter-racial approach to the problem either before or after integration became an explosive issue."

A study of the problems of the dual school system in the nation's capital concludes thus:

"While the immediate future of bi-racial education in Washington apparently hinges on the action of the Supreme Court, the peculiar nature of the city's government structure and of its symbolic importance as the nation's capital means that the dual school system cannot escape sustained pressure no matter what the court may do. At any time Congress could end segregation by the passage of a simple resolution."

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GENERAL

Segregation vs Integration

By GUY B. JOHNSON

Reprinted From Crisis, December, 1953

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The article written by the executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, is perhaps the most exhaustive treatment we have recently seen on the burning and controversial question of separate schools; and because Mr. Johnson is a Southerner we commend it especially to both our white and black readers. While we do not agree with all he says we certainly feel that in this man we have a Southerner who is willing to attack this subject head-on and refuses to dodge any of the issues involved.)

The Supreme Court of the United States is about to make a momentous decision on the question of the constitutionality of compulsory segregation in the public schools. This decision may precipitate a grave crisis in the relations of the races in the South. It behooves us all, therefore, to understand the possible consequences of the court's decision and to be prepared to act with wisdom and intelligence in whatever crisis may arise.

In the South today there is a great uneasiness over the imminent threat to the legal structure of compulsory segregation in the public schools. Last December the United States Supreme Court heard arguments on this question. Five cases, sponsored by the NAACP on behalf of the parents of Negro school children in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia were before the Court on appeal. The cases were consolidated for the purpose of the hearing. The NAACP argued through counsel that even though the separate Negro schools were equal to white schools, segregation on grounds of race is in itself an act of discrimination and is therefore contrary to the federal constitution.

The defense argued, of course, that there is nothing inherently wrong or discriminatory in racial segregation, and it asked the court to reaffirm its long-standing view to the effect that racial separation may lawfully be required by the states if facilities for the two races are equal. As you all know, the strategy of the NAACP for the past several years has been to try to push the Supreme Court to a show-down decision on segregation per se. There was every indication that the Court was now ready to meet this issue head-on. The fact that six months have elapsed and the decision is still not ready is an indication of the gravity of the case. This is indeed one of the hottest potatoes that the court has ever had to handle.

Possible Ways

Now there are several possible ways in which the Supreme Court might dispose of this group of school cases, but they boil down to two basic possibilities. On the one hand, the court could make a "separate but equal" decision. This would be in line with the doctrine in the case of *Plessy vs Ferguson* in 1890. In that case the Court declared that a state may require a public carrier to provide separate accommodations for whites and Negroes if it requires the carrier to make the accommodations equal. That case set a precedent which has governed nearly all of the subsequent decisions on the question of segregation. On the other hand, the court could declare that state laws requiring racial segregation are acts of discrimination committed by authority of the state and are therefore contrary to the constitution of the United States. Admittedly, this would be a new precedent, that is, an overruling of previous decisions, but the court has done this sort of thing a number of times. One example is the decision against the "white primary" in the case of *Smith vs Allwright* in 1944. In fact, it is this flexibility, this perogative of the Supreme Court to change its mind that keeps our constitutional law in step with the changing needs of the nation.

If the Supreme Court takes the latter stand in the school segregation cases, the effect is exactly the same as if all the constitutional and statutory provisions requiring the segregation of the races in the public schools in the South were suddenly repealed. For reasons which I cannot take time to discuss here, I believe that this is the decision which the court will make.

Expected Consequences

However, since either of the above decisions is possible, let us take them in order and explore the probable consequences. If the court makes the "separate but equal" decision, the white South will for the most part feel relieved, perhaps even somewhat exultant, and the Negro for the most part will feel greatly disappointed. I suggest that both of these attitudes are short-sighted. Let me explain that statement. If the court takes this line, it will most certainly put a heavy accent on the word *equal*. It would say in effect that the Negro schools in any given district must *in fact* be made equal to the white schools in that district within a certain reasonable period of time, otherwise the law requiring segregation is void, and any Negro plaintiff may obtain a court order for his admission to the superior white school in his district.

The South would at once find itself faced with a tremendous financial burden. It is estimated that the new capital outlay required to equalize physical facilities alone will be from fifty million to more than a hundred million in each state, or more than one billion dollars for the whole South. Added to this would be the increased cost of operating and maintaining the Negro schools at the new level—probably half a billion dollars a year. This all adds up to a staggering financial problem. Certain things begin to happen. For example, the South suddenly gets completely converted to the idea of federal aid to education. It also begins to look at the price tag on segregation. Here and there segregation begins to go, first in the counties which have few Negroes, later in other areas. The change is not dramatic but it is inevitable and it is progressive.

Current Trends

Consider also the trends of the times. In the past fifty years we have learned many lessons in interracial understanding and cooperation. Two world wars and a great depression have taught us a great deal. Urbanization, industrialization, better education, better income, better health—all these have broadened the opportunities for both races. Even some of the legal bulwarks of discriminatio have been nibbled away by court action. The Supreme Court has nullified the white primary, and hundreds of thousands of Negroes are now playing their part in political decisions in the South, to say nothing of running successfully for public office. The court has opened the way for non-segregated interstate travel, and such travel is becoming commonplace in the South. It has also made decisions which have resulted in the admission of Negroes to state-supported "white" graduate and professional schools in all except four or five of the southern states. Furthermore, several white private institutions have voluntarily removed the color bar.

When Ralph Bunche can speak to unsegregated audiences in Raleigh, Miami, and Atlanta, and when Rufus Clement can win election to the Atlanta school board in spite of the ruthless efforts of certain politicians to smear his good name—well, a new day is dawning in the South. In short, the idea of integration is gaining, and we approach nearer and nearer to the American ideal of justice and equality under the law. This is why I say that although the Negro may be bitterly disappointed by a "separate but equal" type of Supreme Court decision, he really can't lose. Integration and segregation are like two unequally matched boxers in the ring. Segregation is groggy and he can't win. It is just a question of whether he loses the decision on points or goes down under a knockout punch.

What about the consequences of the other possible decision of the Supreme Court, the knock-out punch against segregation? The decision which I think it will make. If and when this legal atom bomb is exploded, the South is going to experience a great shock. There are many white people who will feel that their world has come to an end. It is tragic that the South has let itself get into this sort of psychological fright.

The big mistake, of course, was made many years ago when the South was sick and angry about the emancipation and Reconstruction. For a while after the Civil War there was a trend toward reconciliation. In South Carolina in 1876 Wade Hampton ran for governor on a Democratic platform which declared "acceptance, in perfect good faith, of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution." He was elected. Negroes were welcomed into the Democratic party. An Abbeville newspaper said in 1878: "The color line has been obliterated, and we are all moving along together upon a higher and better platform of equal rights and equal justice for all." But powerful reactionary forces came to the front. They raised the cry of white supremacy. They murdered, they intimidated, they drove the Negro out of political life. Having gained complete control, they wrote segregation into the state constitutions and laws, and they ostracized any white man who dared

to speak out in favor of equal rights.

It is ironic that some of the southern states got along for thirty years or longer after the Civil War without completely segregating and disfranchising the Negro, but when they did this they did a thorough job of it. They felt that it was a sort of all-or-none proposition. They put the South in a legal racial straight-jacket, with no middle ground, no freedom of local or individual choice. Two generations of white people have grown up under this heritage, and it is no wonder that to them segregation has seemed right, natural, and they hoped—eternal. And so it is no wonder that the vast majority of southern white people have a very real fear of the drastic changes which will confront them if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in the schools.

Advice For Southerners

On April 12, I had the honor of delivering the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee. I spoke on this same subject, and I took the opportunity to offer some advice to the southern people. First, I suggested that we should "count to ten" and try to refrain from doing anything in haste or anger. Second, this period of waiting and "cooling off" should be a period of full public discussion, during which all persons, white and Negro, who believe in the Christian and Democratic way of life should take the initiative away from the racial baiters—in short stand up and be counted. Third, I suggested that the southern people should try to keep clearly in mind the probable consequences of whatever actions they decide to take after the Supreme Court decision.

Given the state of mind of many of the southern white people, and particularly of their political leaders who are often more reactionary than the people themselves, what are some of the probable courses of action? I am convinced that there will be a rather general effort to evade the coming of complete integration of the races in the public schools. In the Upper South and border states there will be on the whole a tendency to accept the new situation gracefully but reluctantly. Even so, on the personal level there is going to be a good deal of intolerance and friction, and on the local administrative level there is going to be quite a lot of dodging and compromising.

In the Deep South, where fear and anxiety are much more pronounced, there will probably be some drastic and unintelligent public policies adopted. As you know, there are certain politicians who openly predict wholesale violence if the schools are mixed. Actually, I think they are merely hoping there will be violence in order to get support for their plans to abandon the state support of public schools. Georgia has passed a law providing for the withdrawal of state funds from any institution that admits both races. South Carolina has adopted a constitutional amendment which can be put into effect at any moment by the legislature and which will wipe out completely the state's legal obligation to support a public school system. These are dire threats, but they are going to be tried out.

The theory behind the South Carolina plan is that if the state supports no public schools, it is not discriminating against anyone. Supposedly, the schools would be taken over, operated, and financed by all sorts of private educational agencies. Some of these would be white and some would be colored agencies, but they would all be acting as voluntary private agencies and not as agents of the state. Thus South Carolina would hope to do through private action what it can no longer do by official action.

Educational Confusion

What are the logical consequences of the South Carolina plan? The present public schools will have to be conveyed to the private agencies, otherwise the state is still legally involved. This step alone could lead to untold confusion, but assuming it is taken, then what? All school taxes are abolished, of course, and their equivalent must be raised from private citizens in some way or other in order to finance the system of private schools. The result is obvious: well-to-do communities or classes of people get fairly good schools, while most of the Negro and poor white people have the barest minimum of opportunity for education. Next there will be a great cry for state aid. Many white people will say: "This is a sorry mess. Either give us a subsidy or have a mixed public system and be done with it."

Then the state faces a real dilemma. It wants to see its children get an education, but the moment it gives a subsidy to a private agency, the Supreme Court decision enters the picture again. And so the state may find that after several years of confusion and educational injustice to the majority of its children, it is right back where it was on the day of the Supreme Court decision. If any state wishes to try this plan, it should at least do so with its eyes open.

Now I come to the Negro's role in this coming integration process in the public schools. What is his stake, his attitude, his obligation? I venture the opinion that the masses of Negroes in the South have some anxieties of their own in this situation. They resent the existence of compulsory segregation, and they will be thankful to see it go, but they realize well enough that this does not mean the millennium. For a long time they have been conditioned by the fact that the South is really two societies, one white and one Negro. They have built up certain patterns of compulsion and defense, and they have found a measure of emotional security behind the curtain of color.

Many of the younger generation have never had the experience of continuous contact and competition with white people. Now when they enter the school situation with white children, will encounter some new problems. Along with new opportunities for self-expression and recognition in competition with white students, there will also be hurt feelings and self-consciousness because of social snobbery and personal frictions. No dobut many Negro parents forsee these problems and are already trying to anticipate the best ways of giving comfort and emotional security to their children when they encounter the new school situation.

Role of P-TA

In this connection I want to point out the part which parent-teacher associations can play. Parents and teachers are, in a real sense, the key to the problem of racial tensions in the schools. They, as well as the children, need to be indoctrinated with a spirit of fair play. In commmunities where racial coeducation is about to begin, the white and Negro P-TA's should meet together and discover that they really have some common problems. If parents and teachers are fair but firm in their insistence on good conduct and good manners in the classroom and on the playground, they can make a great contribution to the peace and welfare of school and community.

There is another kind of dilemma which will confront the Negro school teacher and administrator; namely, the prospect of having to sacrifice a certain number of jobs during the process of integration. Now, I do not mean that integration, even if it were carried out completely, would automatically involve the abolition of a large number of

are other problems which will arise, but time is believe I have touched on the most serious prob I should like now to address myself more par the challenge and the obligation which the im oblems of integration present to Negro profes e, and especially to you who are in the medical employment.

There are short, and I belie lem areas. I sh ticularly to the pending problem sional people, a profession.

Race Relations

when the Supreme Court declares that segrega imination and therefore unconstitutional, it will e removed the legal basis for compulsory segre e it has spoken, it is more or less out of the pic problems of interracial adjustment and integra not legal problems but problems of human rela law can prohibit and restrain certain public and but it cannot dictate personal attitudes, it can otherhood.

long run, there is no solution to the problem of us until the great majority of individuals in both

If and when ion is discrimin merely have re gation. Once it ture. The prob tion are then not tions. The law official acts, but not create broth

In the long

schools and teaching positions. Indeed, I would say that those who have argued for integrated schools on the ground that they would save a lot of money have a very weak cas The argument should be rested on moral grounds where belongs. Actually most of the schools are crowded a teachers are overloaded, and therefore the total numb of jobs eliminated should be relatively small. However, I very much afraid that in those instances where teachers be dropped, the Negro teachers are going to suffer more t the white; and that for some time to come there will b tendency on the part of the dominant race, which contr the administration of the school systems, to favor white teachers in the competition for jobs.

The Negro teacher and administrator have built up strong vested interests in the way of jobs, status, and prestige in the separate school system, and it is natural that they approach integration with some anxiety. There will be some loss, some of it just and some of it unjust. At any rate, we have here a problem which must be met with wise leadership and constant pressures in behalf of fair play in school race relations

races have become mutually acceptable as fellow-citizens, friends and neighbors. If this is true, then the coming process of integration imposes upon all of us some new personal and civic obligations. Since it is the Negro who has the greatest stake in the crisis of integration, his leadership is crucial, and that leadership will come primarly from the ranks of those who have had the benefit of college and professional training.

A new Negro leadership is already emerging in the South, but it needs to be strengthened and expanded. In the process of de-segregation there are four important functions which the Negro leader must serve. First, he must be able to interpret the needs and aspirations of the Negro community to the white community in such a way that the majority group sees the *total* situation and is willing to cooperate for the advancement of the *whole* community. Second, he must be willing to stand up for justice and equal rights for *all*, even when this means sacrificing some of his popularity. Third, he should contribute his tact and good judgment in alleviating the interracial tension situations that will inevitably arise from time to time. Fourth, he should be active in voluntary, civic associations such as the P-TA, civic clubs, forums, and committees which will, as time goes on, take on more and more of an interracial character; and he should certainly not hesitate to offer himself as a candidate for election to his local school board, city council, or other public offices. Someone will lead, someone will represent, someone will help make decisions, and it is important that those someones be the best that the race can offer rather than the common variety of that self-centered species, *Americanus politicus*.

Negro Physicians

From personal observation and from discussion with members of your own profession and with others, I have concluded that the Negro medical profession as a whole, like its white counterpart, does not take quite as active a part in civic affairs as do the teachers, professors, college presidents, preachers, and lawyers. I do not mean to be over critical, and I hasten to say that I realize that there are those in this room and elsewhere who are notable exceptions to the general rule.

If I am right about the relatively low batting average of the medical profession in civic affairs, I think I understand why this is so. The practice of medicine is a demanding, wearying task. You know what it is to go without sleep or recreation or relaxation with your families. You have been called out of church or movie or bridge party time and again because old man Jones had a sudden heart attack, or John Smith got smashed up in an automobile wreck, or Mrs. Brown's baby just wouldn't wait until a more convenient time to be born. Some of you have struggled to make a decent living with a clientele which one friend of mine described as "slow pay, po' pay, or no pay," and you have had to develop certain business sidelines to supplement your income. I certainly cannot blame any physician for thinking that the practice of medicine is itself a charitable enterprise and a sufficient contribution to human welfare.

Yes, there are many extenuating circumstances, but, after all, history does not ask, "Why didn't you? but merely "Did you?" And so I suggest that all of us should ask ourselves a few questions: Am I ready to meet the challenge of the new trend toward integration in the schools and in other aspects of southern society? Am I ready to shake off the psychological effects of having lived for a long time in the ghetto of secregation? Am I keeping abreast of the times by wide reading and by personal contacts outside of my profession? Am I doing my full duty toward my community by participating in those activities which are crucial for the proper integration of the interests of Negro and white?

How then shall we meet the problems in the impending transition from segregation to integration? The eyes of the world are upon us, and what we do here in the South will have its weight in the struggle of the free world against the menace of totalitarianism. God grant that we shall act in a spirit of justice and cooperation and that we may establish a new charter of race relations which will make the next fifty years the brightest in the history of the South. We, the people of the South, Negro and white, have known one another since the foundation of this nation. We have great spiritual resources, great capacities for friendship if we will only use them. When we are at our best, we are hard to beat. Surely this is a time when we need very much to be at our best.

Writer Says Negro Teachers Will Lose Jobs in Integrated Schools

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Writing in Sunday's Herald Tribune from Columbia, S. C., W. D. Workman, Jr., declared:

"If the southern states were to follow the example set by the non-segregated states of the North, East and West, then thousands of Negro school teachers are likely to lose their jobs. Only in the Southern and border states do Negroes hold teaching jobs in anything approaching a fair proportion to their numbers.'

Workman bases his findings on the study of individual census reports from every state and the District of Columbia. The study embraced such considerations as the percentage of Negro population to a total population, along with a more detailed scrutiny of the ratio of white and Negro employment listed under "'Educational Services, Government.'

Using statistical analyses to back his argument—giving overall figures the writer said "of 133,000 Negro teachers in the United States, only 20,000 are employed in the North, East and West. The remaining 113,000 are employed in the 17 states and the District of Columbia, where segregation is required."

Last fall in the District of Columbia, there was a shortage of white students with some white teachers having no classes and a shortage of colored teachers with many colored classes without teachers until last minute shifts, took salaries surplus allocated to white teachers to hire colored teachers.

In direct contrast to this writers opinion, experts who have surveyed the entire situation in the District say no one will lose their jobs if the schools are integrated and they hold that same opinion covers the entire educational system. There is a shortage of teachers on a national basis and a growing fear that this shortage will increase.

The argument advanced by Workman has been the scarecrow flaunted in front of Negro school teachers but only in a few instances has the scare been successful. One white southerner went so far as to say he was glad to see new and costly modern schools going up for Negroes because "sometime in the very near future, it looks like our kids will have to attend them, too.'

If School Segregation Is Wiped Out

'No Need for Fear,' Says Dr. Mays

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Deep South is "unnecessarily excited" over the looming United States Supreme Court decision on public school segregation, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and internationally known [illegible] declared last week.

In an address to the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club, the noted Courier columnist pointed out his belief that the issue is being confused.

"The main issue before us," Dr. Mays pointed out, "is this: Can the United States Supreme Court, representing the greatest democracy on earth, a nation that has assumed the economic and moral leadership of the world, announce to the world in 1954 that it believes in segregation based on color and race?

"Can the United States afford to say to a billion colored people in Asia, millions of colored peoples in Africa, the Middle East, South America and the European democracies that we believe in second-class citizenship for fifteen million people solely because their race is Negro and their complexion colored."

Declaring that the issue is neither political nor racial before the court, but rather "a moral issue," Dr. Mays pointed out that the highest tribunal's decision will affect United States leadership in the world.

* * *

THE SPEAKER pointed out "four reasons" why he believes there is "undue" excitement in the South. He said "whether we like it or not the process of desegregation will be much slower than we think and it will be easier than we think."

Dr. Mays said the Court decision will apply only to the five cases before it, that Negro parents will move very cautiously in many parts of the South, that Negroes will have a tendency to relax once a favorable decision is given and the problem of residen-

Mays Explains—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College president and Courier columnist, second from left, discusses the South and the looming U. S. Supreme Court decision. Subject of his discourse to the Atlanta Hungry Club at Butler Street YMCA was "We Are Unnecessarily Excited." At far left is Dr. R. O. Johnson, Hungry Club moderator. —Perry Photo.

tial segregation will tend to maintain other areas of segregation. He pointed to specific examples in his contention that the process of desegregation will be slow.

Declaring that "There is nothing to fear," Dr. Mays said desegregation will be easier "than we think" because "it has been in process fifteen years or more and no calamity has fallen upon the South."

THE SPEAKER pointed out that the South had accepted the Supreme Court outlawing of the white primary and that Negroes are enrolled in every state university of the South except in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that residential segregation cannot be enforced by law," Dr. Mays asserted. "There has been no race riots as a result of it. Segregation in the armed services is almost a thing of the past and nobody is disturbed. The prophets of doom who predicted catastrophe if these changes were made, were wrong, and I predict that the current prophets of doom will be equally wrong. And we must never forget that there are thirty-one states in this great nation of ours that have no segregation based on law."

"... A few years from now we will see that we were excited about nothing in the public school cases just as we were excited about nothing when we were afraid to educate women and let them vote. Our greatest fears are fears of things that never happen."

In conclusion, Dr. Mays said:

"It will be much easier for America and the South to adjust to a non-segregated economy than it will be for us to explain to the world why we draw distinctions based on race and color. In our efforts to justify legal segregation based on race and color let us beware lest we find ourselves fighting against a high moral law, against the democracy which we fought two world wars to maintain and against the Christian religion which we claim to believe in. If legal segregation is wrong, we need have no fear of its abolition."

As the result of Dr. May's speech, a citizens committee was appointed to work on a statement to represent the Negro point of view on the pending decisions, to clarify the issues and seek ways of implementing whatever decision the Supreme Court hands down.

Segregation in Schools

TO the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

The story in the Herald Tribune by W. D. Workman from Columbia, S. C., detailing the danger to the employment of Negro teachers embodied in a possible decision by the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools, ignores several important factors.

First, the vast majority of the Negro school teachers in the South now function in elementary schools that are in fact Negro schools because of more or less rigid residential segregation patterns. The assumption that these teachers would be dismissed and their places awarded to whites is not only grossly unjust but very far-fetched. It is common knowledge that the over-all shortage of school teachers runs into the scores of thousands and is growing annually. From what source would come replacements for the 113,000 Negro teachers who Mr. Workman assumes would disappear?

Second, the comparison between the number of Negro teachers employed in the South with the number employed elsewhere in the country is invalid because it ignores the occupations, in addition to teaching, that are open to Negroes in areas outside the South. Mr. Workman picks New York for comparison with South Carolina, pointing out that only about 3,000 Negroes are employed in schools in this state compared to 8,800 or so employed in South Carolina, despite the fact that South Carolina has some 90,000 fewer Negroes in its population than has New York. But thousands of jobs paying as well or better than school teaching are open to Negroes in New York and other Northern and Western states.

The outlawing of segregation in the public schools will not threaten the jobs of 113,000 Negro teachers now employed in the South. Best proof of the belief that it will not do so is furnished by the teachers themselves who, through their national organization, contributed $5,000 toward the expenses of carrying the argument against segregation to the United States Supreme Court.

Admittedly the feeling runs deep in some areas on this question; but Mr. Workman and others would be astonished—if they took the trouble to investigate—how many white Southerners (with the exception of political figures) are but awaiting an authoritative pronouncement by the highest court to put into practice what they realize is not only inevitable, but best for the children and for the nation as a whole.

ROY WILKINS.

Jamaica, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1954.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Will School Integration Cause Negro Teachers To Lose Jobs?

To the Editor:

In the Sept. 7 issue of The Birmingham News appears an article by David Lawrence titled "Negro Teachers—What Will Happen to them When Schools Are Integrated?" I should like to take issue with him on a few viewpoints.

Mr. Lawrence asked if white parents in the North are prepared to accept an influx of Negro teachers to take over many classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers. Judging from the way this question is structured it appears that Mr. Lawrence has assumed that there will be an influx of Negro teachers into Northern schools—thereby displacing teachers presently employed there. I think the spirit and purpose of the question are clearly prepossessed. If one should examine the implications of Mr. Lawrence's article in the light of some data which were not presented his arguments become rather illogical.

On the national scene it is estimated that the total enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools for the current year will be over 27,500,000. These pupils will have to be taught—integration or no integration—if America is to exemplify and follow its democratic principles and requirements for an educated citizenry. In 1953 there were about 981,000 classroom teachers employed. With the services of the public school being extended to accommodate approximately 3,165,900 adults in adult education programs, and about 100,000 veterans in addition to the regular school enrollment, there is a significant demand for more teachers. Nationally, school officials are unable to fill all their vacancies; an estimated need for approximately 200,000 qualified teachers has existed for some time. And yet there has been no influx of teachers of any race into the profession in places where nonsegregation is considered to be—or where there is an expressed policy of segregation for that matter.

Teaching Is Favored Job Among Southern Negroes

I DO NOT SEE the need for fear among Northern teachers that they will be displaced from their positions as a result of this hypothetical mass influx of exsciended Negro teachers from integrated Southern schools. First of all, a mass influx would have to result from mass dismissal, and mass dismissal would have to result from a defined plan of integration—and a defined plan of integration is not universally apparent in the South today. No mass influx is currently imminent. Second, suppose there are dismissals. I cannot conceive of their following the same pattern in the several states to cause an influx, but if an influx were to occur, the need for teachers is so great that it would be absorbed. In the third place, integration in the South will not alter the fact of the number of children of school age to be taught. The dictates of the principles of program consolidation, practical organization, academic standards, accreditation standards, learning requirements, instructional procedure, and the expediency of common sense indicate that American edcation can ill afford to lose any of its teachers, now, or in the near future. A fourth consideration is that state unemployment agencies and state retirement programs would either face bankruptcy or dissolution in the face of such mass dismissals. I do not think these agencies woud encourage actions which would lead to this or similar fate.

Mr. Lawrence points up a sectional difference in the ratio of Negro and white teachers to the effect that there are proportionately fewer Negro teachers in the North than in the South; the author presents this difference as evidence of discrimination against Negro teachers in Northern schools. It is correct that there are proportionaely fewer Negro teachers in the North than in the South, but this does not prove or disprove discrimination in teaching. Teaching is an occupational pursuit and in the South it represents one of the few public supported jobs of respectability that Negroes can acquire. In the North the Negro has a greater choice of jobs in which he can engage; he may work in industry, in public or civil service, in government, in politics, and in other jobs which will pay as much or more than he would receive for teaching; consequently, fewer Negroes in the North go into teaching. I dare say there are many Negro teachers in the South who would qualify and choose to work in industry, politics, civil service, or some other pursuit if they had the opportunity.

Negro And White Teachers Meet Same Qualifications

PEOPLE WOULD have us believe the Negro teacher will be discharged because he is less well trained than white teachers, need to be reminded that Negro and white teachers qualify in the same way, and have to satisfy the same certification requirements in their respective states. Some who argue the point of the Negro losing his job say there will be some consolidation of schools, and consolidation usually entails some teacher unemployment. To this we agree. Consolidation of schools may cause elimination of positions—but it has never been known to eliminate a professional group. Communities have been consolidating schools for years, but at no time have the encountered personnel problems constituted valid argument against the necessities and advantages of consolidation.

If two families live in the same house, neither family can tolerate the other to be a victim of fire or pestilence without both being effected. So it is with the races of men. They must learn to live together or suffer the inevitable consequences. Through our daily endeavors as well as our occupational pursuits we can all contribute to the achievement of harmonious living together—or we unwittingly bring about our own insecurity.

One of the greatest enemies of social as well as economic well being is ignorance. It controls so many of our acts, so much of our thinking. One of the most effective institutions in combating ignorance is the school. America needs good schools and strong teachers for her well being; and one of the reasons educational integration is expedient in America is because disciples of democracy come from institutions set up on democratic principles.

WILLIAM A. HUNTER,
Tuskegee Institute.

GENERAL

Schools in South Bow To Decision

Negro and White Students Enroll In Same Classes

By the NNPA News Service

Throughout the South last week racial segregation in the schools was in the news.

Three Catholic schools in northern Virginia—St. Thomas More and St. Charles in Arlington, and the new St. Michael's in Annandale—were opened to colored students for the first time this year.

Catholic schools in Maryland and the District of Columbia have been enrolling colored students for some time. (The Supreme Court decision only applies to public schools.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The public schools of the District of Columbia opened Monday on a partially de-segregated basis.

In the schools which were racially mixed for the first time the opening went off as smoothly as if there had been no change in the public school system.

The Police department, which sent an officer to every school building, reported no incident anywhere. A similar report was made by Dr. Hobard M. Corning, superintendent of schools, to C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the Board of Education.

Mr. Sharpe said he was "very glad to hear it . . . It shows that the people realize this is the law of the land and must be observed."

At the formerly all-colored Francis junior high school, a police sergeant reported that six white students stood outside the building, hesitating to go in. The sergeant told them everything would be all right. They went inside and enrolled with hundreds of colored boys and girls.

At the formerly all-white Eastern Junior-Senior high school, 504 seventh and eighth grade colored students arrived with no prior room assignment. They were sent to the auditorium until they could be assigned with about 100 white students to their respective rooms.

At Petworth school, where so many colored pupils enrolled that the ratio will probably be five to one in most classes, colored and white children played together at morning recess as if they had been doing so all along.

The Washington school board has adopted a two-year de-segregation plan with complete integration to be effected by September, 1955.

This September, the students from 22 overcrowded Negro schools are being integrated with pupils in 18 white schools in which there were unused classrooms.

Fort Myer, Va., opened its first post school Tuesday—a brand-new brick building—and admitted colored children under a Defense Department directive for integration of all schools on military reservations.

Their presence was taken matter-of-factly. The principal of the new school, Theodore Craig, was much more concerned about the dozens of mixed-up mothers and children trying to find the right classrooms.

Mr. Craig, a native Virginian who came to Fort Myer from Covington, Va., anticipated no difficulties over integration.

"If I didn't think it was going to work, I would never have taken this job," he said.

From Montgomery, Ala., it was reported that a scheduled conference of school authorities and colored parents whose children had tried to enroll in a white school was abruptly called off by the school superintendent when a newspaper reporter showed up.

City-county superintendent C. M. Dannelly said he did not want the meeting publicized or given any undue importance.

The purpose of the conference, called by Mrs. Irene Davis, principal of Abraham's Vineyard School for colored children, was not disclosed.

The superintendent of a white rural school near Dallas, Texas, rejected moves by a group of colored parents to enroll their children. Superintendent Mark Hitt said he would follow instructions from the Texas Board of Education to continue segregation this year.

Seventeen colored students enrolled in the Dover high school Wednesday, it being the only school outside of the Wilmington metropolitan area to admit colored students at the opening of the new school year in Delaware.

Dover school officials reported that everything worked smoothly as the eight colored girls and nine boys joined with the white students in following their class assignments.

From Columbia, Mo., a long-standing eligibility rule that might have prevented colored students from participating in athletics at desegregated schools this year has been lifted. The rule barred transfer students from participating in athletics for one year.

In Little Rock, Wiley A. Braxton, a colored leader, urged immediate reorganization of the rural school system to end segregation. He said the segregation issue had boiled down to "how shall integration be put into effect?"

But the Pulaski County Special School District, before which Mr. Braxton appeared, has been advised by its legal counsel that it was under no obligation to end segregation at present.

About 1,000 delegates to the North Alabama Methodist Conference, meeting in Birmingham, adopted a resolution supporting

Mix Classes In 5 Dixie States As Schools Open

National mix classes in 21 Gray

The first school year after the May 17 Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools started last week in many states and, as expected, some cities complied with the edict while others gave notice that no action would be taken until further notice from the high court.

At the outset, five states along the borderlines of the South and the District of Columbia agreed to obey the court's decision without waiting further instructions on how and when integration of Negro and white children must take place.

But the other 12 Southern states affected by the Supreme Court's ruling have served notice that no Negro child will mount their white marble stairs without bloodshed. There have been threats of funerals for Negroes who will try to go to Mississippi schools and orders issued to call out the state militia in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia.

All public chool segregation, however, is not in the deep South. There have been some changes and, state by state, the changes are:

Mississippi

Integration of Negro and white children in Mississippi public schools is bitterly opposed and last week the Mississsippi House of Representatives voted 109 to 24 to give first reading passage to a resolution authorizing the legislature to abolish all public schools in the state or to empower counties, municipalities, and school districts to abolish public schools on a local basis.

If passed by both houses the meaure will be submitted to the voters at a state-wide referendum Dec. 21.

Said Rep. John Southward of Tishomingo county: "The first time that a Negro goes to a white school up there, that's the time we'll have a funeral."

Louisiana

In Baton Rouge last week officials flatly refused to admit 30 Negro children to the all-white Gilmer Wright school located a block from Negro homes. School authorities told the children that "registration hours are over" as they sought to enroll.

"It is not significant enough," said Sen. W. M. Rainach, "that white control has receded all over the world? Its high time we white people in Louisiana and in the nation reassert the leadership for which we are famed."

Alabama

Alabama is awaiting further instructions from the Supreme Court before taking any action on integrating its schools, but even at this stage state officials have already vowed to keep Negroes out of white schools "at all cost." In Montgomery, Ala. 23 Negro children were recently turned back from entering a white school.

Florida

It had been indicated that Dade County (Miami, Fla.) would lead the way in Florida in public school segregation but a statewide survey on the problem revealed that the attitude of Dade's 650,000 citizens varied only slightly from the state as a whole. The report declared that efforts to push the issue might lead to violence. So here is another state waiting for further Supreme Court action.

West Virginia

School districts with small Negro populations in West Virginia are launching integration plans this fall but districts with large Negro populations are waiting.

In Arlington last week Negro and white children turned up in the same classrooms at two military posts and three Catholic parochial schools in the North Virginia environs of Washington.

District of Columbia

School opened in Washington Sept. 13 and the District of Columbia integrated its kindergartens. This fall some 2,900 Negroes will be moved out of overcrowded Jim Crow schools into white schools. By September, 1955, integration will be complete.

Maryland

Maryland is one of the five states with plans to integrate its public schools but rural counties —in contrast to Baltimore— have done nohing yet to end segregation.

Negro and white children went to public schools in Baltimore for the first time last week, thus scratching Baltimore as having the country's largest segregated school system.

Kansas

Nine cities in Kansas have laws making segregation optional but the state, on the whole, is ready to comply with the Supreme Court decision. Such cities as Topeka plan to integrate their schools within the next two years.

Tennessee

School opened here last week and Negro students were still attending the same prejudiced schools as last year. Taking the "wait and see" attitude, the state is prepared to suggest to the Supreme Court in mid-October that school children be integrated gradually by grades, starting with the first grade and moving up as the years pass.

Missouri

Another of the so-called progressive states, Missouri has left the issue of desegregation up to the various local authorities. A few have acted, with St. Louis brashly leading the way by ending segregation in its two city-owned teachers colleges and schools for the handicapped. High school segregation will end in January, 1955 and elementary school segregation next fall.

Oklahoma

Roman Catholic parochial schools began mixing 1,000 Negro pupils this week but public schools have taken no action.

Texas

Texas plans not only to wait and see as some other states are doing, but also is plotting ways and means by which it can circumvent the Supreme Court decision. But last week, on the university level, Texas university cancelled a notice which it had sent to Marion George Ford, jr., of Houston, accepting him as an undergraduate for the coming year.

The only Negroes attending the university now are those taking studies not offered at the state's schools for Negroes.

Arkansas

As an economy move, Fayetteville, Ark. was scheduled to integrate 12 Negro high school students. But other schools throughout the state, although they said they will comply with the court edic, have not acted and are not compelled to act this semester.

The 12 Negro students being integrated this semester have been boarding 50 miles from Fayetteville at Fort Smith, site of the nearest Negro high school. Picking up their tabs, the state figured it cheaper to integrate them in a local school.

Desegregation Plan Cited

A gradual transition from segregated to desegregated schools (beginning with the first grade? has been recommended to Chiefers the I.Q. and achievement testJustice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court by a novelist living in Chapel Hill.

Louis DeJean said his "unsolicited counsel as to a rational approach to desegregation was based on a background which includes "14 years of applied psychology" at Williams Institute in Berkeley, Calif.

DeJean wrote Chief Justice Warren, in part:

"Already there has been alarming evidence of the explosive elements inherent in the enforced association of the teen-age levels, 7th to 12th grades. A gradual transition may prove to be the only practical procedure. Why not give school boards in the segregated districts the option of changing over one year at a time, beginning with the first grade? (Perhaps the I.Q. and achievement tests would be in closer!)

"After six years of classroom and playground comingling, today's first year pupils of both races, and their parents, will have faced the social and other adjustments as they arise, and will have learned how best to meet them. Such an evolutionary progression will surely be more palatable, and safer than an abrupt conversion by a Federal mandate which is obviously odious to the majority of parents in our Southern States."

DeJean said he sold Williams Institute, a demonstration school in 1948. He wrote a book, "Junior Citizen," about the demonstration and the "group adjustment" techniques. For the past two years, he has been living in Chapel Hill.

Segregation Under Another Name

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

Mississippi, like Georgia and South Carolina, has adopted an amendment to its state constitution which would authorize legislative abolition of the public school system. It is not so much that Mississippi is prepared to get along without education, but rather that a way is being sought to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation.

What is proposed is that the Legislature could at any time end all the traditional provisions for public education and then in the next breath allow the sale or lease of the schools to private operators. That way, it is reasoned, everything could remain about as is on the separation of children by color. The state, having at least theoretically divorced itself from the function of education, would consider that the Supreme Court's edicts had no applicability.

Of course this is purely an exercise in evasion. It also puts a rather low value on education. Presumably the sponsors are indifferent to any standards of teaching or even whether school attendance should be required at all, because the scheme calls for the state getting completely out of the educational picture. But such nonsense, if it should ever be attempted, will hardly deceive the Supreme Court for this is a crude attempt to bypass the spirit of the law.

As a lot of people in Mississippi realize, judging from the substantial size of the opposition vote to the amendment, the "private" school notion is strictly a trick. Segregation practiced under any other name is still just as unconstitutional.

in only eighteen counties (of a total of eighty-two) where the preponderance of Negroes, two-thirds of the qualified voters, creates an acute social and economic problem. In this area the amendment carried 10 to 1, but the large majority of those who went to the polls was white.

"Elsewhere in the state the vote was close, and 'nobody seemed excited.' In Washington County, where Carter's newspaper opposed the amendment, the vote was only 2 to 1 in favor. And though a bond issue proposal to modernize the port of Greenville was up for decision, and a 60 per cent affirmation was required for its adoption, the city vote was light and the proposal barely

na, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Irene Kirkpatrick of 1325 North Fifth Street, and brother Peter Morris Huff of 40 West 14th Court. After three weeks of house guesting, they will visit friends in Chicago, Illinois, then home to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus (Lena) Reid of 2026 Hollis Drive entertained her co-workers of the Bradford Funeral Home earlier this week with a social hour from 8 until 10:45 P. M. The menu consisted of chicken salad sandwiches, "hot" drinks, mints, candy and ice cream.

Those present included Mrs. Geneva Harvey, Miss Carrie Ann Brown, Mrs. Mary Ford, Miss

Forced integration next, Reddick sav

ATLANTA—Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian and historian of Atlanta University, last Thursday, gave the historical background of the Supreme Court decision of May 17 and then outlined the next most likely steps in the process of desegregating American society.

Dr. Reddick was speaking at Morris Brown College under the auspieces of the combined history departments of all of the schools that make up the Atlanta University Center.

The speaker listed six definite steps that have already occurred in the history of the de-segregation issue.

The first step came with the Dred Scott decision in 1857. The Supreme Court held at that time that colored people even when not slaves, were not citizens and it took the Civil War to reverse this decision.

THE SECOND STEP came with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments that abolished slavery and granted full citizenship.

The third step came in 1875 when Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act that prohited racial discrimination by hotels, theaters public carriers, etc. This gave civic equality. Congress made the mistake of not submitting this law as an amendment to the Constitution.

The fourth step came in 1883 when the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional. This was a disheartening reversal for colored people and for all others who also believed in full democracy for all citizens.

THE FIFTH STEP came in 1896, when the "separate but equal doctrine" was handed down by the Supreme Court.

The sixth step came on May 17, 1954 with the unanimous decision of the court outlawing public school segregation.

The speaker concluded by pointing out that in the next phase to come, the Supreme Court and the Federal Government must take a positive stand enforcing desegregation, unless they are willing to have domestic chaos and a serious decline in the international reputation of the United States.

Newspapers Take Unfavorable Stand On Private School Plan

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Editorial comment in the two leading New York newspapers on the vote in Mississippi on a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would authorize legislative abolition of the public school system was highly favorable.

The New York Times Friday, under the heading "Mississippi Votes in Part," said:

"Mississippi this week joined Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana in an effort to evade the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the schools. Under an amendment to the State Constitution Mississippi would authorize the Legislature to abolish public schools and pay tuition for students attending private schools.

FEW NEGROES

"The amendment which would make this possible was carried by a vote of 89,434 to 38,341. Mississippi has a population of over three million, of whom about 450 are registered as voters. Few Negroes, it is reported, voted. This is not democracy though the vote may reflect a dominant opinion within the white race."

The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial headed "Segregation Under Another Name," Friday called the proposed amendment "an exercise in evasion." It added:

"It also puts a rather low value on education. Presumably the sponsors are indifferent to any standards of teaching or even whether school attendance should be required at all, because the scheme calls for the state getting completely out of the educational picture.

"But such nonsense, if it should ever be attempted, will hardly deceive the Supreme Court for this is a crude attempt to bypass the spirit of the law.

As a lot of people in Mississippi realize, judging from the substantial size of the opposition vote to the amendment, the 'private' school notion is strictly a trick. Segregation practiced under any other name is still just as unconstitutional."

Arthur Krock, New York Times' columnist, Friday, noted that the stay-at-homes amounted to many more than half of those qualified to vote, and the turnout of Negro citizens was light."

To get an answer to the question of "Why?" Krock telephoned Hodding Carter, editor of The Delta Democrat-Times ,published at Greenville, Mississippi.

One of the answers given by Carter, Krock said, was "an organized attempt was made to evoke a pitch of high emotion, and it succeeded

Segregation Is Issue In Southern States

Inquirer and 11-3-54
Philadelphia Pa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A wide range of special issues—from school segregation to Social Security—faced voters today in 37 States.

In addition to selecting Senators, Representatives and State officers, the voters decided the fate of 232 constitutional amendments, initiative and referendum proposals. Many involved complex bond issues, tax questions and proposed changes in legislative procedures. P. 16

Georgia and Louisiana voters tackled perhaps the most widely watched proposals, designed to avoid mingling of white and Negro children in grade and high schools.

HEARING SCHEDULED

These propositions stemmed from a ruling by the Supreme Court last May in which it was held that public school segregation is unconstitutional. The court has delayed issuing an order until after hearing the views of interested States on how the ruling should be carried out. The hearing has been set for next month.

The Georgia ballot presented a proposed constitutional amendment, authorizing the State government to advance public funds to private individuals for educational purposes. If approved as expected, this would permit State action to eliminate the Georgia public school system and its replacement by state-supported private schools.

STATE POLICE POWER

South Carolina took a similar step two years ago by voting to eliminate a State constitutional clause requiring free public schools.

Louisiana voters were expected to approve a proposed constitutional amendment invoking the "state police power" to continue segregated elementary and secondary schools "to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and good order in the State, and not because of race."

In a showdown, this might pit the 10th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which grants police powers to the States, against the 14th Amendment, which guarantees equal rights for all citizens. The Supreme Court based its segregation ruling on the 14th amendment.

MISSISSIPPI VOTE

A third State in the deep South—Mississippi—voted on a proposal to require that potential voters be able to read and understand the Constitution. Legislative debate produced the acknowledgement that this is designed to reduce the number of Negro voters.

Both Louisiana and Michigan decided whether to pay special bonuses to Korean war veterans and their dependents.

Michigan also voted on a hotly debated proposal to legalize bingo, under state control, for nonprofit charitable organizations. New Jersey adopted a similar proposal two years ago.

In California, one of 20 proposals would increase maximum old age pensions from $80 to $100 monthly.

UNION SHOP CONTRACTS

One Nevada proposal called for repealing a law that bans union shop labor union contracts.

Montana voted on a constitutional amendment that would permit the Legislature to establish a Presidential primary.

In South Carolina, one proposition would strike a constitutional clause requiring office holders to foreswear duelling.

And in Illinois, the voters determined whether the State should sell the historic Illinois and Michigan Canal, which has been termed economically valueless.

14d(1) 1954

General

Race Mixing In History

ARE THERE historical precedents to inform us of what is likely to happen in the South as a result of the court ruling against school segregation? Not precisely, but we find much to suggest various possibilities in the years to come.

Some of the fears aroused by the school segregation ruling are undoubtedly exaggerated. Some believe that there is great danger of racial intermarriage and amalgamation. Actually, there is less mixing of white and Negro blood going on today than there was 50 years ago, and no present indication of a change in this respect.

The general problem posed by the court's decision is sufficiently weighty, however, to warrant a look at other cases where different races have lived together in the same environment.

History shows that where such a state of affairs has existed, there have been several outcomes:

1. The strong race exterminates the weak one.

2. The two races amalgamate, forming a new race.

3. The two races co-exist, in the relationship of a master race and a subject race, often with a degree of admixture, but not amalgamation.

4. The two races exist side by side on a separate-but-equal basis, without any tyranny or domination. *There are some notable examples of this in the world today.*

In England

THE fate of the American Indian north of the Rio Grande furnishes an example of the extermination of the weak by the strong. While there are still Indians in parts of the United States, they have been wiped out or ousted from most of the land of their fathers.

Most historians hold that when the Anglo-Saxons conquered Britain they exterminated the Romanized Celts they found there, except for those able to hold out in fastnesses such as Wales or the Highlands of Scotland. This view is disputed by some, but is so widely held that it may be accepted as the prevailing opinion.

There have been numerous examples of successful amalgamation — two or more races blending together to form a new one. A highly important lesson of history here, however, is that cases of successful amalgamation have commonly taken place where the races involved were close kin to begin with. Amalgamation of widely different races has produced less satisfactory results.

Probably the outstanding example of successful amalgamation took place centuries ago in England, the land from which the United States has derived its language and much of its racial heritage and culture.

The Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England were followed by the Danes, who conquered the country, temporarily, and settled there in large numbers, particularly on the eastern side facing Scandinavia. Then came the Normans, who won and held the whole country.

Saxons, Danes and Normans spoke different languages and differed in many of their customs. But basically they were very closely related. They all belonged, not only to the white race, but to the same branch of the white race. In time the three breeds blended happily and harmoniously to create the Englishman—certainly not the least of God's chillun in his achievements.

In South America

AN EXAMPLE of widely different races mixing with less satisfactory results is to be found over a great part of Latin America. There the admixture has been Spanish, or Portuguese in Brazil, with Indian or with Negro; in some cases a three-way mixture.

The results to date can hardly be acclaimed a great success. Whether viewed from the standpoint of political stability, economic efficiency, or cultura achievement, the parts of the New Worlc south of the Rio Grande are certainly not, broadly speaking, in a class with the United States.

It is significant that the most stable and advanced areas in Latin America are those where there has been the least admixture—Uruguay, for example, where the percentage of population of European origin is considerably higher than in the United States.

Jews Remain Intact

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the earliest examples of two races living side by side, with at least a measure of segregation, is found in the sojourn of the Children of Israel in Egypt.

Joseph and his brethren were accorded a hospitable welcome. But the Hebrews increased to the point where the Egyptians regarded them as a menace. In the first chapter of Exodus we read:

"Now there arose up a new king [dynasty] over Egypt, which knew not Joseph . . . Therefore they set over them task masters to afflict them with their burdens."

There is evidence that the Hebrews were segregated in the earlier, friendly stage of race relations when the Egyptian monarch decreed "In the land of Goshen let them dwell." Goshen has been identified as a district of Egypt on the frontier of Palestine, with good pasturage, which suited the Israelite herdsmen.

But segregation was certainly not complete. For, when the Lord smote the first-born of Egypt in retribution for the Pharaoh's sins, the Hebrews were instructed to mark the door posts of their homes with blood from a sacrificial lamb, to identify and spare them. This institution of the first Passover indicates that the two races dwelt, at least in part, on a non-segregated basis.

Some scholars say that the Hebrews spent several hundred years in Egypt. But they retained their racial identity and emigrated en masse to the Promised Land.

Jewish 'Pale' In Russia

THE Jews have kept their distinctive identity to this day, even though they have merged into communities of which they are a part in all things except race and religion.

They have been subjected to persecution and discrimination in many lands. They were often compelled to live in a ghetto, a street or quarter of a city enclosed by walls and with gates locked at night. In Russia, Jews were in addition limited to certain parts of the country—in 1912 the Jewish "pale" in Russia, to which they were restricted, embraced 15 districts or "governments."

Jews were victims of pogroms or massacres in Russia in the early years of the present century under the czars. The war of extermination waged against them by Hitler's Germany far surpassed even czaristic barbarity.

Slaves Rule Masters

A NOTABLE example of different races living together for centuries without any great degree of amalgamation is supplied by the Balkan Peninsula.

In the 14th Century the Ottoman Turks, Mongolian in race and Moslem in religion, crossed from Asia into Europe and proceeded to conquer the Balkans. Their rule lasted roughly 500 years—until Turkey weakened and the conquered areas won independence, with outside help, in the 19th Century. The job of liberation was not completed until early in the present century. Turkey was left with a mere toehold in Europe, includ-

ing Constantinople (Istanbul) and a strip along the Dardanelles.

The Balkan areas conquered by the Turks were peopled by Slavs, Greeks and Rumanians, all Christians. Turkish rule was not restricted to administrators—there was a considerable Turkish colonization.

Yet when Turkish control was broken, nations like Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia (later Yugoslavia) and Rumania emerged with race, religion and customs mostly intact. Turkish inhabitants were in some cases massacred in the wars of liberation, other Turks were expelled, some were allowed to remain.

The little nation of Albania is today dominantly Mohammedan in religion, and there are Moslem minorities in other Balkan lands. But the Turkish imprint was not nearly as marked as might have been expected after 500 years.

An interesting sidelight on Turkish rule in the Balkans is that during part of it the master race actually accepted a segment of a subject race into partnership—so much so that the subject breed in large measure ran the show for a while.

The Turks were a warrior breed rather than administrators. In the 18th Century they took into partnership the Phanariots, Greeks living in a segregated area of Constantinople. Phanariots held positions equivalent to Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy. This was because the Turks realized the need of skillful diplomats and administrators.

The Phanariots failed to achieve "senior partnership" in the Turkish regime because, around 1820, the Greeks rose in revolt against Turkish rule, thereby discrediting the Turkish practice of relying on Greek brains.

Moors And Spaniards

ANOTHER example of two races living side by side on a master and subject basis is furnished by the Moors in Spain. That lasted even longer than Turkish rule in the Balkans—the Moors conquered Spain in 711 and were not finally expelled from their last foothold, Granada, until 1492.

The extent of admixture of Moor and Spaniard is difficult to blueprint—it was considerable, though one authority frankly states that it is hard to say how far Spanish character was affected. In any rate, the Moorish contribution was an infusion and not an amalgamation creating a new race.

Furthermore, the Moors like the Spaniards, were, and are today—in north Africa—of the Caucasian race. There has been much misunderstanding on this point, as indicated by the portrayal of the Moor in Shakespeare's *Othello*.

The Encyclodepia Britannica takes note of this popular error about the Moors and corrects it in very explicit language:

"A common mistake is to regard them as a black race, as indicated by the old English phrase, 'Black-a-Moor', black as a Moor. They are a white race, though often sunburnt and bronzed for generations, and both their children and those who have lived in cities might pass anywhere as Europeans."

Russians And Mongols

STILL another example of the master-and-subject relationship is found in that between Russians and Mongols. Russia was conquered in the 13th Century by the Mongol successors of Genghis Khan, and remained under Mongol domination several centuries.

Here we have two distinct races, Caucasian and Mongolian. However, though there was some admixture, it does not seem to have been extensive. The Mongols, or Tartars, were cattle-raising nomads who lived in open steppe country. They did not take to the forested areas that comprised most of the then settled part of Russia.

The Mongols were content to let the Russians remain under their own princes and pay tribute. If it was withheld, or the Mongols were in a bad humor, they might invade and devastate Russian territory, without settling down there.

The Mongol imprint on Russia is indicated by the saying, attributed to Napoleon, "Scratch a Russian and find a Tartar."

This imprint, however, seems to have been psychological rather than from an actual racial admixture. During the centuries of Mongol rule, Russia turned her back on Europe and faced east, toward Asia whence the masters sent their orders and whither Russian missions went to bear tribute and abase themselves before their conquerors.

Greek Slaves, Russian Serfs

BECAUSE of African slavery in the New World, we are likely to think of slavery generally as a matter of one race enslaving another. This has been by no means a universal practice.

In ancient times, Greeks enslaved Greeks. When a great Athenian expedition met miserable failure against the Greek city of Syracuse in Sicily, Athenian prisoners of war were sold into slavery.

Serfdom was customary in Europe in the Middle Ages and was not entirely abolished until less than 100 years ago. Prussia did not end serfdom until 1807, after a humiliating defeat by Napoleon had revealed her weakness.

Russia abolished serfdom by an emancipation act promulgated in 1861. Although the Russian serfs received allotments of land, their economic condition was little improved by freedom—in fact, we read that on the heels of emancipation "in many districts there were signs of positive impoverishment and demoralization."

India's Segregation

VOLUMES have been written about India's caste system. This is especially marked in the distinction between the upper castes and the lowest one, the "Untouchables." The former are descendants of Aryan conquerors, the latter of darker-skinned peoples who preceded the Aryans in the land. The regime of Premier Nehru has legislated against untouchability" but public sentiment and long-established usage obstruct emancipation (or if you will, desegregation).

Something of a parallel to the race problem in the American South is to be found in the Union of South Africa, where the white race is dominant and segregation is practiced. But the comparison is by no means fully in order. For one thing, the whites in the Union of South Africa are intruders, and are outnumbered 4 to 1, while the Negro was brought to America against his will, and is definitely a minority, even in the South except for certain areas and counties.

Negroes Enslave Negroes

IT IS noteworthy that in the African Republic of Liberia, established as a haven for freed American slaves, the descendants of these slaves today constitute a ruling aristocracy. Although only a small fraction of the total population, it is *they* and not the native tribes that run the country.

Liberia even seems to have presented the spectacle of the descendants of freed slaves practicing slavery. At any rate Lord Winster, a British correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun*, recently noted that in the late 1920s slaves from the Liberian jungles were caged and shipped out at so much per head to labor on the plantations of a Spanish colony.

In Brazil

BRAZIL was the last major nation to abolish slavery, in 1888. Brazil at that time was ruled by an emperor and it is interesting to note that discontent of big operators with abolition of slavery was an important factor in the overthrow of the empire and establishment of a republic!

The slave trade is still reported to be carried on under cover in Africa. Only a few months ago there were articles in English papers claiming that Negro slaves are still being smuggled across to the Red Sea into Arabia.

In Switzerland

WE NOW come to two happy present-day cases of co-existence on a separate but equal basis.

Switzerland has a population of German, French and Italian origins. All three languages are official "national languages." The Germans are in a large majority, but there is nothing in the nature of domination of one race by another. German is spoken by a majority of the people in 16 cantons, French in five, Italian in one. The Swiss, of

different races, have gotten along famously for centuries.

ADVERTISER

Another case in point is Belgium, where part of the people are Flemish in race and language and part French-speaking Walloons. Although the Flemings somewhat outnumber the Walloons, French was the sole official language until after World War I. Then Flemish won recognition as a second "official language."

SUN. 12-26-54

The parallel between Switzerland and Belgium on the one hand, and Alabama, is, it must be conceded, fragile.

There is no legal segregation, of course, in Switzerland or Belgium—it just happens that different racial groups, in large measure, live in different areas.

They adhere to their own languages and customs *from choice* and not compulsion—on the contrary a Fleming would probably fight any attempt to "amalgamate" him with the Walloons, and the same is true of Swiss racial groups. There is, of course, no such thing as segregation in transportation, theaters, restaurants, etc.

The Conclusions

SUMMING UP, we find:

1. Two races can inhabit the same area for a greater length of time than has elapsed since Columbus discovered America, without amalgamating.

2. While this association has often been on a master-and-subject-race basis, there are examples of co-existence on a basis of unquestioned equality.

3. The South, in spite of parallels, has racial problems peculiarly its own, for which no mutually acceptable solution is yet in sight.

Responsibility Of Schools

By GEORGE S. BENSON

AMERICA is confronted today with a communist-socialist force which has as one of its primary tactical goals the undermining of young America's respect for our basic principles and institutions. For years, as this force has expanded its strength and effectiveness in nation after nation, I have been urging that American citizenship education be made a part of the educational program in every school and college in the nation, as the best defense against the communist-socialist plan to capture the minds of our youth.

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Nov. 10-54

During the preceding several weeks this column has discussed a number of splendid and encouraging developments in American citizenship education. Since the column series began, two top officials of one of the major textbook companies have visited with me and some of the faculty members of Harding College in Searcy, seeking suggestions for a series of school readers being prepared for grades four through eight. The readers will help to teach reading, and at the same time they will get across to the children some of the important facts about the great advantages of the American system and how the system works to provide these advantages.

IT IS heartening to see these present activities in a number of textbook companies. Teachers throughout the country long ago noted the absence of adequate textbook materials with which to teach the favorable facts about America and the responsibilities of American citizenship. They will welcome the new materials—if interested citizens will see to it that they are brought to the attention of the teachers and school board members.

This is positive education in Americanism—through textbooks featuring the positive advantages of citizenship under the American system. It is the kind of education we've desperately needed. A generation of youth armed with the true facts about our nation's freedom and its unmatched living standard will not be vulnerable to the subtle persuasions of the communist-socialist propagandists and their conscious or unwitting dupes.

FOR TEN YEARS the people of California have been conducting studies and investigations of various aspects of education in their state, including infiltration by the communist-socialist forces. A committee of the State Senate recently issued its eleventh report on education in California. The committee, composed of members of both political parties, published important warnings and recommendations which might well be brought to the attention of the public in all 48 states.

"In our schools and public governmental activities there must be positive and assertive Americanism and outspoken loyalty to American institutions of freedom," said the report of this California legislative committee. Neutrality is not enough. Communism never respects neutrality. Neutrality is all the communists seek or need on the part of American teachers and officials to enable them to take over this, the last stronghold of freedom.

WE HAVE a right to expect that our youth are being given a thorough understanding of our American institutions. These institutions peculiar to America have provided the highest standard of living ever attained in the world, and at the same time, the widest distribution thereof among the population. This has only been possible because of our political liberties which are the basis and protection of our economic freedom and progress. An undisputed objective of the Government of the State of California, in liberally supporting public education of our youth, is to produce loyal citizens, men and women who are informed on the history and achievement of America."

Another portion of the committee's recommendation said: "This committee recommends for a course of study in our California schools, the selection or preparation of a documented analysis of the comparative living standards available to citizens of our country in contrast with the living standards of countries in which totalitarian rulers hold sway. We should give a plain, understandable and emphatic testimony to our youth on the merits of American institutions, and it is the proper function of the instructors employed by the State to do that clearly and positively."

School segregation doomed, experts say

Afro American P.G. Baltimore Md

Sat. 10-30-54

NEW YORK—The people who know most about school integration in the United States took a look around, Tuesday, and after highly praising what already has been done, painted a bright picture of the work that lies ahead.

The appraisal came Tuesday night at Hunter College auditorium, where school segregation was the topic of discussion of the New York Herald Tribune's annual forum.

Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Herman Long, Harry S. Ashmore, Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett of Washington's Federated Civic Associations, George S. Mitchell, and several students, themselves, were among the many persons speaking on the subject.

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MR. MARSHALL, who is probably more responsible for the Supreme Court decision of May 17 than any other living being, hailed the desegregation moves and plotted the course of future action in that field.

He told his audience that briefs will be filed by all lawyers in the school cases on Nov. 15 and that final arguments in the cases will be heard the week of Dec. 6.

"Sometime subsequent thereto," Mr. Marshall said, "the Supreme Court will issue its final judgment."

He then said that in the future, NAACP and other lawyers will continue to file such cases in other areas of public life until "every vestige of race and caste is removed from the laws and regulations of the several states of this union."

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DR. KENNETH CLARK, New York City College psychologist, Mr. Marshall's colleague, praised the work done in other areas, but told New Yorkers not to ignore their own school system. He then cited concrete instances of racial segregation in New York public schools.

Dr. Butcher, board of education member and stormy petrel of the D.C. school situation, told why she did not go along entirely with the integration plan in Washington.

She said simply that the only way to integrate was to send a student to the nearest school and she pointed out that this was not done in Washington.

Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens Association in Washington, spoke against integration in the capital.

She complained that community groups had not been given ample time, that pressure groups had forced the issue, and said her federation must now seek legal redress from "compulsory aspects of the present desegregation policies."

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DR. JOHNSON, whose subject was "How Soon Will Segregation End in Our Schools?" said "continued school segregation will tend to be, particularly for the elementary schools, more a function of racial segregation in residential areas than of law."

He added that integration of teachers will be accomplished more easily than of pupils.

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MRS. PAULINE DYSON of the Claymont Elementary School in Claymont, Del., told of her experiences in integration. She said she was not worried about her job as a teacher because she knew that "a child is a child, regardless of race, creed or color."

Mrs. Ashmore, said to be one of the most widely recognized authorities on race relations, said:

"Integration is not proceeding in all areas without incident, but I don't think anybody expects to see the progress halted with the possible exception of the reincarnated bedsheet salesman who has hired himself out to stir up trouble in Delaware."

Mr. Long called for community self study as one aid to further progress in integration. Mr. Mitchell told of the work the church is doing and can do to help integration.

Ten pupils from four southern high schools participated in the forum. They came from Southern High in Baltimore, and Anacostia, Eastern and McKinley High in Washington. They asked not to be identified.

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Texas, Oklahoma Ask High Court to 'Go Slow'

AUSTIN, Texas. — (INS) — Texas urged the U. S. Supreme court this week to move slowly on any program to abolish segregation in the public schools, or face "resentment, individual discrimination and violence" in the South.

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd, in a "friend of the court" brief, further called upon the high court to permit local school boards to carry out any de-segregation program because each has "individual and different problems."

"It would be impossible," Shepperd wrote, "to draft a decree that would apply equally to all school districts in Texas."

The attorney general, releasing the text of his brief to newsmen in Austin, contended that "great strides" have been made in Texas to guarantee every school child an adequate education regardless of race.

"It is the belief of the people of this state that discrimination against the individual can best be eliminated by segregation of the races in the educational system," the brief continued.

"It is the evil of discrimination and not segregation per se that is condemned by the United States Constitution.

"However, if the occasion arises whereby we are compelled to abolish segregation in Texas, it should be by a gradual adjustment in view of the complexities of the problem. Such complexities include the unwillingness of the Texas people immediately to abide by the decision . . ."

Shepperd asserted that "no individual can be forced against his will to accept, associate or cohabit with another not of his own choosing."

He contended that the 14th amendment prohibits only "state action" which is discriminatory. While the court held on May 17 that separate schools are discriminatory, he added, "still this court should consider that such a decision also affects the individual rights, mores and beliefs of the southern people."

Shepperd declared: "from the standpoint of principle, there is no real difference between compulsory segregation and compulsory integration. Compulsion can only arouse resentment, individual discrimination and . . . violence."

Texas is not a party to the segregation case before the high court. The state's brief was described as a "statement of facts" for the court to consider when and if it makes final its May 17 decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Attorney General Mac A. Williamson of Oklahoma Saturday filed a brief in the five school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court asking a time lag in putting into effect the court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Mr. Williamson took advantage of the invitation extended by the Supreme Court to attorneys general of states affected by its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools to file briefs as friends of the court and participate in the oral arguments, beginning December 6, on the questions of how and when the court shall put into effect its decision.

The question of how the decision will be carried out apparently did not interest the Oklahoma attorney general. He indicated that his state would comply with the decision, but said it needs time for the legislature to find new ways of financing the public school system.

Mr. Williamson disclosed that white public schools in Oklahoma are supported by a separate tax levy from that levied for support of the colored schools. The tax levy for the white schools, he said, is imposed on a school district-wide basis, while the colored schools are financed by a county-wide levy.

These levies, he added, are supplemented by state taxes and appropriations. All of which are presently geared to the dual school system.

The income and revenues from these sources, he said, are barely sufficient to provide appropriate and desirable educational facilities on a segregated basis for all children.

If the method of financing and allocating revenues for the education of white children must now be used for the education of colored children as well, he said, the entire fiscal program with respect to the "two-pronged" methods of raising and dividing tax monies must be revised by constitutional change and by the next legislature which meets next January 3.

At this time, he says, it would be impossible to "unscramble" the tax monies of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties for this year.

Another factor to be considered, Mr. Williamson said, is that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being collected by the state for separate school purposes. If integration is ordered immediately, Mr. Williamson said, every dollar so collected would have to remain "locked up" and unavailable for any school purpose until constitutional and statutory remedies could be provided.

Oklahoma Law, he added, forbids the diverting of any tax monies away from the original purposes of the levy.

Mr. Williamson said the state legislative council of Oklahoma, composed of the entire membership of both houses of the Legislature, has been making a study of necessary changes in state school laws and will submit its recommendations when the Oklahoma legislature convenes in January.

The Oklahoma attorney general urged the court to consider the financial problems of his state in determining when and how it shall order its decision carried into effect.

Board crushes boycott

BALTIMORE — An abortive boycott of schools here was among the first communities in the nation to abandon the dual school system after the Supreme Court's May 17 decision.

When some 30-odd parents began to picket School No. 34 at Carey St. and Washington Blvd., last Thursday, the board scotched the move by demanding that all parents continue to send their children to school."

"All our schools are, of course, open and will remain open," the statement set forth, adding:

"The police department and the department of education give their full assurance parents need not have any concern about sending their children to school."

To appeal Ohio case

NEW YORK — NAACP attorneys announced here Thursday that they will appeal the ruling of a federal judge to hold over a school segregation case in Hillsboro, Ohio, until after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees in the decision banning segregated schools.

On Sept. 29, Federal District Judge John H. Druffel said in Cincinnati that he would withhold his decision in regard to the cases brought by the NAACP.

The association's case sought a preliminary injunction against the Hillsboro board of education to restrain the board from requiring colored students to withdraw from two previously all white elementary schools, pending the final determination of an action brought by five colored mothers in behalf of their children.

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JUDGE DRUFFEL ruled that the case be continued until two weeks after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees.

The children were allowed to enroll in the white schools on registration day, Sept. 7, and were assigned to seats in regular classrooms on Sept. 8.

They attended classes each day until Sept. 15, when the board of education advised their parents that schools zones had been established and the streets on which they lived were in the colored elementary school zone.

No white children under the board's zoning order were assigned to the colored school.

The colored children have been kept home from school by their parents since Sept. 15. Their parents refused to send them back to the colored elementary school.

Mixing in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Commissioner of Education Hubert Wheeler said Wednesday 74 high school and nine elementary school districts in 49 Missouir counties have started some type of integration of white and colored students in the current school year.

The commissioner issued the figures in a preliminary report on a statewide survey to determine the extent of integration.

Wheeler said the integration districts represent every section of the state.

He said the survey showed 160 high schools and 74 counties had colored students registered as of Sept. 17.

Pennsylvanians act

PUHILADELPHIA — As far north as this city and Englewood, N.J., parents of school children are pressing the fight for integration. In the Lower Gwynedd Township, parents of four pupils have initiated a suit in Montgomery County Court to compell the township to allow their children to attend Spring House Grade School.

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IN ENGLEWOOD, parents are suing the county school board which recently rezoned school districts in such a way as to make attendance at an all-colored school mandatory on colored pupils and which has restricted colored teachers to the colored school.

Georgia referendum

ATLANTA — An agency set up to find a way for Georgia to evade the United States Supreme Court rule against school segregation has asked the voters to approve a measure that may mean the end of the public-school system.

The agency is the Georgia Education Commission, created by the previous legislature.

Beginning to draft its report, the agency called for ratification in the November general election of a constitutional amendment to enable Georgia to pay educational funds direct to pupils (who would attend private schools) instead of the state supporting public schools.

INTEGRATION IS DOING ALRIGHT, SURVEY SHOWS

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A recent survey conducted by two members of the Cornell University staff and financed by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, disclosed that integration of Negro and white pupils in schools in 24 different communities is taking place with "surprising" smoothness.

The survey also disclosed that in communities where a firm and resolute policy was adopted, integration was affected with a minimum of difficulty.

The check was conducted by Prof Robin M. Williams Jr., and Mrs Margaret W. Ryan, both of Cornel University.

They compiled their findings in a sort of textbook called "Schools in Transition." Their work, which includes studies of communities from New Jersey to Arizona, was published last week and is considered an answer to pro-segregationists who contend that integration is unworkable and will provoke racial strife.

Communities included in the survey are Cincinnati, Ohio; Elkhart, Evansville, Gary, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, New Albany and South Bend, Ind.; Cario, Ill.; Atlantic City, Burlington, Camden, Mount Holly and Salem, N. J.; Clovis, Las Cruces, Roswell, Alamagordo, Carlsbad and Hobbs, N. M.

Also, Douglas, Nogales, Phoenix and Tuscon, Ariz.

In all the communities, with the exception of Cario, Ill., desegregation is being affected smoothly, the survey shows.

But it states, that even in Cario "...no blood was shed." Threats of riots, boycotts and withdrawals from schools were "seldom carried out," it said.

The brightest spots were areas where a firm policy was adopted. For example, in cities like Tuscon, Ariz., where rapid integration was sought, desegregation took place more smoothly than in places following a go-slowly policy.

Many of the communities covered are said to be border cities with a "Southern exposure."

Survey Shows Desegregation Doing Fine Despite Trouble

NEW YORK—(ANP)— A survey here by the New York Post shows that despite certain trouble spots, integration is proceeding rapidly and with success.

W. W. Haynes, principal, Charleston, Ark., public school, responding to an interview by the Post, said that "we opened the school to Negroes from the first through the 12th grades and everything is working out just swell."

Asked if there were reverberations in the town when the Milford, Baltimore and Washington situations exploded, he replied:

"Of course not. If you get to the root of trouble up there, you'll find a bunch of paid agitators who were only interested in publicity and money. The people down here are interested in the education of our boys and girls as a whole. We pay no attention to what they are doing up there."

A survey of West Virginia revealed complete integration of Negro and white students in 14 major counties, with partial integration in 10 others.

The biggest threat of violence and one which fizzled completely, came from Hobbs, New Mexico. A white Baptist minister named William Thomas Carter organized a segregation committee. He claimed 6,000 signatures on a petition upholding continued segregation and said the town of 15,000 citizens would "erupt into violence" if the 400 Negro pupils there were admitted to the white school.

But nothing happened, according to Charles Mills, superintendent of schools for Lee county, of which Hobbs is the county seat.

"We just went ahead with our program of sending all children to the school in their district. Today Negroes are attending two of our elementary schools, two of our junior high schools and one of our two senior high schools," he said.

Mills also pointed out that as far as he knew, Carter never even kept his own child out of integrated schools. "I know his daughter registered in our integrated senior high school, and she was there the last time I heard of it."

Surveys in other states where integrated schools are being tried for the first time showed the same general results. Except for a few trouble spots, desegregation is picking up momentum.

Edict Arouses Job Insecurity

BY ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

Last week after the Supreme Court had handed down its decision outlawing segregated schools, a teacher in a jim crow school announced to her class in martyred tone that it meant the end of her teaching career.

It was her belief that integration of public schools automatically eliminates Negro teachers since she could not conceive of Negroes teaching whites in the South.

The picture may not be as discouraging as it first appears. However, the teacher accurately reflected the fears and apprehension of thousands of Negro teachers.

INSECURITY OF TEACHERS

The decision heightened the feeling of insecurity under which Negro teachers in the South have had to labor.

In too many instances, including some of the large southern cities, their jobs have depended upon the whims of school officials who regard Negro education as a bad heritage they must endure.

In addition, Negro teachers, as a group, are the lowest paid of a low paying profession.

It is conceded that the best salaried teachers are underpaid. Southern teachers' salaries fall below the national norm. And Negro teachers receive less than that.

So there is justification for these fears.

There are at least three rumors current about the fate of Negro teachers under an integrated system in the South.

1 — If and when integration is achieved in the South, Negro teachers will be eliminated as unnecessary or as a reprisal.

2 — Negro teachers will be eliminated because educational requirements will be raised.

3 — Negro teachers will be eliminated because the South will not tolerate Negro teachers instructing whites.

Regardless of how these might look to others, they have very real meaning to Negro teachers in the South. There is no doubt but that some Negro teachers will lose their jobs for each of these reasons.

There is a definite fear among Negro teachers. Even the officers of state teachers associations would not allow themselves to be quoted.

To be quoted in any paper, especially a northern Negro paper, would be foolhardy. They have seen teachers who cooperated with NAACP efforts to equalize their salaries summarily dismissed. They know teachers who have lost their jobs for taking forthright positions on racial issues.

Most have had to content themselves with making a quiet contribution to the NAACP and then destroying the membership card.

THE FIRST FEAR

The South cannot afford to fire one teacher as being unnecessary, integration or not. To be sure some may be fired by small, mean little school officials. But this will not be the general pattern.

Teaching loads in the South are heavy—heavier than other sections of the country. And the teaching loads of Negro teachers are still heavier.

Here are the figures. The average number of pupils per teacher for whites and Negroes in the South are as follows:

Alabama: 29, white; 33, Negro; Arkansas: 29, white; 37 Negro; Delaware: 23, white; 28 Negro; Florida: 24, white; 27, Negro; Georgia. 27, white; 34, Negro; Kentucky: 29, white; 27, Negro; Louisiana: 26, white; 34, Negro; Maryland: 28 white; 30, Negro; Mississippi: 28, white; 40, Negro: Missouri: 28, white; 31, Negro; North Carolina: 29, white; 34, Negro.

Oklahoma: 24, white; 24, Negro; South Carolina: 27, white; 32, Negro; Tennessee: 29, white; 32, Negro; Texas: 28, white; 27, Negro; Virginia: 27, white; 31, Negro; West Virginia: 27, white; 26, Negro, and District of Columbia: 25, white; 30, Negro.

Assuming that the figures of 1950 quoted above are still accurate, the only inevitable conclusion to be drawn is that should there be complete integration white teachers would have to carry a heavier load.

FEAR NUMBER TWO

The area of job qualification which is the basis of fear number two, is, of course, very real. In some states and localities where school officials have no real concern about the education of Negro children, requirements for Negro teachers have been relaxed.

In some instances this was necessary because the basic training of Negroes is inferior. In others, because of misguided sympathy or a feeling that Negroes are incapable of reaching the standards established for whites, Negro teachers are not expected to qualify on the same level.

In still other instances, lower standards among Negro teachers were deliberately set so as to justify pay differentials. The reverse is also true: lower pay fails to attract qualified personnel.

A barmaid in a Chicago tavern earns more in three months than the average $750 annual pay of a Negro teacher in Mississippi as of 1950.

The truth is that the qualifications of Negro teachers in the South is only slightly below that of white teachers and in some instances higher.

GAP IS NARROWED

Prior to 1940, the gap was embarrassingly wide. Since then Negro teachers have made tremendous strides.

Fifteen years ago in Georgia, white teachers averaged three years of college training and Negro teachers only 1.7 years. Today white teachers average 3.6 years and Negroes 3.7 years.

For 12 southern states today, the average is 3.8 for whites and 3.5 for Negroes.

Big, rich Texas has the highest average for both Negroes and whites. It is 4.2 for whites; 4.1 for Negroes.

Generally, Negro teachers have nothing to fear so far as ligitimate dismissals for failure to qualify.

Because teacher qualification is linked closely to salary, it is believed that in instances where Negro teachers are far below the norm, they will be given time to qualify.

Believe it or not, in three of 12 southern states Negro teachers receive a higher average annual wage than whites. The states are North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Here are the 1950 figures:

Alabama: $2,214 whites, $1,901 Negro; Arkansas: $1,900 white, $1,416; Negro, Florida: $2,056 white, $2,643 Negro; Georgia: $2,080 white, $1,680 Negro; Louisiana: $3,222 white, $2,486 Negro; Maryland: $3,600 white, $3,575 Negro; Mississippi: $1,884 white, $760 Negro; North Carolina: $2,675 white, $2,721 Negro; South Carolina: $2,149 white, $1,515 Negro; Texas: $3,154 white, $2,934 Negro, and District of Columbia $3,963 white and $3,863 Negro.

Latest figures for the three states where Negro teachers earn more are North Carolina: $2,895 white, $2,935 Negro; Oklahoma: $2,978 white, $2,985 Negro and Tennessee: $2,141 white and $2,144 Negro.

Presently the lowest is Mississippi with $1,991 white and $1,019 Negro and the highest Texas with $3,204 white and $3,078 Negro.

Integration should bring about, almost automatically, salary equalization providing all other factors are equal.

THE THIRD FEAR

The third fear is the most difficult to dissipate. It can't be done with statistics. The only yardstick for predicting how people will react to new situations is experience.

Is the prejudice of parents who don't want Negro teachers for their white children a factor great enough to decimate the ranks of Negro teachers?

The rank and file of American citizens, whether they be from Mississippi or Massachusettes are law abiding.

Except for baseless fears aroused by politicians, the average citizen finds nothing so odious in the court's decision.

The poor live next door to the Negro. The wealthy have Negro servants.

Were integration to begin in the lower elementary grades what objection could there be to a Negro teacher? Many white children of the South get their pre-school training from Negroes.

Of course school districts will be gerrymandered, as they are in the North, so as to reduce to a minimum the incidence of Negro teachers supervising white children.

THE ADJUSTMENT POSSIBLE

But the supreme court decision in 1947 outlawing restrictive covenants broke patterns of segregation in the school systems of the North.

The reaction of white children to Negro teachers was neither violent nor tragic. Parents, with prejudices born of long-honored custom, finally made adjustments in spite of strikes and demonstrations.

The average southern white is no mortal, uncompromising enemy of the Negro.

Just as southerners adjust themselves when they come North as many of them do, so they can adjust in their native communities so long as there is no deliberate agitation or public sentiment. The conclusion?

There will be mortality among Negro teachers, but not to the extent of creating a problem that should make the qualified Negro teacher feel insecure.

14d(1) 1954 GENERAL

Study supports decision that separate schools are unequal

NEW YORK—Less than 3 per-cent of the graduates of segregated high schools in the South would be likely candidates for non-segregated colleges, deductions from a recently completed survey have indicated.

The study was made in 81 high schools in 45 cities by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for colored students, under part of a $170,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's fund for the advancement of education.

Its result supports the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court that a separate school system was not inherently an equal system.

* * *

ANALYZING THE survey, Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, estimated that there were 1,200 colored southern high school graduates each year who would be qualified candidates for non-segregated colleges.

While the survey showed half of the top 10 per cent qualified, Dr. Genzberg estimated that figures for all high schools in the states covered would be under 3 per cent.

The financial needs for the 1,200 would be about $900,000 a year, he said.

* * *

THE FINDINGS included:

The movement of colored students to non-segregated colleges in the South for the 1953-54 academic year was 180 per cent higher than the record high of the previous year.

Only half of the top 10 per cent of the senior classes in the surveyed schools — considered those of highest rank for colored students in the South—possessed minimum college qualifications.

Of the 737 who qualified out of 1,485 tested, 191 enrolled in interracial colleges; although 197 were accepted.

Of 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, 70 per cent applied to colored colleges and 90 per cent of these were accepted.

* * *

IT WAS emphasized in the findings, the report held, that the colored segregated high school student is under serious handicap which "students from the lower socio-economic brackets must overcome to acquire elsewhere the cultural background necessary for college, when it is not found at home."

Concerning the limited number completing applications to interracial colleges the report held it was due to:

Reluctance on the part of both parents and students to venture out of a lifelong segregated environment.

Fear of not being able to meet the scholastic standards and the financial cost of an interracial college.

The influence of parents, principals, teachers and counselors in favor of the predominantly colored college near home, frequently their alma mater.

The report added that "the number of qualified candidates might have been much larger had it not been for the many whose learning potentials had been submerged in discouragment.

YEARS GONE BY—FIFTY YEARS AGO

The Negro and the Public Schools

Anent the Public School situation and as promised, we present the following copies from Christian Index the letter which follows:

"To the colored people of the South: The problem of providing proper school facilities for our children are of gravest importance to us as a race. The thinking people of New York and Mass. feel that a ten month session is necessary to fit their children for life, and a generous public school system answers the demands. How much less can we afford to give our children.

The greater majority of our people must depend upon public schools for all the education they will receive. Not more than one per cent of the colored children of school age will enter a private or an endowed school and upon the public school rests burden of educating the remaining ninety-nine per cent, if indeed they receive any education. It is evident that our program in the industries, in business, in college and industrial schools, as in morality and religion, fail here then, to neglect our youths in the most formative period of their lives, is to do them an irremedial harm. To speak more definitely, I find that after careful investigation the Negro children in the ex-slave states are in school at an average of 107 days a year, and that only one-third of the children of school age are in school; that in North Carolina, for example, the average school term is only 68 days and that only 22.5 per cent of the Negro children of school age attend school at all. I find that 13 of the former slave states, 90 per cent of children of school age did not attend any school for as much as six months during the year 1900. Taking that year as an example, it requires no argument then, to prove that if these conditions control, we shall continue to be classed as an ignorant and illiterate people.

With these facts before us, the main question then is, what shall be done? The first answer is that we PAY OUR TAXES (capitalizing is reporters) and thereby aid the state in supporting the public schools. Because of their poverty and perhaps in some cases their indifference, the states are not supporting an effective system is but little better for white children outside the larger cities. More fault finding with public officials will not educate our children. In the present conditions of the public schools, I would urge with all earnestness I can summon, that our ministers, teachers, businessmen, leaders, parents and newspapers insist that our people shall: (1) Go before the public school authorities and ask for better school facilities. (2) See that all TAXES, especially POLL TAXES which go directly in most states, into the school fund, are promptly paid. (3) Cooperate in every way possible with the public school officials and raise money by private taxation or other methods of supplementing the present school funds until the school terms are extended to, at least, eight months. Unless a child is kept in school for at least 7 or 8 months, we cannot expect him to be educated, a 5-months school practically means no school. (4) In connection with the school term of proper length, erect a good, comfortable school house and properly furnish it. Some of the school, to be found in rural districts are not fit for any child to spend a day in. In conclusion I would repeat in the present important period in our growth as a people, immediate attention to the public schools is fundamental. If each community will do its full duty, the whole race will be lifted and strengthened and a general quickening will be evident everywhere.

Signed:
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Tuskegee Institute. Ala.

Lower courts may be given integration task

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP)—The Justice Department says the controversial task of sending white and Negro children to the same public schools should be carried out under local Federal Court direction—not by a general Supreme Court order.

Atty. Gen. Brownell proposed this to the Supreme Court yesterday. And in so doing, he seemed in agreement with President Eisenhower and with the parties directly involved in the historic case on public school segregation.

Brownell's brief was filed as part of the proceedings stemming from the high tribunal's decision on May 17 that public school segregation is unconstitutional. The court withheld a final order at the time, asking instead for further argument on how school desegregation should be carried out. The date for hearing these arguments has been put off at least until next year.

EISENHOWER TOLD a news conference Tuesday that he understands the high court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process, and that he believes weight will be given to the emotional and practical problems involved.

Suggestions that federal district courts handle the job were offered in briefs filed Nov. 15 by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S. C., and attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

Brownell emphasized the local control idea in asking that the district courts be assigned the task, although his recommendations on other matters differed in some respects from the other briefs.

Directly involved in the case are South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. Kansas and the District of Columbia already have told the court their public school integration programs are well under way, so a future order on how to carry out integration is expected to apply specifically only to the other three states.

However, the May 17 decision outlawed school segregation throughout the nation—thus paving the way for possible suits in any other state to bring about action in line with the Supreme Court order.

A NUMBER of Southern states have made arrangements avowedly aimed at getting around the May 17 decision. In one of these, Georgia, State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook commented after hearing of Brownell's proposal:

"It is immaterial to the people of Georgia what method they use to enforce the decision because the people of Georgia are still determined to circumvent the decision at all hazards."

Brownell said school authorities and lower courts are in the best position to carry out integration because "it is clear that no single formula or blueprint is readily susceptible of application to all localities."

He emphasized, however, that he believes the Supreme Court should keep jurisdiction in the matter "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary."

The attorney general proposed these steps among others:

A Supreme Court decree declaring racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and that all laws requiring or permitting such segregation are invalid.

A RETURN of the cases involving the four states and the District of Columbia to the lower courts whence they came, for further action in line with the Supreme Court's decision.

Entry of orders in the lower courts directing the defendant school boards to submit, within 90 days, plans forending segregation in their districts "as soon as feasible."

If a satisfactory desegregation program is not submitted to and approved by the lower court, the entry of an order by that court directing that nonsegregated public schools beoperated at the beginning of the next school term.

Brownell said the responsibility for seeing that the court's order is carried out does not rest on the judiciary alone, but also on every officer of government—federal, state and local—because all have the duty of enforcing the constitution.

"Ultimately," he added, "it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared.

"We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the president, of 'patience without compromise of principle.'"

IT IS NOT KNOWN when the Supreme Court will get around to a final ruling. Arguments on how to carry out the May 17 order were originally scheduled to start Dec. 6, but were put off indefinitely pending the seating of another justice on the high bench.

The court now has one vacancy and Senate action on Eisenhower's nominee for the post, John Marshall Harlan, has been put over until the next session of Congress at the request of Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) and others.

U. S. passing buck on desegregation, federal judge says

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25—(AP)—A U. S. district judge charged here a suggestion to desegregate public schools on a local level is another case of authorities in Washington "passing the buck."

U. S. District Judge C. B. Kennamer made that comment after a brief filed by Atty. Gen. Brownell yesterday before the U. S. Supreme Court had suggested that racial desegregation be carried out under direction of the federal district courts in the areas involved.

Judge Kennamer said "it just looks like the Supreme Court and the attorney general have found the issue a potato too hot to handle. I'm not surprised at Brownell's suggestion . . ."

"Of course, we will be bound to follow the law as laid down by the Supreme Court and the U. S. Constitution," the Montgomery judge added.

2 STATES PUT DESEGREGATION UP TO VOTERS

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two states in the deep south—Louisiana and Georgia—carry their fight for continued school segregation to the voters Nov. 2.

They have put up for expected approval proposed state constitutional amendments designed to lay the groundwork for resisting any Supreme court order for mixing white and Negro children in public schools.

The segregation amendments are part of a total 232 propositions which different voters in 37 states will decide on this fall, at the same time that they elect their representatives for state jobs and for Congress.

Would Legalize Bingo

Other questions, to be decided thru amendments, referendum and initiative proposals, range from Michigan's plan to legalize bingo to California's proposition for paying out an estimated 74 million extra dollars in old age pension boosts.

Michigan's bingo proposal would legalize the game for nonprofit charitable organizations, under control of the legislature, as New Jersey did two years ago.

California, with a current 210 million dollar annual old age pension program, decides whether to boost maximum payments from $80 to $100 monthly and to deny the legislature power to cut them. The proposition makes no provision for raising the added money.

Vote on Korea Bonus

Two states—Michigan and Louisiana—vote on special bonus payments for Korean war veterans. The Michigan proposal calls for an 80 million dollar fund to pay 250,000 persons an average of $270. Louisiana would pay Korean veterans between $50 and $250, with $1,000 death benefits to survivors, from a 10 million dollar fund.

Other propositions include:

Special bond issues for mental institutions, schools and other public projects in five states totaling nearly 700 million dollars.

A proposal in Washington to ban television liquor advertising between 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Attack Dueling Clause

South Carolina's proposition to eliminate from its constitution an ancient clause requiring officeholders to swear they have not engaged in dueling since 1881.

A proposed Montana constitutional amendment permitting a presidential primary there.

Nevada's proposal to repeal a law prohibiting the closed shop for labor unions.

The Louisiana and Georgia amendments are aimed at offsetting a desegregation order expected from the United States Supreme court.

The court declared public school segregation unconstitutional, under the 14th amendment, last May 17.

The Louisiana amendment would provide for separate white and Negro elementary and secondary public schools "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and order in the state, and not because of race."

The Georgia proposition would authorize the state legislature to grant public funds to private citizens for educational purposes, removing any further direct state obligation.

This is designed to allow elimination of the public school system in favor of private and separate schools.

W. Virginia Brings Segregation Back; Mississippi Plans Revolt

14 d (1) general

Three weeks after U. S. schools opened, for the first time since the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17 wiped out public school segregation, a number of changes have taken place; but most of these "changes" were made during the first two weeks of new school year.

Some states, as expected, complied with the ruling and began integrating Negro and white students without waiting on further instruction from the Supreme Court. But other states, mostly in the deep South, gave immediate notice that Negroes would never attend classes with whites.

Five states replied to the court order by declaring they would never integrate its public schools under "any circumstances." And only last week the same group of states, with Alabama the last to consent, said they would even shun the opportunity to file new briefs before the United States Supreme Court. The other four were Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Seventeen states in the South were affected by the ruling, and state by state, the changes during the last week, if any were these:

Alabama

Still awaiting further instruction from the Supreme Court, few changes have taken place in Alabama during the last 10 days. This state, deep in Dixie and full of tradition, has vowed to maintain segregation even if it becomes necessary to abolish public schools.

Arkansas

Across the fringes of the South — Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia — color bars are being dropped.

And on Sept. 10, in Fayetteville, Ark., racial segregation was dropped at an all-white high school when five young Negro girls enrolled for the fall term.

There wasn't a sign of disapproval from white students present.

Delaware

Delaware, a border state directly involved in the segregation cases has already expressed a willingness to comply with the Supreme Court mandate, regardless of what rank and file residents of school districts may say in their respective areas.

District Of Columbia

Partly because of local pressures, including President Eisenhower's expressed concern, some Negro and white pupils sat side by side for the first time in Washington Monday, Sept. 13, as 98,000 youngsters registered for the fall term.

Racial integration, ordered by the board of education, didn't become complete, but officials say it will be within a year.

Florida

Florida is one of the few states taking the "wait and see" attitude, waiting on further Supreme Court action before desegregating its public schools. In contrast to other states, bitter and resentful over court's ruling against race bias, Florida did no attempt, nor did it, make a political issue out of the decision.

Georgia

Probably no other state — excluding Mississippi and South Carolina — has caused as much concern and stirred as much ill wind as has Georgia, the state of Gov. Herman Talmadge. Georgia strongly opposes integration, has vowed to defy court mandate and, if necessary, to abolish public schools to maintain segregation. Said Talmadge in Washington last week: "No amount of force whatever can compel desegregation of white and Negro schools in this state."

Louisiana

Strongly opposing integration, no change took place in this state, after however, Baton Rouge two weeks ago flatly refused to admit 30 Negro children to an all-white school located only a block from Negro homes.

Maryland

One of five states with plans to integrate its public schools, Maryland has actually done nothing to fulfill these plans. Baltimore, however, is the exception and two weeks ago opened its public schools to both races for the first time in history.

Mississippi

Like Georgia, Mississippi is one of the most stubborn of the Dixie states. It has refused, openly, to comply to the U. S. Supreme Court decision. Mississippians will soon be voting on a constitutional amendment which could lead to abolition of the public school system.

Missouri

Missouri seems to be the progressive state. It left desegregation up to various local authorities. St. Louis, leading the way, somewhat brashly but effectively, integrated one of its teachers' colleges, turned the other one into an elementary school and transferred 23 Negro teachers to the integrated school.

High school segreation will end by 1955 and elementary schools will be integrated next fall.

North Carolina

Although North Carolina was not a direct party to any of the school seregation suits, this state will file a brief with the U. S. Supreme Court next month.

The May 17 decision was somewhat "disappointing" to North Carolina and on the following day the state board of education voted to keep segregated schools for the 1953 to 1954 school year and to study ways and means to comply with the decision.

Oklahoma

There were no other changes in Oklahoma last week. Public schools still have taken no action to integrate students but Roman Catholic parochial schools began mixing 1,000 Negro pupils two weeks ago.

The Supreme Court decision, however, handed Oklahoma Negro and white leaders a problem both groups consider more financial than social. With no overt opposition expressed, the question is not whether to merge state schools, but how to get it done.

South Carolina

While no changes have taken place here in the past week, South Carolina, led by Gov. James F. Byrnes, has become one of the five states planning to refuse to file new briefs before the Supreme

at all levels, and presently is seeking ways to circumvent the May 17 ruling abolishing discrimination.

Texas

Texas, throughout the past several weeks, has maintained a "wait and see" attitude. It plans to do nothing about integrating its schools until further orders from the Supreme Court on how and when schools must be mixed.

Texas, along with North Carolina and Oklahoma, filed notice that it wanted to take part in the legal debate when new arguments are heard sometime in the fall.

Tennessee

Schools in Tennessee are still segregated, just as they were last week, last month and last year. Hoping to maintain its present system of segregated schools, Tennessee, along with Texas, Arkansas and Maryland notified Harold B. Wiley, Supreme Court clerk, that they wished to file "friend of the court" briefs later.

But last week the South's usual segregation problem went into reverse when three white students were refused admission to a school for Negroes.

The students were Alice Lorch and Jean and Richard Remper, children of white professors at Fisk university.

West Virginia

Integration backfired in this state last week when, after five days of integration in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Greenbrier County schools returned to its old pattern of segregation.

The action was taken after about 300 high school pupils quit classes and marched through the streets with placards reading "no Negroes wanted on our schools."

The end of integration was ordered following a daylong meeting of the school board.

Virginia

In Richmond last week Gov. Thomas B. Stanley told a 32-member legislative commission on public education that he still planned to use every legal means at his command to preserve segregation in the schools.

THESE SCRUBBED AND SHINING youngsters are Harry Kerill, Frances Brown and Lameron Peterson, of Washington, D. C. They are first graders and are attending Petworth school together under the D. C. school integration plans. Harry and Frances, who live next door to Lemeron, were brought to school with Lemeron by his father in their car.

"Integrate Now! Experts Warn U. S.

NEW YORK — (ANP) A committee of 19 race relations experts, after huddling in a special conference held in conjunction with the American Psychological association's 62nd annual meeting in the Statler hotel here last week, issued a report urging the U. S. to integrate its public schools as rapidly as possible.

If this is done, the report said, there will be less chances of any evasion of the high court edict.

Among those attending the meeting was Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, who when asked to comment on the committee's report, said he needed time to study it. However, he gave the following view.

White and Negro children traditionally played together in the South, "The only time they were segregated is in school and in church. From the earliest days of slavery, Negroes have been teachers of white children, spanking them, wet-nursing them and teaching them manners."

The report was based on 81 studies in the field of race relations. The group included a number of southern members.

The report also cited as delaying techniques, such devices as violence, "voluntary" desegregation policies, gerrymandering or other manipulation of school district lines to insure that schools in effect would remain segregated. 'Prolonged periods of public education,'' and token admission of Negroes to 'desegregated' schools.

It recommended the following: 1) all children should be assigned to the available school facilities without regard to race; 2) the only delay permitted should be that time required by specified and necessary administrative adjustments. There is no available evidence to suggest that this time need be any longer than a school year.

WITH POPULATION UP—

School Facilities Not Keeping Pace

Educational facilities in our country are not keeping pace with our growth in population or the rise in national income. Serious shortages of teachers and classrooms exist, and the situation "is getting worse," according to a study of our public schools made by the National Association of Manufacturers, just released.

The number of children entering our public schools is continuing to rise at a rapid rate. Too few teachers are being trained; school construction is lagging behind needs, and tax support is not increasing sufficiently, the NAM emphasizes, adding:

"Our schools need more money—what they get isn't enough. We are spending proportionately less of our income on schools today than we did in 1930, and even then the schools were inadequately supported."

The study, made by a committee of educators and industrialists who worked with the NAM's Education Department shows that the public schools face even greater influxes of new pupils in the years ahead than in the years since the war.

Enrollment in public elementary schools rose by less than 4 1/2 million in the past eight years, the report notes. But in the next two years, it points out, a 2,400,000 increase is expected and by 1958 the total may reach 26 million, or 4 million above the number now in school.

"The school problem is a state-local one—it cannot be solved in Washington," says the report, which is being distributed to the NAM's 20,000 members. "So, while the nation-wide picture is important, the best statistics are those for your own school district."

U. S. Schools Called Best

DURHAM, N. C. — "The free compulsory schools of the United States are the best schools in the world in terms of their effectiveness in developing freedom-loving people and citizens devoted to the cause of democracy."

That was a view expressed here at North Carolina college today in an American Education Week address by Dean Arnold Perry of the School of Education at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Speaking in NCC's fall forum series in Duke Auditorium last week, Dean Perry emphasized the responsibilities of educated citizens in world affairs:

"As an educated citizen you can not shirk your share of this responsibility," Perry said. "It is essential that your college education widen your horizons and prepare you for world-wide responsibilities.

"How can we claim citizenship in a world community or even begin to discharge our international obligations when we ignore the two-thirds of mankind who live in ignorance in underdeveloped countries?"

South spends least on education, survey shows

The United States Office of Education has a survey of per pupil costs of education in 413 cities.

Cities which spend least for the education of their children are in the South.

The city which spends least on education of children is Bates ville, Ark., $97 per year. Top is Bronxville, N.Y. $675 per year.

IN THE LARGER cities, the costs decline but the South is still at the bottom.

Costs per pupil in Newark, N.J., $395 per year; Memphis, $133 per year.

It is in the South, they are most violently opposed to mixed schools, which are less costly than segregated schools.

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GENERAL

S.C. and Other Dixie States Exchange Segregation Ideas

Discussions Shrouded in Silence As Leaders Strive for 'Solution'

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 3—If cooperative action among certain Southern states in meeting the problems brought about by the segregation decision is not planned at least there appears to be a desire to know what others have in mind.

This is deduced from the visits certain officials making to other states and the interchange of correspondence among leaders.

After a delegation from the Alabama Legislature came to Columbia to talk with Gov. Byrnes, who hopes to find a way to maintain segregation within the framework of the Supreme Court's decree, it was decided that the Gressette Committee, which is studying South Carolina's courses, should send a subcommittee to visit Louisiana and Mississippi and report back its findings to the full group at a meeting called for next Wednesday. The South Carolina group was in Louisiana and Mississippi this week. Perhaps other trips will be made later.

The Gressette Committee, so called because its chairman is Sen. Gressette of Calhoun, was named three years ago by legislative resolution to make recommendations in case the Supreme Court ruled adversely on the question of segregation in the public schools. It has been holding executive hearings in Columbia. There are five senators, five representatives and five appointees at large chosen by the Governor.

S. C. to Mark Time

While it is difficult, if not impossible, to chart a course until the terms of the court's decree are known, and it will be months before the final order is issued, there is some demand that a positive approach be evidenced earlier. For this reason there may be an interim report from the Gressette group.

It has been decided by the governor, after conferring with legislative leaders, that a special session of the South Carolina General Assembly at this time would be fruitless. As Mr. Byrnes said in announcing his decision, the court has stated its opinion that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional, but has not taken any steps toward implementation. Until the Court is specific, the problem faced is not fully known.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The delegation for Alabama that came to Columbia to confer with Gov. Byrnes met with him in his office at the State House. There was a free discussion, but no formal action was taken, and details of the conference were not revealed.

Groundwork Is Laid

When the South Carolina group reports on its trip to Mississippi and Louisiana (which has already entered the lawmaking stage in its preparation to continue segregation), it is presumed it will do so in executive session, since this is the announced policy for the time being of the study group, though interest is so keen in what the committee is doing that some public statement might be made. The committee in its sittings in Columbia has heard representatives of various groups, and certain public officials, all behind closed doors.

The only legislative step South Carolina has taken is to pass a constitutional amendment which removed a section making it mandatory upon the General Assembly to maintain a public school system. This action was taken prior to the Supreme Court ruling, but after the school case arose in Clarendon County, this state. The people approved the amendment at the 1952 general election and it was ratified by the last legislature. The amendment did not abolish the public schools, as some interpreted, but left their continuance in the hands of the General Assembly. The schools are operating under this revision this year and there is no difference whatever in the program.

Exchange of Ideas

As further evidence of exchange of ideas the governor of Virginia has suggested that the Constitution of his state likewise be amended to eliminate a mandatory provision to maintain a public school system.

Also the director of Alabama's legislative reference service, who visited Georgia to find out about the private school plan, announced that he would confer also with certain leaders in this state about the three-school system proposed by governor-nominate George Bell Timmerman Jr., who would continue the present system of segregated schools, but provide also schools where parents who insist on non-segregation could send their children.

Virginia, North Carolina Act To Maintain Segregation

14 d(1) Brown

BY CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Several Virginia and North Carolina communities are seeking ways to circumvent the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court banning segregated public schools. Communities are asking the state legislature of the two states to take the necessary steps to keep segregated schools.

A group of Sussex County, Va., citizens has sent Gov. Thomas B. Stanley a resolution urging him to appoint a public school study commission of General Assembly members to look into the school situation.

The resolution said it was "imperative" that changes be made in the Virginia school law in view of the ruling of the Supreme Court against segregated public schools. It also said the General Assembly will have to decide ultimately on what changes are to be made as a result of the court ruling.

Meanwhile, the Pittsylvania county board of supervisors met to decide on the county's position with regard to segregation. The Board declined recently by a 4-3 vote to pass a resolution calling for state authorities to perpetuate segregation in the public schools. Instead, the supervisors passed a substitute for further study of the issue by a special committee.

The supervisors were expected to consider a revised resolution on the issue of school segregation, but the wording of the text or the action taken by the supervisors were not immediately made available to the public.

Gov. Stanley had not named his commission on school segregation ist work. For several weeks he ha aid he was undecided on what step to take. Some of the white daily newspapers have criticized the governor for failure to act on this issue. The Virginian-Pilot has been very critical of the governor in several editorials.

Petitions urging Gov. Stanley to abolish the free schools if necessary in order to preserve racial segregation are being circulated in Halifax county, Va. The citizens signing the petitions said they felt that "a public school system here consisting of an admixture of colored and white children will bring unending violence and strife to the detriment of both races . . ."

North Carolina whites in several communities have organized to find a way to preserve segregated public schools. The Pender county association for the Continuation of Segregation was organized at a mass meeting at Burgaw last week. Summing up the view of supporters of the move Sen. J. V. Whitfield said, "In my opinion the welfare of the Negro race is at stake as much as that of the white race" as a result of the Supreme Court's decision banning segregated schools.

In Courier Poll

Teachers Favoring School Integration

An overwhelming percentage of teachers participating in the Courier's current poll on integration in the nation's public schools are in favor of ending jim crow, first returns indicated this week.

The poll, in which all teachers are urged to participate by filling out the attached coupon, mirrors reaction from such widely separated points as Donaldsonville, Ga.; Jasper, Tex.; Washington, D. C.; Newark, N. J.; Tampa, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

To the first question of "Do You Favor Integration?" 87.5 per cent of those answering thus far voted yes and only 12.5 per cent voted no.

* * *

THE TEACHERS are, so far, of widely divergent opinions on whether or not the Supreme Court decision jeopardized the Negro teacher's job. To the second query, 50 per cent of the teachers have voted "yes" and 50 per cent "no."

An impressive 62.5 per cent of the teachers do not feel that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children, but 25 per cent of the answers felt the opposite.

The teachers also indicated in their replies that the elementary school student would have a better chance of adjustment with 62.5 per cent voting "no" to this part of question number three, but only 37.5 per cent voted "no" with regards to high school students on this adjustment problem.

* * *

THE COURIER is hoping that this poll will accurately mirror the feelings of teachers on this all-important issue.

Therefore, it is urging that all teachers fill out the attached coupon and send it post-haste to the Courier Poll editor, Post Office Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Demos, GOP sentiment same in South—

Segregation views over U. S. follow education level scale

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., July 14—One interesting aspect of public opinion on the Supreme Court's ruling on anti-segregation is the widely divergent views held by the best educated and by the least well educated citizens, particularly outside the South.

For the country as a whole, the survey finds that nearly three out of every four adults (73 per cent) who have attended college say they approve of the court's decision.

On the other hand, a majority (51 per cent) of those who have attended only grade school say they disapprove today.

Another aspect of opinion on the issue that is of interest is that older people are less inclined to go along with the ruling than are young people.

Whereas 61 per cent of the younger group, ages 21 to 29, approve of the segregation ban, the survey finds that only 49 per cent of those persons 50 years of age and over approve today.

ANOTHER INTERESTING result that turns up is that people in the nation's largest cities are much more sympathetic toward the decision than are residents of smaller cities and towns and rural areas.

Institute reporters talked to approximately 3000 typical citizens across the country. Each person was asked:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here are the results nationwide and by education levels, age groups and city size:

Nationwide

	Approve	Disapprove	Undecided
NATIONAL	54%	41%	5%
College	73	23	4
High School	54	40	6
Grade School	45	51	4
21 to 29 years	61%	35%	4%
30 to 49 years	55	40	5
50 years & over	49	45	6
Cities over			
500,000	67%	28%	5%
10,000-500,00	54	41	5
Under 10,000	51	43	6
Farm	37	52	5

South only

SOUTH	24%	71%	5%
College	38	60	2
High School	19	78	3
Grade School	23	71	6
21 to 29 years	31%	68%	1%
30 to 49 years	24	71	5
50 years & over	23	71	6
Cities over			
10,000	30%	63%	7%
Under 10,000	22	74	4
Farm	18	20	2

ONE SURVEY finding, which may come as a surprise to many observers, is that the issue is not a partisan one—either above or below the Mason and Dixon line.

In the North, Republicans, Democrats and Independents all approve of the court's decision by roughly 2-to-1.

In the South, Republicans, Democrats and Independents all disapprove by better than 3-to-1.

Outside South

	Approve	Disprove	Undecided
Democrats	64%	32%	4%
Republicans	65	29	6
Independents	66	26	8

South only

Democrats	18%	78%	4%
Republicans	21	76	3
Independents	23	71	6

In the first article in the series, reported Sunday (Monday), the Gallup Poll found Easterners most in favor of the court's verdict, followed by residents of the Far West and the Middlewest.

Today's survey finds virtually no difference of opinion on the issue by men and women, no matter which section of the country they live in.

'Must keep our feet on ground,' educator

By DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT

RICHMOND

Almost three months have now past since the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools.

Each day of sober reflection marks this as a historic opinion comparable to the Magna Charta, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, and the Emancipation Proclamation. Indeed it is high'y probable that people the world over will in time come to celebrate May 17 as the day of the real implementation of American democracy.

It is no wonder then, that a decision with such an extensive meaning would be applauded in many quarters and just as vigorously denounced in others.

—o O o—

THIS LEADS us to the heart of the action that is needed today. It is necessary that we keep our feet on the ground, that we understand this tremendous demonstration in human relations and that we apply always a sense of balance.

Moreover, if there is any one requirement that all of us should have now it is the realization that growth even in human relations may be highly accelerated but still remain an educative process.

Those who oppose often make the most noise. We should expect the newspapers and other periodicals to carry many comments from those who oppose any change in our way of life and especially if it involves desegregation in our public schools.

Those who are in favor by their mere acceptance cease to make the problem as a major factor in their personal lives. The persons who evaluate this proposed change in our thinking about the public schools must understand these factors and not be too disturbed about the outcries against this shifting of the status quo.

—o O o—

OUR CITIZENS who would think clearly must realize that following a major pronouncement the pendulum of public opinion is apt to swing far and wide to both sides of the arc of acceptance and non-acceptance. In due time the vast majority of the people who are always reasonable in their thinking will be heard and then we will move forward because the mass of people has spoken.

Full credit should be given to the NAACP for charting a whole new legal concept. The Virginia State Conference of the NAACP has had a big hand in this noble development. It must not be overlooked that the securing of freedom for one group helps all people.

You just wait. The legal procedures established by the NAACP will undoubtedly be used by other groups to broaden the base for human understanding throughout our country.

There is an old proverb which says, "No man can stand in a moving stream and have the same water touch him twice." The NAACP has provided the legal basis. It is up to all of us to participate actively in the implementation.

—o O o—

LIVING IN America is more than a matter of the public school and requires the active sharing of more than any one group. I hope that groups of every type including the State bar associations, State medical associations and State real estate boards are now working to integrate their respective groups.

Each group can help in this process of integration through insisting that its own organization lead the way in racial acceptance.

All questions or problems must sooner or later — and in fact from the first instance—revert to the root question of wisdom: "what does the individual do." For are not all matters in the social structure but a projection of individual character?

Here and now the position of the individual is clear.

—o O o—

COLORED AMERICANS have been given the opportunity for a positive program. No longer are we wedded to the negative obstruction of trying to halt the positive programs which oppressed us and in which we sought to salvage whatever crumbs we could to survive.

The present is our greatest opportunity for freedom. Our policy in this matter of desegregation and integration must be "no help for evasion but wholehearted support for honest cooperation in this public program for the benefit of all."

And finally in talking about another matter Toynbee, the eminent British historian, seems also to have succinctly pointed to our problem of human relations today. Said he, what is needed is:

First, an ideal which takes the imagination by storm, and

Secondly, a definite intelligible plan for carrying that ideal into practice.

—o O o—

THE HIGHEST COURT of our land has given a rebirth to the ideal. It is up to us to establish the practice.

Strong Preference for Mixed Schools

Pro-Integration Trend Marks Poll

Teachers participating in the Courier's poll, designed to show their thinking on the school segregation issue, continued to show a strong preference for integration this week.

Answers to the queries continued to pour into the Courier poll editor from such widely separated points as Folkston, Ga.; San Francisco, Calif.; Meridian, Miss.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Centerville, Tex., and Charleston, S. C.

Current percentages are as follows:

Do you favor integration? Yes, 80.9 per cent. No, 14.2 per cent. Undecided 4.9 per cent.

Do you feel that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job? Yes, [illegible] per cent. No, 71.5 per cent.

Do you feel that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children? Yes, 19 per cent. No, 76.1 per cent. Undecided, 4.9 per cent.

Elementary? Yes, 23.8 per cent. No, 71.5 per cent. Undecided, 4.9 per cent.

High School? Yes, 19 per cent. No, 62 per cent. Undecided 19 per cent.

Teachers desiring to participate in the poll may do so by clipping the attached blank, filling it out and sending it to the poll editor. No names are required.

Senate expected to pass bill providing U.S. aid to schools

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Sen. John S. Cooper (Rep., Ky.) expects the Senate to pass before adjournment his revised bill to provide federal aid to the state and territories for construction of public elementary and high school facilities.

In view of the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the bill is regarded as extremely important.

The cost of eliminating substandard schools in the South—white as well as colored—and to accommodate net additions to its school population is estimated to be 3 billion dollars.

IN ADDITION to equalizing physical facilities to provide a minimum standard of education for every child in an integrated school system, other items which must be taken into account are the increasing school population, urban-rural equalization, and a modest degree of general improement.

About 1.8 million dollars in current operating expenditures would be required to accommodate an average daily attendance of 9,100,000 white and colored pupils.

Testifying on the Cooper bill, Sen. Earl C. Clements (Dem., Ky.) said he could not possibly see how the Supreme Court decision could in any way minimize the need for school construction.

"I can certainly conceive of sion would make the need for action in this field even more imperative, particularly in those areas where the colored school facilities have lagged behind the facilities for other students," he added.

SENATOR COOPER introduced his bill before the Supreme Court handed down its ruling on May 17.

As originally drafted, the bill provided that states which wished to get federal aid had to submit a state plan giving certain information and providing that in any state having segregated schools:

"There shall be equitable priorities and an opportionment of Federal funds for school facilities for any group not less than the artio of the school-age population of such group in the State to the total school-afe population of the State."

AFTER THE DECISION, Senator Cooper struck out this provision and substituting a provision which would require the amounts of state funds which will be aailable for assistance to local schools agencies in providing school facilities and the principles which will govern the distribution of such funds.

Based on a recent survey by the U. S. Office of Education, a shortage of about 312,000 elementary and secondary school instructional rooms was indicated as of 1952. The present shortage has been estimated at 340,000.

The Negro Teacher

One individual who has a special and critical position in the whole problem of ending segregation in the schools is the Southern Negro schoolteacher. His problem has a special interest to North Carolina, which employs more Negro schoolteachers than any state in the Union. In a recent issue, *The U. S. News and World Report* presented significant questions and facts about this matter. It said:

With an end to school segregation decreed for the South, Negro teachers there are coming up against a real question. It is this: Can they look to the Northern states for teaching jobs if these are wiped out by an integration of Negro and white schools in the South?

The answer, on the basis of the present use of Negro teachers in the non-segregated schools of Northern states, appears to be: No.

Negro leaders themselves are convinced that thousands of Negro teachers will go out of Southern schools with the end of segregation. They have seen this happen in many Northern communities with the integration of schools. They expect to see it happen again in the South.

As it stands now, the South is the land of opportunity for the Negro teacher. Seven Negro teachers are employed in the segregated schools of the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia for each one employed in the 31 non-segregated states outside the South.

A few illustrations tend to point up the difference in the use of Negro teachers in the segregated and the non-segregated states.

Mississippi alone has as many Negro teachers in its schools as do the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas put together. North Carolina employs as many Negro teachers as do the seven states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, California and Indiana, all put together.

These figures cover all teacher employment in the states below college level, in both public and private schools.

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and New York have about one million Negro residents each—some of them a few more, some a few less. The four Southern states have segregated school systems. New York's system, legally, is non-segregated.

Mississippi has more than three Negro teachers for each one in New York. Alabama and Georgia employ almost five for each one in New York. North Carolina has more than five for each one in New York.

Further consideration of the figures show that North Carolina employs one Negro teacher for every 123 Negroes in its population. New York employs one for every 542 Negroes in its population. Obviously, employment in the schools is a significant part of the base of the economic life of the Negro in the South.

This is a matter which deserves the careful thought of both races in shaping any plans for our schools in the future. The loss of jobs in this one field where the Southern Negro has an equal economic chance today would be a serious matter not merely for the Negro teachers, but the South itself.

Comes Autumn And...

Jim Crow Is Out In Many Dixie Schools

NEW YORK,—When the school bell rings next Monday Negro and white children will be sharing classrooms in a number of Southern localities where strict school segregation formerly was maintained by state law, according to a survey of the Southern school situation being made by the NAACP.

Without waiting for the Supreme Court to begin implementing its decision which held public school segregation to be unconstitutional, some Southern localities simply are integrating their public schools at the beginning of of the fall term, the Association's survey shows.

Communities and cities located in five Southern states have announced public integration for next month. These states are West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland and Delaware.

In addition, public schools in the District of Columbia will be integrated for the first time in September.

In the five Southern states where school integration already is scheduled on the local level, a total of at least 23 towns or cities and one county have set the action for next month.

In some cases, integration has been acomplished during the summer term. In Kansas City and Columbia, Mo., and in Wilmington, Del., Negro students were enrolled this summer in what has been all-white public schools.

Missouri Ahead

Of the five Southern states in which public school integration plans are proceeding on the local level, Missouri is out front in desegregating her schools, judging by preliminary results compiled by the NAACP.

In addition to the Kansas City Teachers' College will follow suit next month. The Kansas City board of education adopted a plan to end segregation in public summer schools, integrate vocational and junior colleges this fall, and complete integration in all public schools in September, 1955.

In St. Louis, Mo., a carefully drawn-up desegregation plan has been made public which specifies integration of the two teachers' colleges and the handicapped childrens' schools this September, and of the high schools February 1 of next year. St. Louis elementary schools will stop segregating in September, 1955.

In Columbia, Mo., home of the state university, public school integration started this summer. Race barriers will be dropped this fall at the University of Missouri and its School of Mines in Rolla, as well as in kindergarten, primary and high schools operated by the University's School of Education in Columbia.

Other Missouri towns which will integrate all public schools next month are Springfield, New Haven, Fredericktown, Kirksville, Clayton and St. Joseph. High schools only will be desegregated next month in Kennett, LaBelle, Macon, Butler, Woodcrest, West Plains, Shelbina, Fulton, Jefferson City, Mexico and Carthage. Similar action for elementary schools only will be carried out in September in Kirgwood and St. Charles.

Action In Other States

Segregated public schools will end next month in Baltimore, Md., and Monongalia County, W. Va., while at Fayetteville, Ark., high school will enroll students of both races for the first time in September.

In the field of higher education, the fall term will find both white and Negro students welcomed at previously segregated Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreeboro, Tenn.; University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; Hardin-Junior College of Midwest University, Wichita Falls, Tex.; the two teachers colleges in Washington, D. C..; the nine state colleges in West Virginia; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield,

Mo.; Joplin (Mo.) Junior College; and Central Missouri State College, Fayette, Mo.

In several communities outside the 17 Southern and border states which enforced segregation by state law, the segregation of public school children on a municipal basis will be ended next month. These towns include Hobbs, N. M.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pasadena, Calif.; and Chester, Pa.

Later Date Set

Integration has been set for 1953 in a number of Southern communities where plans to desegregate the schools have been made public. In January, 1955, the junior and senior high schools of Kirkwood, Mo., will begin operation on an integrated basis. In September, 1955, the high schools in St. Charles, Mo., and all the public schools in Charleston, Hannock County and Kanawha County, W. Va., and in Warrensburg, Mo., will integrate.

Since the Supreme Court declared public school segregation unconstitutional, a number of private Southern schools have voluntarily given up segregation. This past summer, a vacation Bible school conducted by the Parkersburg, W. Va., First Baptist Church for the first time welcomed and enrolled children of both races. In Virginia, the Catholic schools in Roanoke, Arlington, Fairfax and Falls Church will be integrated this fall, as will the four Catholic high schools in Richmond.

It has been announced that the Catholic school system of Baltimore, Md., will be desegregated at an unspecified later date.

Little Trouble

Scattered instances of complaints from white parents following school board desegregation plans have occurred, according to NAACP information. No trouble from children or college students has been reported during the newly- integrated summer sessions in various localities.

In Clarkton, Mo., and in Sheridan, Ark., the school board reversed its decision to integrate the schools this Septmeber following protests from white parents.

14 States Won't Do Anything About Segregation This Year

EDITOR'S NOTE — How will the South as a whole go about carrying out the Supreme Court's ruling banning segregation in public schools? There are guideposts—emotional and statistical—that point to an answer. Here's the story of the developing situation, by a reporter who toured the South for weeks to find it.

By BEM PRICE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13 (AP)—This may be the last year for a way of life in which racial discrimination is legal.

Across the fringes of the South—Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia—the color bars already are being dropped here and there in the public schools.

Every major religious denomination in the region has taken a stand in support of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17 holding that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

But while the fringe states are acting, 14 of the 17 states affected by the court ruling plan to do nothing about the problem in the coming school year. Several do expect to act, however, in 1955 or 1956.

Public Schol Question

In ruling against public school segregation, the court refrained from issuing an order specifying how its decision should be put into effect. It asked interested states to submit advice which could be used to formulate a plan of action.

Until the Supreme Court does spell out a plan in detail, none of the 'Old South' states plans to do anything. In fact, until the order is given, the states are proceeding on the assumption that segregation laws still are on the books.

The South's segregation problem is incredibly complex. "The South" as an entity in which whites are uniformly prosegregation just doesn't exist.

Large sections have essentially "Yankee traditions" — sections which opposed slavery from the beginning and whose citizens fought on the Union side in the Civil War.

Vast Situation

The school situation is a vast hodge-podge of prejudice and politics, budgets and buildings, population and poverty.

The Civil War left the South without an economic base on which to build public schools. Even by 1900 only one state, Kentucky, had a compulsory school attendance law. Public schools, in brief, were late arriving in the South.

When the states did acquire public school systems, the white Southerners—the taxpayers—were primarily concerned with taking care of their own children first. Whatever was left over went to the Negroes.

Just as the South began pulling itself up by its economic bootstraps, the Great Depression of 1929-1935 nearly wrecked the public school system. Building lagged, especially building for Negroes.

As Area Recovered

As the area recovered from its economic setbacks, it embarked on a school building program which was halted by World War I and only resumed in 1946.

With the end of World War I, the South once again set out to catch up with the rest of the nation.

War's end brought demands from Negroes that the South practice its "separate but equal" doctrine in the schools. More and more public money was put aside for Negro education.

By the time the Supreme Court handed down its ruling, the Southern states were spending a higher percentage of income on public schools than any other section.

Space Woud Be Acute

But if a program of integration were begun immediately, the simple problem of space would be acute, especially in rural areas.

Rural white children in the South as a rule go by bus to schools in town. Negro children go to country schools, many of them one-room affairs, near home.

If the white children were suddenly dumped on these country schools, many of which already are overcrowded, there would be children hanging from the rafters.

When And How?

In the face of these general facts, the question for most Southerners is: "When and How?"

Two of the region's most widely recognized authorities on race relations, while cautioning against the specific application of a generality, believe that the white-Negro population ratio is the best index.

They are Harry S. Ashmore of Little Rock, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

They hold that desegregation probably will end first where the Negro population is lightest and last where it is heaviest.

Negro Population

Almost half the 1,328 counties in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia have 10 per cent or less Negro population.

One fifth of these counties contain 40 per cent of the entire Negro population in the region. Most of the counties with the Smallest Negro populations are in mountain areas—the Ozarks and Appalachians.

In the decade from 1940 to 1950 more than a million Negroes left these 13 states and went north. The increase in white population was 33 times as great as the Negro gain.

The negro farm population declined by 1,300,000.

South Growing Whiter

These statistics mean the South is growing whiter and the Negro is being urbanized.

Ashmore and Mitchell believe that if the Supreme Court permits a local option system of ending segregation, with a time limit for compliance, many of the hill counties will integrate swiftly.

Moreover, under their theory, about half of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, a third of Kentucky, about a fifth of Virginia and spots in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina also will integrate quickly and with a minimum of trouble.

While the idea of racial integration on the grade school level came as a shock to many white Southerners, it has been taking place without friction on the college level in most of the South since 1935. Approximately 2,000 Negroes attended previously all-white colleges or universities last year.

Negroes Admitted

Even prior to the Supreme Court decision, 24 state colleges or Universities admitted Negroes—usually as the result of Supreme Court action—on the graduate or professional level.

Thirteen state and municipal colleges admitted Negroes on the undergraduate level, as did 46 private denominational colleges.

The only states which have not admitted Negroes to white colleges on any level are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

Thee states, with the exception of Florida, have the heaviest concentrations of Negro population, ranging up to 71 per cent in some counties.

South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, along with Louisiana, which also has a heavy Negro population, have been the most outspoken in announcing intentions to evade the Supreme Court mandate.

Council Says

While a court order actually ending segregation still is some time away, the question arises as to what kind of mandate it may be considering.

The substance of the questions asked by the court in delaying an order were:

1. Must the court order admission of Negroes to schools nearest their homes immediately, or may the court permit "an effective gradual adjustment?"

2. If the court orders a gradual adjustment, should it appoint a special master to study and recommend methods?

Question Arises

The Southern Regional Council, a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization of Southerners devoted to "equal opportunity for all," has concluded:

"It would seem from these questions that the court is considering ways to fit remedies to local situations and to allow a reasonable time for readjustment in each case."

'Challenge To Christians'

President Of Negro College Declares Segregation Great Scandal Of Church

Editor's Note—The question of whether a practicing Christian can believe in white supremacy was pointed up by the recent Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling. What do white churchgoers in the South think? What do their ministers say? Will Negroes be welcomed into white churches? Here's a story with some answers an AP reporter traveled weeks to find.

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (AP) — There is agony in the South today: the agony of white Christians wrestling with their souls.

The white Christian has been challenged to practice what he preaches—universal brotherhood.

He has been challenged to surrender the racial prejudices ingrained in him from childhood and in the region for 300 years. He has been challenged to give up his cherished doctrine of white supremacy.

From these challenges there is no escape.

The Rev. Robert B. Giffen of Atlanta, a Presbyterian, said simply: "There will be considerable anguish when the time comes for decision. Many will seek a solution on their knees."

Great Soul Searching

The great soul searching, especially among the Protestants, was precipitated by the U.S. Supreme Court decision May 17 holding that racial discrimination in the public schools was unconstitutional.

Every major religious group in the region urged calm acceptance of the ruling. Some Protestant church conferences applauded it as the only Christian solution.

By their stand, however, the churches raised a major question: if segregation is to be ended in the public schools, can the churches do less? Is segregation in itself un-Christian

For many thousands of Southerners who honestly believe in white supremacy and who honestly believe themselves Christians, these questions have produced the moral crisis of a lifetime.

Many A Churchman

Many a churchman has spoken out as an individual, or as a representative of an administrative body, against discrimination, but generally speaking the Protestants have moved cautiously in meeting the issue.

As for the Jews, a small minority in the region, they have consistently opposed public school segregation long before the Supreme Court decision.

The position of the Catholic Church is simple: There is no segregation before God. There shall be none in the church.

Catholics, for example, acted on the congregational level in the New Orleans archdiocese, largest Catholic community in the South, to carry out this precept a year before the Supreme Court decision on public schools.

Protestants Urging

Further, while Protestant denominations simply were urging calm acceptance of the court's ruling, the Catholics were actively fighting the Louisiana Legislature's attempt to evade it.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Negro president of predominately Negro Morehouse College here, told the World Council of Churches at Evanston, Ill., in August that segregation was "the great scandal of the church."

"It will be a sad commentary on our life and times," he said, "if future historians can write that the last bulwark of segregation based on color . . . was God's church."

Tremendous Paradox

The South against which these challenges have been presented is one tremendous paradox.

There is a deep personal affection between many individual white men and individual Negroes. Many Southern proponents of segregation were reared by Negro nurses and played with Negro children until they reached school age.

In the South the white lives much closer to the Negro than anywhere in the North. In the rural areas Negro and white families often live as farm neighbors. In the cities, Negroes live in the alleys back of white homes.

There are, of course, large exclusively Negro residential areas in Southern cities, but on the fringes of these areas the white-Negro line of demarcation is not nearly so sharp as, for example, in Chicago.

Southern Tradition

While the white man's relations with individual Negroes often is one of affection, a majority wants the Negro race "to keep its place." In Southern tradition that place is one of subservience.

Among the Negroes there is a saying: "Up North they don't care how high you get, just so you don't get too close. Down South they don't care how close you get as long as you don't get too high."

There is a wide fear among Southern whites that if the bars of segregation are dropped, there will be a tremendous influx of Negroes into white institutions.

How real this fear is has been widely debated. Many observers believe that because the Negroes have their own churches, in their own neighborhoods, with their own social activities, few would be interested in joining white churches. But no one knows the answer for sure.

Southern Protestants

Southern Protestant ministers also have the matter of judging the temper of congregations.

At least two Baptist pastors apparently moved too rapidly.

The Rev. Robert Trotman of Lumpkin, Ga., praised the court decision as a "just and Christian opinion." His rural congregation asked his resignation.

The Rev. Henry A. Buchanan also spoke out in favor of the decision and was asked to resign from his rural pastorates in southwest Georgia, near Shellman.

In Hobbs, N. M., a fringe area, a third Baptist minister, the Rev. William Carter, met a different response. Carter preached against segregation and predicted that when segregation ended among the city's 6,000 school children, 400 of them Negroes, there would be bloodshed.

No Bloodshed

The children returned to school on an integrated basis. There was no bloodshed.

Atlanta is widely considered the capital of the "Bible Belt." But it isn't easy, despite that, to get Protestant ministers to tal on the subject of segregation. Most of those to whom I talked in the windup of a 27-day tour of the South, referred me to someone else. In most cases that someone was the Rev. Mr. Giffen, who serves as secretary of the 17-denomination Christian Council of Atlanta.

It isn't hypocrisy that makes them evade the issue," he said, "though it may appear so to you. I would say there is more personal courage among ministers here than anywhere else in the South.

When Time Comes

"When the time comes to be counted, there are many who will stand. But out of loyalty to their congregations they can't speak out on the subject and appear in print before they tell their congregations they are going to do so.

"I have a strong felling that 80 per cent of the congregations, with their silent social attitudes, will say nothing and go along. They are hoping, though, something will happen which will make it unnecessary for them to become special kinds of heroes."

He said five large Protestant churches in Atlanta had agreed quietly to accept Negro applicants.

"Even the diehards down here," he continued, "recognize that it is only a matter of time; that segregation is not God's idea, but man's, and they are trying to find ways of accomplishing God's will without splitting the churches."

Splitting Churches

Splitting the churches is a possibility causing some concern. I was told privately, for example, that the Methodists of Clarendon County, S. C., planned to pull out if their church conference approved the supreme court decision. There probably are others.

One of the suits attacking school segregation originated in Clarendon County. It probably was the most famous of those on which the Supreme Court ruled.

If white Protestant ministers sometimes are reluctant to speak for publication, a Negro minister in Spartanburg, S. C., had no such hesitation.

The Rev. William L. Wilson is pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, with a membership of 1,700.

Ashamed Of Colleagues

"I am sometimes ashamed of my white colleagues," he said. "They tell me privately that segregation is wrong, but they will say nothing publicly. It is too bad the Negro has had to fight for everything he has received. The white Southerners have given up nothing until they had to."

But there are those who have stood up to be counted. Seven Atlanta ministers did it after the Supreme Court decision, saying segregation could not be defended on the basis of Christian doctrine. Five of them said their churches had acted to end segregation.

Through the South, 46 denominational colleges and theological seminaries are open to Negroes, 31 of them Protestant, many Protestant churches have supported the Southern Regional Council, an interracial organization devoted to equal opportunity for all.

Before Decision

A full year before the Supreme Court decision, the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, archbishop of the New Orleans Catholic diocese, directed an end to segregated congregations.

For four years before that, the Holy Name Society of Catholic men in the New Orleans archdiocese (which includes a little more than 21 parishes, or counties) had been interracial.

Immediately after the court opinion, the Louisiana Legislature met with the avowed purpose of maintaining racial segregation in the schools through legal evasions. It hit upon a plan of invoking the state's police powers to maintain "the good morals and welfare" of its citizens — that is, by continuing segregated schools.

Measures Proopsed

These measures were proposed, and originally private as well as public schools were covered. The church mustered its power and the parochial school restriction was dropped. Archbishop Rummel led the fight.

However, the Catholic Church won't carry out integration in its elementary and high schools this year.

The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Bezou, superintendent of Catholic schools, said it would be imossible because of the lack of facilities.

Archbishop Rummel was not the first head of a Catholic diocese to act. In 1947 Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis approved the opening of parochial schools to Negroes to relieve classroom congestion.

Bishop Of Raleigh

Bishop Vincent Waters of Raleigh, N.C., said in June of last year that no racial segregation would be tolerated in the churches and merged the white and Negro dioceses.

Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Rich-

mond, Va., said in the wake of the court decision that where no separate school facilities existed for Negro parishioners, they could enter white schools. Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock followed suit.

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio urged "clergy and laity . . . to stop the sin of segregation."

In the heart of the pro-segregation country, at Grosse Tete, La., not far from Baton Rouge, a Negro, the Rev. Aubrey Osborne, serves as an assistant parish priest.

Parochial Schools

Parochial schools in the archdiocese of Washington began integration this fall. Among Protestant churches, probably the strongest stand after the Sureme Court decision was taken by the 94th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. (Southern), a governing body of church laymen.

The assembly held that "enforced segregation . . . is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics." It recommended local Presbyterian churches admit persons to membership without reference to race.

And the Southern Baptists, largest single denomination in the region with 7,883,708 members, approved the Supreme Court decision as being in harmony with "Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Autonomous

Neither stand however, is binding on the churches. Each Presbyterian and Baptist church is autonomous.

The Methodist Church, second largest denomination in the South, has long argued its basic church doctrine forbids racial discrimination. Paradoxically, however, it maintains a "Central Jurisdiction" which is exclusively Negro.

At Lake Junaluska, the Methodist retreat near Asbeville, N.C., I talked wit hthe Rev. J. W. Wowle, pastor of the retreat. He said he had been preparing his congregations to an acceptance of the brotherhood of man" for about five years.

Other Ministers

"I know many other ministers who have been doing the same," he said. "Segregation is a matter of Christian principle on which the church ought to act posittively.

"I have a great sympathy for the prejudiced. It is a matter of time. It will work out."

U. S. Urged By Psychologists To Integrate Schools Fast

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A committee of 19 race relations experts, after huddling in a special conference held in conjunction with the American Psychological association's 62nd annual meeting in the Statler Hotel here last week, issued a report urging the U. S. to integrate its public schools as rapidly as possible.

If this is done, the report said, there will be less chances of any evasion of the high court edict.

Among those attending the meeting was Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel who when asked to comment on the committee's report, said he needed time to study it. However, he gave the folowing view.

White and Negro children traditionally played together in the South. "The only time they were segregated is in school and in church. From the earliest days of slavery, Negroes have been teachers of white children, spanking them, wet-nursing them and teaching them manners."

Atty. Marshall argued for and won a ban on segregation in arguments before the May 17 Supreme Court ruling. The court is scheduled to hear arguments this fall on how to bring about integration.

Three members of the committee, present at the meeting, said the report was based on 81 studies in the field of race relations. They said their group included a number of Southern members.

Those present were Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, assistant professor of psychology, City College, New York; Dr. John P. Dean, associate professor, sociology, Cornell University; and Dr. Isador Chief, professor, psychology, New York University.

The report also cited as delaying techniques, such devices as violence, "voluntary" desegregation policies, gerrymandering or other manipulation of school district lines to insure that schools in effect would remain segregated. "Prolonged periods of public education," and token admission of Negroes to "desegregated" schools.

It recommended the following: 1) all children should be assigned to the available school facilities without regard to race; 2) the only delay permitted should be that time required by specified and necassary administrative adjustments. There is no available evidence to suggest that this time need be any longer than a school year.

Urges 'Go Slow' Integration Policy

ATLANTA — "Gradual transition" was declared the key to racial integration in public schools of the South by Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, main speaker at a closed study session of school superintendents and board of education members from 11 southern states here last week.

Ashmore pointed out the importance of Southern states filing briefs with the Supreme Court this fall so their "complete local conditions can be understood."

The editor said he was hopeful the high court will eventually remand the five specific cases it will be considering back to federal courts within the states.

Ashmore asserted that federal district court judges are completely familiar with local situations and could stave off "intolerable social situations." Integration will take longer in certain Southern states, Ashmore said.

The meeting was called by the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.

3 STATES ASK ROLE IN DEBATE ON BIAS

Inform Supreme Court They Want to Take Part in Fall Implementation Arguments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)— The first step toward resumption of Supreme Court arguments on school segregation was taken today when attorneys for three Southern states filed notice they wanted to take part in the legal debate.

Attorneys General for Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma informed Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey they wished to present their states' views when new arguments were heard in the fall.

The question for debate then is how and when the tribunal should issue final orders for desegregation of white and Negro pupils.

Arkansts, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas also notified Mr. Willey they wished to file "friend of the court" briefs later. The court said it was not clear whether these four also wished to take part in the oral arguments and he planned to ask them to clarify the point. If they wish to take part they will be permitted to do so on the basis of the notices received.

A spokesman for the Tennessee state administration said at Nashville today Tennessee filed its notice merely to protect the state's right to intervene if it finally recided to do so.

Cases Left on Docket

The Supreme Court decision last May 17 that segregation of public school pupils violated the Constitution was given in cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court left these five cases on its docket in calling for new arguments on how to put integration into effect. Thus attorneys in these decided cases may appear in the renewed debate without filing notices today.

Court observers were interested in the fact that apparently only three state not directly involved in the May decision had responded to Chief Justice Earl Warren's invitation to all states that require or permit segregation.

This invitation was that their Attorneys General join orally in offering the Supreme Court advice on working out the mechanics and time tables for final integration. Apparently fourteen states decided to ignore the invitation. This was the last day for acceptance.

5 States to Boycott Debate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UP) —Five Southern states announced they would boycott the next round of arguments scheduled by the Supreme Court. Georgia's Attorney General, Eugene Cook, announced that he had been authorized by Gov. James T. Byrnes of South Carolina, Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov. Robert T. Kennon of Louisiana to report that those states would not be represented.

Acting Alabama Attorney General Bernard F. Sykes announced his state would not take part. He said that to file such briefs would bind the state either legally or morally to accept any decision handed down by the Supreme Court.

Mississippi Spurs Amendment

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15 (UP) —The Mississippi Senate cleared the way today to give final legislative approval tomorrow to a constitutional amendment permitting the state to abolish its public school system.

The House-approved measure, described by proponents as a tool of last resort to keep segregation, passed its second reading without amendments today, 41-2. A third required reading for constitutional amendments is scheduled tomorrow.

The proposal will go to the public for ratification in a special election Dec. 21.

'Hardship Cases Cited

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — Large number of what the Federation of Citizens Association here called "hardship cases" were shown in the first public school integration statistics issued here today.

These are cases where, because of the working of this city's complex desegregation plan, a very small number of white pupils are enrolled in a formerly all-Negro school, or the other way around.

The federation, which last week failed to obtain an injunction to halt integration, has since been seeking transfers for "hardship" cases. Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning has mae clear that "hardship" transfers, now under consideration by a committee of four Negro, and four white school officials, must be on grounds other than race.

Today's tally, issued under the title, "Enrollment by Race," showed that of eleven senior high schools, all but three had pupils of both races. Of twenty-one junior high schools, fourteen listed both Negro and white enrollments. Of 165 elementary schools, only sixteen remained all Negro, and eleven all white.

However because complete integration was not immediately effective under the plan, and only newcomers to the various school districts were affected by the new boundaries, many formerly Negro schools had a very few white pupils, and many formerly all white had few Negroes.

For example, seven elementary schools had only one white pupil each, and four had one Negro each. White pupils numbered less than twenty in forty of the formerly all-Negro schools. Negro pupils numbered less than twenty in twenty-three of the formerly all white schools.

Southern States Seem Bent On Preserving Segregation

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—The placards were crude. They had been made in a hurry, obviously.

"No Negroes wanted in our schools," they said.

So the Greenbrier County Board of Education called off this week its attempt to comply ahead of time with the Supreme Court ruling and bring white and Negro pupils together in the same classrooms.

It was balked by a strike at White Sulphur Springs High School, several other incidents, and a fear of race riots.

After a tense five days, things are quiet again in this mountain resort town only six miles from the Virginia line.

Local Option

Greenbrer had been the first county in the southern part of the state — at least the first county with a considerable Negro population — to try integration under a "local option" policy adopted by West Virginia school authorities. There are about 600 Negroes among the county's 10,000 school-age chldren.

"Perhaps it could have been done a little differently," says D. D. Harrah, county superintendent of schools.

"Antagonism broke out in two areas where we least expected it."

About 300 of the 440 pupils at White Sulphur Springs High School went on strike last Monday, parading with the "No Negroes wanted" signs.

Negro Pupils Ordered

Monday night, the Board of Education sweated 12 hours over the problem. It ordered Negro pupils back to Negro schools.

The striking youngsters, with townspeople they had rallied, met at the high school football field at the same time. They vowed to remove bodily any Negro who appeared at a white school the next day.

Two state policemen stood by Tuesday morning as some of the 25 who had enrolled at White Sulphur High recovered their books and belongings.

"I definitely think there would have been violence and bloodshed if the board had not rescinded its order," said Dr. H. H. Crickenberger, a member of the school board.

"Shooting doesn't seem reasonable, but there was quite a bit of tension in town," said Howard Long, White Sulphur policeman.

Meeting Held

The town's Negro residents, about 600 of the 2,643 inhabitants, held two meetings amid the turmoil. A representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People suggested they take it easy until the Supreme Court amplifies its decision with specific mandates. The Negroes voted to return to ther own schools.

The other incidents began on the previous Friday.

At Rupert, a smaller town on the western edge of the county, about 100 parents picketed the combined 12-grade school where 12 Negroes had enrolled. The pupils stayed in their classes.

The same night, two of the Negroes at White Sulphur High suited up for a football game although they had been declared ineligible because they just had transferred from another school.

Sat Out Game

They sat out the game on the bench. After they had taken their showers at the end of the game they were chased by about nine white pupils.

"Jingles" Logwood and Longston Rose, the two 17-year-olds, took refuge in a house. They asked for a police escort home. They said it was refused.

A Negro mother said she was warned Sunday morning not to send her children to school the next day. But she did.

Until these incidents, there had been no trouble in the week of integrated classes.

One freckled girl at White Sulphur High said the 25 Negroes there were hardly noticed, no trouble, and stayed to themselves.

Principal Said

Principal Robert J. Nickel said "it was noticeable that the colored children grouped to themselves, but that is a normal tendency for any new students."

G. William Dunn, a leader at one of the meetings held by the Negroes, said Negro-white relationships had been "very healthy" in the community.

Who started the resistance movement, then? Youngsters or their parents?

"Me and Allen handled the meeting," said 16-year-old Kenny Baker in telling about Monday night's mass session.

"No sir, no adults," said 17-year-old Edward Allen.

Youngster Said

"A group of boys were all who knew about it," young Barker said.

"Nobody knew but the boys — maybe a few parents. I know nobody else was behind it. We told all the kids on strike at school to tell their parents and anyone who lived around them about it.

The two boys asked those at the meeting to express their opinions.

"Those people were there for a purpose," young Allen said. "I don't know how many parents spoke, but they were all in favor. Everybody was with us."

Supt. Harrah said he couldn't understand why the protest developed at Rupert. Many of the parents who participated regularly work in the mines with Negroes, he said. Some of them even have a Negro for a union leader.

'We Were Surprised'

"Resistance came among, by and toward people who work together," Harrah said. "You can see why we were surprised, we were confused."

The Supreme Court decision was not the only reason for trying to integrate the Greenbrier County schools as soon as possible, Harrah said.

Some pupils must travel 84 miles a day to reach Bolling High School, the only one for Negroes. It is expensive to transport them.

Harrah said he feels it was no mistake at least to try integration.

The board had planned for it to take place slowly and with careful understanding, he said.

In the other states affected by the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, most of the approaches toward a solution taken this week seemed bent on preserving segregation.

Mississippi Adopts

Mississippi' Legislature adopted an amendment to the state constitution which would give it standby authority to abolish public schools.

Gov. Hugh White predicted the voters will ratify it in December.

The legislature could sell, rent or lease schools to private individuals or corporations, who would have the right to keep whites and Negroes separate.

"Citizens councils" popped up all over Mississippi. They announced an intention to preserve segregation in all its aspects, not just in the schools. There was talk of using "every legal means" to limit the Negro vote. Some council people spoke of using violence to preserve segregation. Others said the councils will not condone violence.

Alabama Committee

An Alabama legislative committee studying school segregation recommended Gov. Gordon Persons call a special session to enact something similar to the constitutional amendment in Mississippi.

The NAACP petitioned the Anniston, Ala., Board of Educatio to end segregation. No action was taken.

A group of 23 Negro children and their parents showed up on opening day at a new elementary school in Montgomery and were denied admission.

The Montgomery Board of Education was petitioned by 22 members of the NAACP to take "immediate steps to reorganize" the school system to conform with the Supreme Court ruling. The letter offered the "services" of the NAACP in developing a "plan of de-segregation."

C. M. Dannelly

C. M. Dannelly, city-county school superintendent, said the letter was mimeographed form and he called an "obvious" pattern being followed by the NAACP. He added no action is planned before the next scheduled board meeting.

Louisiana will vote Nov. 2 on a constitutional amendment defining education as part of the state's inherent police powers. This is designed to continue segregation on the ground it is necessary for preservation of health and morals.

NCAAP representatives led a group of 39 Negro children in an attempt to enroll at a small elementary school for whites in Baton Rouge. They weren't successful. So far there has been no attempt to gain admission through legal action.

NCAAP Files

The NCAAP did file suits seeking admission for Negroes at two state colleges in southern Louisiana. The pleas were based on a recent Federal Court decision requiring Southwestern Louisiana Institute to admit four Negroes. About 40 actually registered.

Virginia's new Commission on Public Education held its first meeting on what course that state should take. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley reiterated a statement that "I shall use every legal means at my command to preserve segregated public schools in Virginia."

The State Democratic Convention in Texas adopted a platform plank urging "every legal means to continue our public schools as they are, on a separate but equal basis."

Convention Endorses

The convention endorsed the stand taken for segregation by Gov. Allan Shivers and recommended the legislature meeting in January follow his recommendations.

Eleven Negroes began attending classes with 600 whites at a consoliated school at Charleston, Ark., and seven Negroes were integrated into classes at Fayetteville, Ark., High School.

Both places are in northwest Arkansas, where the Negro population is sparse.

School boards in the eastern part of Arkansas, where the Negro population is heavy, requested the state to file a brief with the Supreme Court asking a delay in integration. Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry said he would.

Catholic School

There were no efforts to integrate the public schools in Tennessee, but a small Roman Catholic school for Negroes in Nashville was merged with a white school. There were no repercussions.

About 30 parent-teacher associations in counties in southern Maryland sent delegates to a meeting which decided to launch an organization to campaign for the retention of segregation.

An assistant attorney general told them the state government is committed to carrying out the spirit of the Supreme Court decision. He suggested a "local option" plan under which county school boards would determine when and how schools are to be integrated.

55 Counties

Only one of West Virginia's 55 counties had accomplished complete integration under its "local option" plan. There had been at least some integration in eight other counties. A few Negroes were admitted to state colleges and 30 whites registered at West Virginia State, formerly an all-Negro school.

$10 Billion For Schools Needed, Sparkman Says

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.) today told a Senate Labor and Welfare Committee that it would require $10,000,000,000 to raise the nation's schools systems "to minimum standards."

The subcommittee has before it three bills which would provide up to $100,000,000 of federal funds yearly for school construction. Sparkman is co-sponsor of one of the measures.

In a statement to the subcommittee, he said "it is important that the committee recommend some program that will begin immediate steps to provide the necessary buildings and teachers for more adequate instructions of our youth.

"We need at least 70,000 new public school teachers. The nation needs 350,000 more classrooms. It will require $10,000,000,000 to bring the nation's school facilities up to minimum standards. In Alabama alone, this job will require $300,000,000."

Sparkman said that to neglect school needs now would be to "sabotage our future as a great and free country."

160,000 Go To School in Area Today

Public, Parochial Classes to Begin In Virginia and In Maryland

The annual march to the classroom begins today for some 130,000 public and parochial school students in nearby Virginia and Maryland.

Schools open in Arlington, Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia and in Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties in Maryland. Except for Falls Church, public school students will have half day sessions on the first day back.

Two Prince Georges County public schools, Parkway and Woodridge, will open a week late on September 13 because of construction work.

Catholic parochial schools in the Archdiocese of Virginia and most other church affiliated schools open along with the public institutions.

Catholic parochial schools in the Archdiocese of Washington, which includes the District and nearby Maryland, resume classes on Thursday. Students will attend a half day on Thursday and Friday and begin full day sessions next Monday.

Freshmen are scheduled to report to Gonzaga High School today. All other students will begin classes on Friday. At St. Johns, freshmen are to report Thursday and other students Friday.

Some Late Openings

Catholic schools classified as private open later. St. Mary's Academy in Alexandria resumes elementary classes on Thursday and high school on Friday.

Montgomery Junior College in Takoma Park begins orientation classes on September 13 and registration is on Friday. District of Columbia pupils return September 13. Fairfax County in Virginia opened its public schools last Wednesday.

Opening of school in Prince Georges County will mark the first day on the job for the county's 15 new women school crossing guards. The guards, the first in county history, recently completed an instruction course under county police in traffic direction. They will be paid at the rate of $1.25 an hour.

Public schools throughout Virginia and Maryland will continue to operate on a segregated basis.

The only exceptions to the all segregated policy in Virginia will be at three Catholic schools and at two Government-operated schools on military posts. Forts Myer and Belvoir will operate their own grade schools on an integrated basis for their first time to conform with a Department of Defense order banning school segregation. High school students will continue to attend segregated public schools in Fairfax for Fort Belvoir and Arlington for Fort Myer.

Catholic schools in Virginia to adopt the integrated policy for the first time are St. Thomas More and St. Charles in Arlington and the new St. Michael's in Annandale, Maryland and District Catholic schools have been accepting Negro applicants previously.

High Enrollments

Everywhere school officials are predicting record enrollments. All nearby Virginia and Maryland schools, except Alexandria, will have double shifts. The jurisdictions hope to relieve the overcrowded conditions somewhat during the year by completion of buildings under construction or by renting classroom space.

The Archdiocese of Washington is opening four new parochial schools this month. The new buildings are Annunciation Parochial School at 39th st. and Massachusetts ave. nw. St. Camillus in Takoma Park St. Mary's Parochial School in Landover and the Father White Consolidated School in Leonardtown. St. John Baptist de la Salle School at Chillum is opening a new 12-room addition to make it the largest parochial school in the diocese.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday at St. Matthew's Cathedral to invoke God's blessing on teachers and students in Catholic schools in the diocese of Washington.

Md. School Open

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6 (AP).—Maryland students head back to school Tuesday and in Baltimore schools for the first time will have white and Negro pupils in the same class.

Baltimore's Board of Education announced the end of segregation in city schools last June. In Maryland's counties segregation will still be in effect when schools open tomorrow. Maryland's Board of Education, which oversees the county schools, has delayed integration until the Supreme Court's decision is "implemented" by a ruling on an effective date and on a method for integration.

May Seek Probe

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5 (AP).—Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D-Va.) said yesterday he would call for a Congressional investigation of McGuire veterans administration hospital here unless he soon receives a "full report" on the VA's own inquiry.

A VA investigation team recently spent four days checking into the hospital administration's complaints that nursing services were "substandard" because of unrest and dissension among the nurses, and the nurses' own counter-charges about the administration. The investigators issued a brief statement saying the controversy "was rooted in relatively minor administrative difficulties which had become magnified out of proportion owing to misunderstandings and misconceptions."

School Segregation Vote Set in 2 States: 232 Issues at Stake

By the Associated Press

Two States in the deep South—Louisiana and Georgia—carry their fight for continued school segregation to the voters November 2.

The segregation amendments to the two State constitutions are part of a total 232 propositions which different voters in 37 states will decide on this fall.

Other questions, to be decided through amendments, referendum and initiative proposals, range from Michigan's plan to legalize bingo to California's proposition for paying out $74 million extra in old age pension boosts.

Vote on Korea Bonus.

California, with a current $210 million annual old age pension program, decides whether to boost maximum payments from $80 to $100 monthly. The proposition makes no provision for raising the added money.

Two States—Michigan and Louisiana—vote on special bonus payments for Korean war veterans. The Michigan proposal calls for an $80 million fund to pay some 250,000 persons an average of $270. Louisiana would pay Korean veterans between $50 and $250, with $1,000 death benefits to survivors, from a $10 million fund.

Other propositions include:

Special bond isues for mental institutions, schools and other public projects in five States totaling nearly $700 million dollars.

A proposal in Washington State to ban television liquor advertising between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

South Carolina's proposition to eliminate from its constitution an ancient clause requiring office holders to swear they have not engaged in duelling since 1881.

Seek Separate Schools.

The Louisiana school amendment would provide for separate white and Negro elementary and secondary public schools "in the exercise of the State police power to promote and protect public health, better education and the peace and good order in the State, and not because of race."

The Georgia proposition would authorize the State legislature to grant public funds to private citizens for educational purposes, removing any further direct State obligation.

This is designed to allow elimination of the public school system in favor of private and separate schools.

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GENERAL

Says Housing Bias Will Keep Southern Schools Segregated

Residential Pattern Seen As Big Factor

By CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The vast majority of Negro children in the grades will attend public schools in the South for years where only a few white children will be enrolled, because of the patterns of residential segregation which has been in vogue since the days of slavery.

This viewpoint is a summary of the feeling of both Negro and white leaders with whom I have talked since the Supreme Court's May 17 ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

Two factors are seen as the basic reasons why Negro pupils will for years attend "colored" schools. The first is the pattern of racial segregation in our cities in the South. The other, which is only an extension of the first, is the further segregation of the races in well defined areas in city housing projects where new elementary schools are being built specifically for the children of families in these projects.

In cities like Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News, Va., where slum clearance for new homes for low income familities has covered many sections of the cities, a large percentage of Negro children will attend project schools where all the pupils will be Negroes since no white families live in projects built in areas of Negro slums.

White families in all sections of the South have moved out of many areas of cities when Negro families begin to move in. This custom of white families to sell to Negroes after a few Negroes invade the white area has served to maintain segregated areas for the races throughout the South, despite the fact that some white families have refused to sell out.

Negro families have had white families on the run for years in Richmond. Early in the spreading of Negro families from the old traditional Jackson ward, whites were pushed off Clay street and later Marshall street.

The latest shift of white families to the invasion of Negro families is the current sale of modern and palatial residences in fashionable Byrd Park to Negro families. Many old Richmond residents never expected to see Negro families move into Byrd Park. This is one of the best residential sections of Richmond. The white school in the park will be turned over to Negro children in the fall, it is reported by some school officials.

This constant shifting of the white population in Richmond and other southern cities is widely regarded here as one of the policies of white people to maintain separate areas in southern cities for families of the two races. This is considered one of the best means of preserving segregated public schools.

SOUTHERNERS PLAN WAYS TO SPEED UP SCHOOL INTEGRATION.—The board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund met recently in Atlanta and planned a southwide assembly next fall to map out plans to speed up integration in public schools in the South. Shown in the above picture are: Seated (l to r): Dr. Lincoln Barker, professor, Maryville college, Tenn.; O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Jesse P. Guzman, Tuskegee institute; Mrs. Lincoln Barker, visitor; Dr. James A. Dombrowski, director of the Fund; Aubrey Williams, head of the fund; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Lulu White, Bishop Sherman L. Greene, AME church; Dean James L. Hupp, West Virginia Wesleyan college; Standing (l to r): Dean Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee; Franklin W. Thomas, executive secretary, YMCA, Tulsa, Okla.; Dr. William A. Calder, Agnes Scott college, Ga.; Rudolph Moses, New Orleans; Mrs. Alfred Maund, visitor; John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla.; W. E. Hogan, Dallas, Texas; Alfred Maund, Morris Brown college professor; John Wesley Dobbs, Dr. Howard L. Parsons, University of Tennessee, and Dr. Albert E. Barnett, Candler School of Religion, Emory university.—ANP Photo.

The more he unwinds it, the more he winds it up

Chief Justice Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court used only eleven pages to end segregation in all public schools of the United States. Judge Roszel C. Thomsen, U. S. District Court of Maryland required 31 pages to explain that segregation in recreation is different from segregation in public schools.

Disappointing decision

An Editorial

Chief Justice Earl Warren, using language an eighth grade child could understand, took only 11½ pages to write the decision abolishing segregation in public education.

Newly appointed Judge Roszel C. Thomsen, in an effort to narrow that historic May 17 decision, takes 31 pages of tortured, legalistic verbiage to conclude that the doctrine of "separate but equal" still applies to public recreation.

But the more he unwinds it, the more he winds it up.

Judge Thomsen's argument boils down to three points.

1. The May 17 ruling applied only to schools and the subsequent May 24 rulings were on cases which originated before May 17

2. Unlike schools, recreation is not compulsory but voluntary.

3. Intimate contact between swimmers is greater than it is between pupils in a classroom.

His strongest assertion is that it was not the intention of the United States Supreme Court to destroy the whole pattern of segregation in the May 17 decision.

We are just as firmly convinced that it was.

The Court years ago held that the object of the 14th Amendment was to enforce absolute equality of the two races before the law.

And the Supreme Court has repeatedly held in crystal clear language that no such absolute equality can exist when one class or group of citizens is denied privileges, benefits and rights freely granted to another.

On May 17, it went further, ruling that "to separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be done."

Judge Thomsen in ruling as he did in the swimming pool cases apparently has overlooked the Supreme Court's unequivocal language when it said:

"The impact is greater when it has the sanction of law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group."

While it is true as Judge Thomsen holds, the May 17 decision dealt specifically with public education, surely he must realize that the same conclusions are applicable to public recreation.

It is just as clear that the Supreme Court has decided the time has come to abandon the moldy Plessy vs. Ferguson "separate but equal" doctrine. And it said, so, despite the narrow interpretation Judge Thomsen chooses to place upon its decision.

"Separate facilities," held the Supreme Court "are inherently unequal."

Being unequal, they are in violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In reaching its momentous May 17 decision, the Supreme Court pointedly declared:

"In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1896 when Plessy vs. Ferguson was written."

It's unfortunate that Judge Thomsen could not bring himself to think beyond the 1942 Durkee vs. Murphy golf course case upon which his disappointing decision was pegged.

RAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

By Alley

14d(1) 1954 GENERAL

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DEAN SAYS:

Segregation's end a matter of time

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Outlawing segregation is only a matter of time; maybe this year, maybe later, says the dean of the University of Virginia Law School.

In the meantime, the U. S. Supreme Court may declare the question of school segregation one for legislative action and dump the five school cases now before it into the lap of Congress.

Those assertions were made here last week by Dean Frederick D. G. Ribble as he addressed a meeting of ODK, honorary student leadership fraternity.

One of 3 Possibilities

Dean Ribble cited the Supreme Court's referral of the school cases to Congress as one of three courses that he feels the court may follow in disposing of suits brought by parents of pupils in four states and the District of Columbia challenging racial segregation in public schools.

The other two possibilities, he said, are decisions that the segregation issue has already been settled by precedent (its decisions in earlier cases) or by outlawing segregation directly.

Cites District Schools

The speaker asserted that the same Congress that enacted the 14th Amendment, outlawing abridgement of citizenship and guaranteeing equal protection under the law by the states, also provided for segregated schools in the District of Columbia.

The question, he said, boils down to whether the Supreme Court will find that the amendment should be construed as meaning what it meant to those who framed it or what it seems to mean today.

The amendment, he pointed out, empowers Congress to enforce its provisions.

The Supreme Court may decide, Mr. Ribble said, that Congress has better legal machinery to deal with the question of ending, continuing or modifying segregation in public schools.

Should the Court leave the matter to Congress, he added, that would bring about extensive filibustering.

Quoting Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, as saying that geopraphical distribution of colored people might serve to minimize transitional problems arising from outlawing segregation, Mr. Ribble said that was true in some cases.

Rural Areas Different

The dean pointed out, however, that while that might be true of cities like Richmond, Roanoke and Norfolk, it would be entirely impractical in rural areas.

If the court outlaws segregation directly, Mr. Ribble opined, it would probably allow a specified time by which transitional problems could be worked out.

Mr. Marshall might argue that segregation is an immediate matter, the dean said, and admitted that "there is some force to this argument," but he added:

Only A Matter Of Time

"You have had segregation for about 100 years. People have grown into it. This would be difficult to change overnight. I am sure the court would specify a time for working out transitional details.

"If the Court finds the question already settled by earlier cases, the matter will be brought up until segregation is outlawed.

"Outlawing segregation is only a matter of time. Maybe this year, maybe later."

Two States Report Spending More Money on Negro Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a recent study of states with segregated school systems, two states—Oklahoma and Maryland—were reported spending more on Negro schools than on white ones. Oklahoma spent $3,728 on Negro classroom units to $3,722 on white ones, and Maryland spent $5,305 per Negro units to $4,260 for whites.

According to the study, released by the U. S. Office of Education, 10 states spent considerably less four years ago on Negro school than on white ones.

The study reported, however, a sharp improvement even before that time, and pointed out that since the figures were gathered the states have still further narrowed the gap.

Two of the ten with lower Negro expenditures, South Carolina and Virginia, are among those involved in the current Supreme court segregation cases. Both have urged the court to uphold the "separate but equal doctrine," which it first pronounced in 1896. That rule stated that segregation was permissible if equal facilities were provided for both races.

The median expenditure for a Negro classroom in Louisiana was $3,283; for a white classroom it was $5,222. In Georgia the median ranged from $3,146 for a white classroom to $1,518 for Negro. In South Carolina the figures were $2,805 for whites and $1,418 for Negroes. The range in Mississippi was $1,979 for whites and $562 for Negroes.

Comparable figures for other states were: Texas, $4,478 and $4,025; Florida, $4,367 and $3,051; North Carolina $3,437 and $2,751; Virginia, $2,912 and $2,350; Alabama, $2,328 and $1,675; and Arkansas, $2,240 and $1,334.

On the other hand, Maryland spent $5,305 per Negro classroom unit to $4,260 for whites and Oklahoma showed $3,728 Negro and $3,722 white.

delay this very important matter. He states that there are tours to suit your purse, and invites everyone who is interested to learn about them while there is still time to make reservations.

On Jury-Exclusion Bias

Speculate on 14th Amendment Ruling

(Special to the Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The use by Chief Justice Earl Warren of a new word, with reference to the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment, had legal experts and correspondents plunging into seas of speculation and apprehension about the pending school bias determination by the U. S. Supreme Court here last week.

In the court's unanimous finding, with reference to the practice of a jury-exclusion bias against Mexican-Americans Chief Justice Warren's crucial reference was to a "different" rather than "unequal" treatment.

As a matter of fact, the Chief Justice made reference to " . . . different treatment not based on any reasonable classification."

In view of the fact that the Chief Justice's word's keyed the court's finding in favor of three million Mexican-Americans, in a 9 to 0 unanimity, new postulation is being made on the school cases.

IN AN INS release this week, correspondent Darrell Garwood asserted that the unanimous handling of a matter, based on violations of the Fourteenth Amendment, as prevalent in the Mexican-American case, tended to encourage a belief that such a decision might be expected in the school segregation cases.

For the past two decades, the bi-school system states have spent millions of dollars in an attempt to legally comply with the "separate but equal" determination of the old Plessy v Ferguson case, as returned by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1896.

Chief Justice Warren appears to be ready to start exploring in a different direction, with a crux based on the well-nigh unchallenged illegality of "different" treatment.

Needless to say, the latest speculation has merely increased the pressure, although there is currently a season of some respite due to the fact that the highest tribunal will be in recess until May 17.

The declaration by a veteran Congressman, last week, to the effect that the United States Supreme Court would find in favor of anti-bias complainants in school cases involving the District of Columbia and four states, seemed ready to collapse like a deck of cards this week when the court coined new and stronger legal expletives relative to the Fourteenth Amendment.

THAT MOST certain of all uncertainties, to wit: " . . . you can never tell what a jury will do," still holds. Postulations on pending court findings of any kind, as Rep. Adam Clayton Powell must realize to the full by this time, are at best, worthless.

An anxious nation waits with baited breath for the announcement of the promised findings and, to that end, the Congressman's encouraging declaration that a 5-4 weighing, " . . . to be delivered on May 4," fades away into the limbo of things best forgotten.

Difference May Force States To Accept Mix Schools

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Differences in the educational opportunities offered by the states tend to make southern states ready to accept mixed schools if the United States Supreme Court decrees an end to racial segregation in public schools when it decides the five school segregation cases it has under consideration.

A survey of educational differences among the states, made by the National Education Association, shows that the states with dual education systems offer the least educational opportunity to the white as well as the colored child.

DUAL SYSTEMS

The gap in the educational opportunities offered by the states with a single public school system and those afforded by states with dual systems can be closed if the extra costs of maintaining segregated schools are eliminated.

The survey, prepared by the Research Division of the NEA, shows:

The states with dual school systems have less than the average financial ability to support their public schools and have to tax themselves much more heavily than do the states which have single school systems for all children, regardless of race.

ONE SYSTEM STATES

The educational level of the people in the dual-system states is lower than that of the people in the one-sistem states.

For example, there is a range of 4.4 years in the medial years of schooling completed by persons 25 years of age and older — from twelve years in Utah to 7.6 years in South Carolina.

There also is a range of 24.8 per cent in the proportion of the adult population with less than five years of formal schooling — from 3.9 per cent in Iowa to 28.7 per cent in Louisiana — and a range of 5 per cent in the proportion of the adult population that has had four or more years of college education — from 8.1 per cent in California to 3.1 per cent in Arkansas.

"These differences in educational opportunity also show up dramatically in the percents of rejections among draftees for failing the Armed Forces Qualification Test," the report of the survey states. The survey points out that the range in percent rejected was from 1.3 per cent in Minnesota to 56 per cent in South Carolina.

The average salaries paid classroom teachers determine, in part the kinds of teachers a community can hire for its teachers, the report states. While the average annual salary of all public-school classroom teachers in the country is $3,605, the report points out, the range among the states is from $4,800 in California to $1,741 in Mississippi.

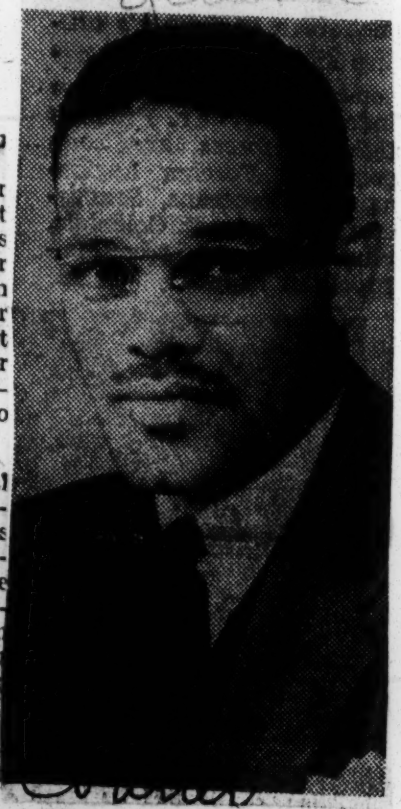
The report also notes that teaching load also helps to determine the pupils' educational opportunity. While on the average the instructional staff — all who teach more than half time — had 24.1 pupils each, the survey points out, the range among the states was from 14.6 pupils per teacher in North Dakota to 30.6 pupils per teacher in Alabama.

LARGEST NUMBERS

Teachers in some states, for example, Alabama and Mississippi, although the poorest paid, must care for the largest numbers of children, according to the survey.

Dr. Clement

Warns South On Bias



DR. RUFUS CLEMENT

"... the world has not yet come to an end"

ATLANTA, Ga. — Separate but equal schools are an impossibility in the South, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta's first Negro School Board member, told the Junior Chamber of Commerce last week.

In addition, the nationally known educator declared that a "sober second thought" may change the attitude of white Southerners who fear that public school segregation will be outlawed by the Supreme Court. Dr. Clement pointed out that ". . . In spite of the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, you and I know that schools for Negroes and whites are not equal by almost any yardstick you might want to use . . . If the South should attempt to provide two equal school systems for white and Negroes it would become bankrupt. It simply would not be able to finance them."

Warns South On Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

THE RAPID growth in pupil-population, the fact the South is backwards economically and yet tries to support two school systems, constitute plaguing factors in the South's education, Dr. Clement declared.

"We have more children. We have a smaller income per individual. But it must be said that the South now puts a larger part of its income into education than any other section . . . These three factors have presented the South almost insuperable obstacles in spite of the will the South has to educate its children well."

Since the South can neither stop population growth nor immediately improve its economy, the only answer is to abandon the doctrine of separate but equal schools, Dr. Clement implied.

• • •

THEN THE educator pointed out that many Southerners are freely admitting that it will be impossible to equalize dual facilities for Negroes and whites.

In addition, Dr. Clement cited the many signs that Negroes and whites can attend schools together in the South despite the clamors that "blood will flow in the streets."

"In twelve of the seventeen Southern states," Dr. Clement said, Negroes are now admitted to state universities or private colleges.

"There are more than a single incident . . . I put that on record for those who say that blood will flow in the streets . . . The world has not yet come to an end because of these things."

• • •

ACCORDING TO the Jaycee speaker, the final answer to the problem of segregation in schools revolves around two important questions:

"Are we a law-abiding people? Are we willing to give a sober second thought to the problem, or are we willing to be pushed pell-mell into making decisions before we know all the facts?

"And do we have the wise leadership in the South that will help people make that sober second thought? I am sure we do. I would rest my case on the leadership of thoughtful Southern citizens."

ATLANTA—No matter what the Supreme Court rules, there will be a very gradual mixing of the races in the South's school's Dr. Guy B. Johnson, president of the Southern Sociological Society, declared here last week.

Expressing the belief that the U. S. Supreme Court will "hold against compulsory segregation," Dr. Johnson made the keynote address at the sociological society's seventeenth annual convention.

Ask Ike For Federal School Aid

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — More than 20 national educational organizations last week petitioned President Eisenhower to ask Congress to pass legislation underwriting emergency public school construction.

The telegram received by the White House asked for the "safeguarding our most precious national resource, our children." It pointed out the dire needs of some states and localities whose resources cannot meet their educational needs.

Congress has before it bills totalling 250 million dollars for school construction, but the House has turned down the proposals,

It has approved setting up a series of state conferences to be followed by a White House Conference on Education. This is the method supported by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

President Eisenhower has not given any specific support to school construction needs. The group of signers said they would seek a personal audience with the President to press the matter.

THE CRISES IN EDUCATION

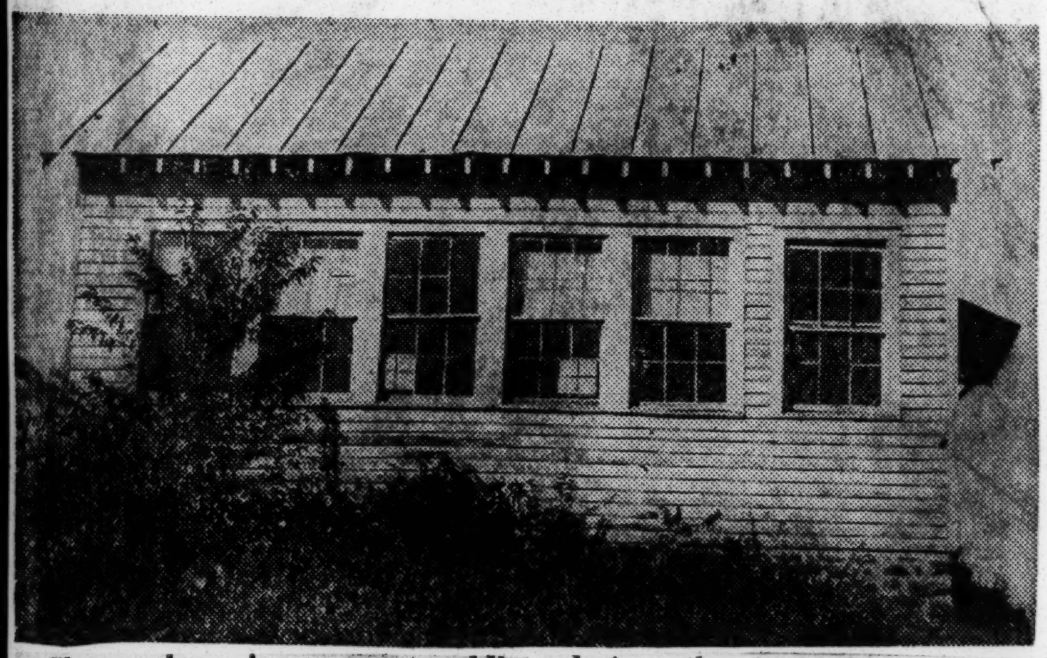
You may have heard this statement regarding school funds: 'Funds allotted for teacher's salaries are spent for other purposes.' This allegation may be answered as follows:

Under the regulations all funds allotted for teacher's salaries must be used for that purpose. Any unused part of this appropriation cannot be retained by the boards of education and used for other purposes, but must be returned. for other purposes may be used On the other hand funds allotted for teacher's salaries and school boards are spending about $12,000,000 of the money allotted for teachers' salaries this year.

It is by comparison that the picture is made clearer, so here are some figures showing the per cent of total expenditures for schools that is paid to teachers in eight southern states:

Alabama	71.1%
Misssissippi	66.6%
Oklahoma	63.2%
Texas	57.1%
Florida	56.6%
South Carolina	52.8%
Arkansas	49.3%
Virginia	46.1%

A Look-Back On The Eve Of Some Momentous Decisions For Us All



Shown above is one-room public school known as the Mount Lebanon School, located on highway 116, 14 miles from Booker T. Washington's Birthplace, in Franklin County, Virginia. This school house was in use during the 1953-54 session. Its pupils now attend the new consolidated elementary school provided by the county, to take care of the enrollment in seven similar school houses in that county. .

IN LESS THAN one month, on December 6th, the U. S. Supreme Court will hold a hearing on the manner in which its celebrated May 17th school desegregation decision is to be implemented. Next week, on November 15, the Virginia governor's commission on education, composed entirely of white members of the Legislature, will hold its first public hearing. It is timely, therefore, to review some pertinent factual aspects of the question.

Roughly, 25 years ago there began a series of court tests, following fruitless efforts to obtain relief through petition and prayer, challenging the differentials in teachers salaries, the inequality of public school facilities, and the banning of non-whites from state-supported universities. The officials of the southern states in which these court tests occurred, including Virginia, stubbornly opposed the efforts of the adversely affected minority group to be paid equally for similar work, to be schooled in equal facilities, and to study in its home-state universities, supported by the taxes of all the people.

Invariably, after a few adverse decisions, the courts began ruling for the minority plaintiffs, but it became clear that decades would be required to achieve educational equality in this piece-meal fashion, potentially requiring the institution of suits in every state, in every county, and every school district. The South itself, by its stiff resistance to honest compliance with the reinforced doctrine of equality in separate school systems, hastened the day when leaders and lawyers decided that the basic problem was segregation itself.

The target then became the dual school system. The suits attacked the roots of Jim-Crowism, holding that segregation itself, *per se*, was discriminatory and unconstitutional. From the far-away day when the Supreme Court, in the DRED SCOTT decision, held that the Negro had no rights which the white man had to respect, to the day (1896) when it held that the Negro could be segregated, provided he had equality in accommodations, travel, school facilities, etc., to the day this year when CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN read the high court's unanimous and historic decision, was a long and bitter way for a people underprivileged and subjected to second-class citizenship.

* * *

WHEN THE FIVE cases, originating in Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas, and the District of Columbia, came before the highest tribunal of this land the court realized that a tremendous obligation was upon it. It heard the arguments, after long delay, and could not make up its mind. It called upon both sides to come back and submit arguments on five specific points, the resolution of which apparently would determine the court's finding.

Then its nine justices, three from the South, searched their minds, their souls, and the land's laws and Constitution, and its chief on May 17th intoned these momentous words:

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. . . . Such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

That finding came in the four cases originating in the four mentioned states. They challenged segregation under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, guaranteeing all citizens equal protection of the laws.

The fifth case, originating in the District of Columbia, asserted the unconstitutionality of segregation under the Fifth Amendment as a denial of the due process of the law. On this case the court ruled:

In view of our decision that the Constitution prohibits the states from maintaining racially segregated public schools, it would be unthinkable that the same Constitution would impose a lesser duty on the federal government. We hold that racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

* * *

THESE DECISIONS directly affected 21 states of the Union, 17 of which had mandatory requirements for segregated schools and four of which had laws permitting segregation in varying degrees, and the District of Columbia.

The mandatory segregation states are: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, plus D. C.

The permissive-segregation states are: Wyoming, Kansas, New Mexico, and Arkansas.

How are these states reacting to segregation?

Strongly resisting integration are South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana (and, it ought to be added, Virginia, where the governor, after an initially sensible attitude, backtracked and now is pledged to retain segregation by any "legal means possible," and has instructed his hand-picked commission to find the means of evading the decision).

Awaiting court action on the decrees spelling out the manner of desegregation are these states: North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama (though opposition to integration there will be strong), Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Moving toward integration without waiting for the court decrees are: Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

This is a necessarily general and imperfect bracketing of the states. As generals sometimes say of battle conditions, the situation is very fluid and subject to drastic changes from day to day. A great deal of certainty of trends will come as the months after the court issues its implementing decrees.

AVERELL HARRIMAN CHARGES REPUBLICANS WITH LAGGING DRAGGING POLICIES IN MEETING PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS

Say Nation Falling Further Behind Each Year In School Construction

See Need Essential For More State And Federal Aid To Education

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 21—(DSN)—Averell Harriman, a former high official in the administration of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, now seeking the democratic nomination for the Governorship of the State of New York, in a speech at Warsaw last week accused both the Republican State and National Administrations of pursuing "lagging, dragging" policies in meeting the public school crisis.

The present neglect of education in both Washington and Albany is due to a failure of leadership, of understanding, and a lack of courage, Mr. Harriman said. He said some 36,000,000 children would go to school in this country this year and every five will be attending school in a building officially designated as a fire hazard.

"Millions of children will be in schools operated on double or triple shifts because of a shortage of 370,000 classrooms or will go to school in barracks buildings, rented quarters such as garages, basements, and the like. Overcrowding in classrooms will deprive many of proper instruction, supervision and attention."

Speaking at dedication ceremonies at a new school, Mr. Harriman said "nationally, we are actually falling further and further behind each year in construction—by about 67,000 classrooms a year. Clearly more state and Federal aid are essential."

Three years ago, he said, in a movement with which the State of New York refused to cooperate, the Congress authorized the Federal Government to survey educational facilities jointly with the states. This study, he said, documented the school crisis in detail for almost every state.

Accuses State Aides In Desegregation Row

NEW YORK — "Weak and indecisive state officials, unprepared and unwilling to meet their obligations, gave a present-day type of Ku Kluxism a test tube in which to dramatize a plan to disrupt school integration in Milford, Dela." Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn college professor charges in the November issue of the Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Dr. Lee, in a report of a first-hand survey of the Milford situation made by him and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at New York City college, gives a day-by-day account of the crisis as it developed there from Sept. 3 to Oct. 15.

He analyzes the forces of bigotry, headed by Bryant Bowles, self-styled leader of an anti-integration movement and emphasizes the importance of strong civic leadership in the transition from segregation to integration.

Another study, "Foes of Integration in Baltimore and Washington," written by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of NAACP, traces the growth of the movement in those areas, reporting the anti-integration case prepared by Bryant Bowles and argued before Judge Cullen of Baltimore whose opinion declared that the Baltimore City School Board had acted legally in abolishing segregation.

Mitchell declares that "events in Baltimore and Washington show that. . .firm law enforcement at the first sign of trouble can prevent its spread."

Court Ruling Will Not Bring Integration, Educator Says

If the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in public schools, the decision will not likely bring integration, Dr. S. M. Nabrit, dean of the graduate school of Atlanta University, said Wednesday night at the public forum sponsored by the sociology department of Morehouse College.

Desegregation would result, but not integration, Nabrit said. Negro and white children still would attend schools in their respective communities, especially in cities.

"The same situation will exist as it does, say, in Chicago or New York," Nabrit declared.

MIXED STUDENT BODY

On the edge of the Negro or white community in the South, there would be a mixed student body, but with the vast majority of the students coming from one group, he explained. Zoning laws could not compel a child to go across town to another school.

"In the rural community, I suspect you will have integration," Nabrit added. Counties will not be able to support separate-but-equal schools. In instances new schools have been built for colored in rural areas and Negro migration has left them with only a handful of students, he stated.

GOODWILL

If the court rules against segregation, "Georgia and South Carolina will be in need of much goodwill, more so than Mississippi, because segregation has been played up in politics in these states," Nabrit said.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

He does not believe public schools will be turned over to private interests if the court moves against segregation. Such action would endanger teachers' pension plans and would make students in private school entitled to state scholarships. He further doubts that a way can be found to transfer public property to private institutions.

Nabrit said many white Southerners are prepared for integration. For example, a recent editorial in the student paper at Tulane University, New Orleans, like another in the student paper at the University of Georgia, advocated the admission of Negroes.

"The picture is no as dark as it appears to be," Nabrit said. "We are not likely to have anarchy as a result of a decision by the court. In the long run common sense will prevail."

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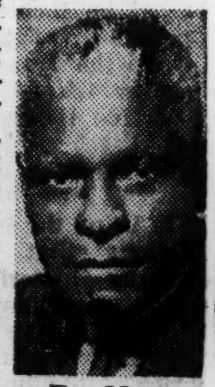
Dr. Mays

Abolition of Segregation in the South Means Georgia Will Be Like New York

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE MORE I talk with people about the possibility of the United States Supreme Court striking out segregation in the public schools, the more fear I find. What are the bases of these fears? Negroes and white people in the South have been segregated so long that they really don't know each other. Though living side by side or decades, there have been two parallel roads which meet mainly in servitude. In a way, we fear the unknown because Negroes and white people do not quite know what the other group is like. We have assumed a basic difference and that has engendered fear.



Dr. Mays

Many Negroes are afraid because they fear economic competition in the open market. They have been competing intra-racially rather than inter-racially. They know that by and large, Boards of Education have not been requiring the same standard for Negro and white teachers and that for decades, Negroes have been given inferior schools. There is a feeling of insecurity. In a non-segregated society, they fear they will lose their jobs.

* * *

THERE IS another fear and

it is based on the belief that even in a non-segregated society there will be gross discrimination; that a Negro of real ability will not have the same chance to rise as a white person.

White people are afraid too. They don't know what this Negro may become once he is given an equal chance. Although they have had every advantage, they too, fear competition with this unknown Negro. Then some of them are afraid that there may be a considerable increase in the mingling of the races to the extent that there will be inter-marriage. All these fears and others lurk in the minds of people. But let us face reality.

In a strictly non-segregated society, some Negroes will lose their jobs. Some will lose their jobs because other people available will be better qualified and some will lose their jobs because of discrimination within the non-segregated system. These are not only possibilities, but they are probabilities. But even so, in the long run the net gain will be good. Some Negroes of real competence and worth in a non-segregated society, will get better jobs. In a segregated economy, I have seen many Negroes working under inferior white people. And there is no doubt in my mind that the exceptionally competent Negro will rise higher in a non-segregated society than he could possibly rise in a segregated one. Many Negroes who will lose their jobs will find better jobs doing something else. Some of them will find jobs that pay better than teaching.

* * *

AS FOR the future of the social status of the races, that is in the laps of the gods. It cannot be handled by law in a segregated society and it cannot be handled by law in a non-segregated society. Nobody is wise enough to know what the social situation will be twenty-five or fifty years from now on if segregation goes. We aren't omniscent and we aren't omnipotent. The abolition of segregation in the South will simply mean that Georgia will be like New York and Mississippi like Massachusetts. A non-segregated society is nothing new in America. There are thirty-one states in the country that have no segregation by law.

The basic problem confronting the United States isn't what will happen in the future if segregation is abolished. The basic issue confronting this country is what will happen to our democracy and to our religion if segregation is not abolished. Either we believe in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Christian religion or we do not. If we believe in these, we move on the conviction that the abolition of segregation is right and if it is, the future will reveal to us blessings and rewards which we cannot now see. We walk by faith and leave the consequences to God.

Dixie Slowing Down To 'Wait-See' Attitude On School Bias Cases

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A "wait-see" attitude on school bias is settling over Dixie as the nation awaits the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on segregation in public schools.

Gov. Gordon Pearson of Alabama warned against any hasty legislative action and added that members of two legislative groups will push studies on how to meet such a court edict.

In Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge last week appointed an all-white commission to study any decision the U. S. Supreme court will render on the subject. The commission will not meet unless the court outlaws school segregation.

And in Mississippi, Rep. Joel Blass said he was preparing a bill to make it illegal for mingling of the races in state's schools. The measure supports the separate but equal educational theory.

A Birminaham school teacher and a Samson weekly newspaper editor are among several Alabamans who have urged Gov. Persons that segregation be abolished.

The teacher, James O. Ogle, jr., told the governor "There seem to be many alchemists participating in this weird business of pushing aside the inevitable solution of the Supreme Court."

The governor said Eddie George, editor of the Geneva County News, published at Samson, wrote him that "this newspaper is unalterably opposed to segregation of any form.

Meanwhile, a Kentucky legislator last week asked for the end of segregation in the state's public schools.

Sen. C. W. A. McCann of Louisville introduced a bill in the Kentucky legislature to ban segregation in the state's schools. If the Democratic senator's bill is approved a constitutional amendment will be required, with the approval of voters, to repeal Section 187 which calls for separate but equal schools for Negro and white pupils.

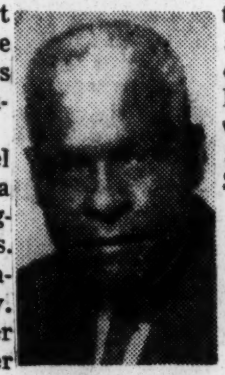
OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Segregation Ban Won't Bring Revolt, Mays Says

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, says that talk of revolution in the Deep South in event of a school segregation ban is "nothing but poppycock."

"The good people of the South would not stand for it," the Negro educator told a large audience at the Hungry Club, an organization of Atlanta Negro leaders who hold weekly forums at the Butler Street YMCA.



Dr. B. E. Mays

Dr. Mays reminded his audience that there were no revolutions when the Negro got the ballot and when segregation was outlawed in interstate rail and bus travel.

He admitted that desegregation will be a slow progress in the South, but he added, "I don't believe teachers who are academically qualified will suffer any disadvantages in a desegregated school system.

"It may force some to seek better paid jobs."

After the forum was adjourned, an independent Citizens Committee was organized to study problems which would arise from any decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on school segregation.

The committee is composed of Jacob Henderson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, the Rev. R. B. Shorts, T. M. Alexander and Dr. Mozell Hill.

Morris Brown College has appointed Mrs. Cecelia Mercer as dean of women and Mrs. Margaret Y. Jackson as associate professor of English. Both will begin their work in the second semester.

EDUCATORS SAY:

End of segregation is certain to come

ATLANTA—(ANP) — Educators, speaking in widely - scattered areas of the country, last week, rapped the evils of segregation.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse college president, scoffed at reports that Georgia and other states in the deep South would stage a revolution if school segregation was banned.

"There were no revolutions in the deep South when the Negro got the ballot. Neither . . . when segregation was outlawed in rail and bus travel," he reminded his Atlanta audience.

Integration Inevitable

Dr. A. J. Davis, dean of education at Tuskegee institute, told a meeting of the Alabama division of the Southern Regional council that "integration in the public schools is inevitable."

Dean Davis proposed the election of colored school board members for "further understanding" of the problems in desegregation.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard university president, continued his outspoken role before the annual Christian Action conference at Washington's Mayflower hotel.

"Segregated Christianity"

"Segregated Christianity in the United States and in South Africa is conforming to the pattern set by economic leaders in colonial countries," Dr. Johnson declared.

"We here think it is something evolved from the slave system," he said.

"We have lost China to the Communists and we are sure to lose Africa with a Christianity based on segregation," Dr. Johnson warned.

Southern Dual School System Will Die If High Court So Rules, Writer Says

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — If the United States Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in public schools, the seventeen states and the District of Columbia, which have dual school systerms, appear ready for integration, despite the clamor of demagogs.

The court has had under consideration since last December five cases in which racial segregation in public schools is attacked as unconstitutional.

In four of these cases state statutory and constitutional provisions requiring such segregation is challenged as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment.

FIVE CASES

These cases are those which arose in Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina.

In the fifth case it is contended that the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits school segregation in the District of Columbia.

The District has no law specifically requiring racial segregation. But the local school board has interpreted various Acts of Congress relating to Washington schools as doing so.

If these acts require segregation, they are unconstitutional, or if the local school board has wrongfully interpreted them as requiring segregation, then the school board has acted in an unconstitutional way, it is contended.

SEVENTEEN STATES

The decision will affect approximately 10,879,021 pupils in the seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia.

to the National Education Association, the estimated enrollment in the public of those states in the current school year is as follows:

Alabama, 694,000; Arkansas, 470,-000; Delaware, 54,153; District of Columbia, 102,694; Florida, 641,000; Georgia, 862,730; Kentucky, 565,-000; Louisiana, 548,527; Mississippi, 548,000; Missouri, 710,000; North Carolina, 950,000; Oklahoma, 520,-000; South Carolina, 536,000; Tennessee, 710,000; Virginia, 690,000, and West Virginia, 441,083.

(As of March 4, actual enrollment in the public schools of the District of Columbia totaled 101,-971, of hich 43,582 were white pupils and 58,388 were colored pupils.)

The seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia have 10,673 schools (8,336 for white pupils and 2,337 for colored pupils), which would have to be integrated.

In its brief on reargument of the five school segregation cases which are pending in the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice discussed the obstacles to integration in a changeover from existing segregated school systems to new ones not based on color distinctins.

TWO OBSTACLES

It placed the difficulties to be encountered into two groups—those of an administrative nature, and those due to the fact that racial segregation in public schools has been in existence for many years.

A decision that segregated public school systems are unconstitutional, the brief asserts, will necessarily result in invalidating provisions of state constitutions, statutes, and administrative regulations in many states.

The Justice Department points out that in many areas existing boundaries of school districts may require extensive revision.

GERRYMANDERING

This may lead to gerrymandering—the cutting up of school districts in such an unnatural and unfair way that nearly all of the white children will continue to go to "white" schools and nearly all the Negro children will continue to go to "colored schools."

As a matter of fact, because of racial ghettos which have grown up in most cities, it will not be difficult to gerrymander school districts so as to maintain racial segregation.

QUESTION ENFORCEMENT

The 1948 decision of the Supreme Court holding that racial restrictive covenants cannot be enforced in the courts, however, is giving colored families an opportunity to buy homes outside of the ghettos. As these families spread out into residential areas which have hitherto been closed to them, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain racial segregation in public schools through the gerrymandering of school districts.

Editor Daniels Says His "Piece"

Jonathan Daniels, a southern newspaper editor and an authority on southern conditions made a speech a few days ago before the Urban League in New York. In this speech he said—the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the public schools "will be met in the South with the good will of the people of both races."

Here Editor Daniels ventures a prophesy, and while in his own country, he may be without honor, he is most certainly not without that rational reasoning fortified by volumes of records that there always have been tolerant and sane minds to accord to the court the final status of a referee.

Editor Daniels further said—"Governor Talmadge of Georgia will not get out his militia to resist the declared law of the land—Governor Byrnes of South Carolina will not end public education in the South where it is needed more than anywhere else in America".

These ringing words of a worthy son of a worthy sire are having their reactions all over the country. While there are no apprehension over a possible secession of the states over the school issue, it is well that there are those viewing such a transition if it should come, in the light of sane reasoning.

We are one country now, working in harmony for the best interest of the state; we are for the welfare of all the people, struggling under a dual system of taxation and industry which has made our schools the step-children on the back-door-step, with the colored children the most neglected.

In his conclusion, the Editor of the Raleigh News and Observer left upon the forum of public thinking these words: "The great mass of the good people, white and Negro, in the South show themselves capable of living and working, growing and gaining together."

Daniel's is editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, a son of the late Josephus Daniels, who preceded him as editor and was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

TALMADGE DEFENDS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 26 (UP)—Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge said today that ending segregation in southern schools would "create chaos not seen since Reconstruction days."

His statement, made in a speech to the Florida State Association of County Commissioners, followed the prediction by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina last night that an end to school segregation "would mark the beginning of the end of civilization in the South as we have known it."

The President of the Southern Sociological Society, Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina, said in Atlanta today there would be a "gradual mixing of the races" in the South's schools regardless of any Supreme Court ruling.

Governor Talmadge reaffirmed his intention of turning Georgia's public school system over to private individuals should the Supreme Court outlaw school segregation in its decision on five pending school segregation cases.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Negro member of Atlanta's Board of Education, told the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce today that "if the South should attempt to provide two equal school systems for whites and Negroes, it would become bankrupt."

No Radical Changes Seen if Segregation Ends

By MILT FREUDENHEIM
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — There will be no immediate revolutionary change, if the Supreme court knocks out school segregation in the South.

That's the view of Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, a distinguished Negro scholar and lifelong southerner.

"We here in the deep South are unnecessarily excited," says Dr. Mays. "Whether we like it or not the process of desegregation will be much slower than we think, and it will be easier than we think."

He lists four major reasons, writing in a publication of Southern Regional Council, a private research group financed principally by the Ford Foundation, churches and labor unions.

First, the Supreme court ruling, if it comes, will apply only to five locations. Some other places may be expected to delay until ordered by the courts.

Second, he says many Negro parents will move slowly. "They will not risk their children being embarrased."

As "proof" he cites the court ban on segregated interstate buses and trains. "The vast majority of Negroes still ride segregated across state lines," he says.

Third, if the court rules in their favor, Dr. Mays believes, "there will be a tendency for Negroes to relax. Human nature is like that."

In many northern areas, he points out, Negroes are free to worship in White churches but prefer the Negro church their families always attended.

Fourth, residential segregation both North and South means that the most conveniently located school is likely to remain all-White or all-Negro.

"Desegregation will be easier than we think," Dr. May adds, 'because it has been in process 15 years or more and no calamity has fallen upon the South."

There was "no revolution," he remarks, when the courts did away with White primaries, segregated dining cars, legal restrictions on selling homes to Negroes, or when southern universities and the Armed Forces were opened to Negroes.

"I suppose I have more faith in my native South than most southerners," says Dr. Mays, who was chosen 1949 alumnus of the year by University of Chicago divinity school

"If the United States supreme court rules against segregation in the public schools, I believe the southern people will meet the challenge with dignity, poise and calm," he concludes.

IN SCHOOL POLITICS 1 YEAR:

Byrnes says integrated schools endanger South

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina said last week that integration of public schools in would be a death knell to the civilization of the South as it has been known.

In a severe criticism of integration, the governor said that although "our present school system of public schools is dear to us, the preservation of racial integrity is even dearer."

Governor Byrnes made his statements to several thousand school teachers attending the annual South Carolina Education association convention here. He declared:

Serious Problem

An "adverse" Supreme Court decision in the school cases "would present the most serious problem that has confronted this generation."

He stated that unless legal means are found to prevent mixing of races in schools, the civilization of the South will be threatened.

"To protect that civilization, we must depend upon ourselves, and also "ask for divine guidance to give to those who lead us the wisdom and courage to know what is right and to do right."

Does Not Concede

As is his custom, the South Carolina governor said he is not willing to concede defeat, "but no man can tell what the (Supreme) court will do."

He blasted NAACP leaders for "deliberately misrepresenting" a statement he made to the education association in 1951.

At that time he said, " ... we will if it is possible live within the law," if the Supreme Court changes what is now the law of the land.

Restates Quotation

"If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system."

"These critics quoted me as saying that I personally would close the public schools. That is false. It is also silly."

"School children know that only the legislature could close the public schools." He said many enemies of the South have accepted the "misrepresentations as true."

Clarendon County

Speaking on Clarendon County, where the school cases originated, he said there are 2,557 colored pupils and only 294 white pupils.

"That is 9 to 1." "We know that if ... three white children are forced into a class with 27 (colored pupils), it would not improve the education of either."

He said that instead of thinking about mathematics, the pupils would be thinking of race relations. He added that racial conflicts would result.

Says People Confused

The governor said that people, both white and colored, do not understand that the backers of the segregation suits are interested primarily in the social problem and not concerned with the education of colored children.

"I fear that hatred and discord would supplant the peaceful relations now existing."

Cites Litigations

In his concluding remarks, the speaker said the next legislatures and next governor may have to solve the problems. He also stated:

"Regardless of which way the court decides the case, it is entirely possible that there will be litigations for some time."

In School Cases

Dabney Sees Grave Racial Problems

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 26 (AP). — Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, warned tonight that the South will have grave racial problems no matter which way the Supreme Court rules in school segregation suits now under advisement.

"It is incredible that (the court) will abolish overnight" the system Southerners have lived under for generations, the Pulitzer Prize-winning editor said.

The only alternative is to provide for segregation with equal school facilities, he added, and this would create problems almost as grave as would the outlawing of segregation.

Most communities with small Negro populations would find it financially impossible to provide equal facilities, he declared. The only answer then would be to admit Negroes to white schools, Dabney told his audience at Wofford College, which is observing its 100th anniversary.

"Whatever happens, we must not lose our heads and precipitate a situation which will aggravate the difficulties instead of alleviating them," Dabney continued.

Dabney said there is a growing sentiment against segregation in the youth of the South. He said he believes a poll of students in Southern Colleges would reveal that they favor abolishing segregation.

"Negro-flailing politicians are practically extinct" and no longer are the South's political contests filled with denunciations of the Negro, he said.

Dabney said he doubts the Supreme Court would allow any State to turn over public schools to private hands and then support them with public money. This apparently was in reference to Gov. James F. Byrnes' intimation that South Carolina would consider abolisheding its public school system if segregation is outlawed.

The South's problems "will be complex but they will not overwhelm us," the editor concluded.

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GEORGIA

Negroes Had Part In Building South

Atlanta—We don't need a man for governor who says nothing about talking things over with our Negroes about school segregation and other matters of concern to them.

They have had a large part in the development of the South and should not be ignored. Anyone who talks about the superiority of our race over another forgets that there are different ways of being superior. Hitler proclaimed it by law.

A man who claims to have a high regard for the church ought to hunt up and read that Bible passage that admonishes those who would be great to be humble and the servant of all.

DEWEY SCADIN.

* * *

Education Meet Here to Discuss Racial Ruling

The conference of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Education Administration will get under way here Sunday with the theme "the bi-racial picture in education."

Members of the state boards of education and superintendents of state school systems from 11 Southeastern states will attend. Sessions will begin at 8 p.m. at the Dinkler Plaza. The conference will end on Tuesday.

Among the speakers will be Harry Ashmore, Arkansas Newspaperman, who has been urging the Southern states to file briefs with the Supreme Court advising how and when they think the public school segregation ruling should be put into effect. Mr. Ashmore is executive director of the Arkansas Gazette.

GEORGIA Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook already has announced that Georgia will not file a brief in the segregation suit. Hearings before the Supreme Court on implementing the decision abolishing public school segregation have been scheduled for the first week in October in Washington.

Though Georgia is not a party to the suit, this state and others affected by the high court's May ruling, were invited to file briefs as friends of the court.

George P. Whitman Jr., chairman of the Georgia State Board of Education, was elected to represent the board. Members at an August meeting had first considered boycotting the conference.

MR. WHITMAN was directed to set forth the position of the state—to preserve segregation in Georgia's schools—"very firmly."

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, earlier had been listed as a tentative speaker here. Following the objections of Dr. M. D. Collins, Georgia superintendent of schools and James S. Peters, school board vice chairman, Mr. Marshall was dropped from the program.

Main purpose of the three-day conference, as set forth in the advance program is "to provide an opportunity to consider the biracial picture in education and related problems."

Segregation in Georgia's Schools Can Be Entrusted Only to a Man of Strong Character

SEGREGATION IS IN the minds of all Georgians as we talk about the candidates for governor. Which of these men will protect our schools? To which man can we trust our children?

In the mind of every man and woman in Georgia are questions about segregation. How will it be maintained? Mothers and fathers throughout this state are troubled as the issue becomes personal. Today they see their boys and girls in segregated schools, playing and studying with their friends in the Southern way. But what of tomorrow? What happens to our children tomorrow?

Courts can make laws but people live them. And the South is not ready to live this decree that the Supreme Court has spoken. A heritage and a living tradition cannot be ended abruptly by decree. There are forces stronger than the judgment of nine men, regardless of how right in ethics that judgment may be.

These truths are known to us. They were bred in our fathers and born in ourselves, and we seek a way to prevent their legal contradiction until the time, if that time ever comes, that the South itself, in its own way and by its own decisions, shall alter its manner of living.

Each of the major candidates for governor in Georgia has spoken for these truths, declaring for segregation. The declaration was inevitable. Without it, no man would dare face the voters of this state.

In agreement on the basic issue, the candidates have differed on method, on how segregation could be maintained in our schools. Each candidate has offered his plan.

Each plan, however, is no better than the man who offers it. The public's faith must be in the man himself.

Thousands of men and women over the state have put their faith in a man they know they can trust. Fred Hand has given his word and his word is binding. He has pledged to maintain segregation in the schools of Georgia.

He has pledged, too, to maintain the segregated school system "in a peaceful manner, without bloodshed and riots."

Hand Pledges Schools 'Public and Segregated'

By KEN TURNER
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

SWAINSBORO, Sept. 4—Gubernatorial candidate Fred Hand, speaker of the Georgia House and Pelham businessman, made a solemn pledge to Georgians here Saturday to maintain the state's schools "public and segregated" during the next four years.

He also promised to build more roads during the next four years than have been built in any five-year period in history, and to continue Georgia's industrial progress and prosperity.

* * *

SPEAKING FROM the east steps of the Emanuel County courthouse to a good-sized crowd, Mr. Hand ripped into the segregation plan of his opponents—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and M. E. Thompson, former acting governor.

He called Mr. Griffin's plan "foolish and asinine." He said it would not maintain segregation but would only create confusion and halt the flow of industries into Georgia.

Mr. Hand linked Mr. Thompson to the NAACP, which he said is sworn to destroy every vestige of segregation in the South.

THIS, he said, would prevent Mr. Thompson from maintaining school segregation in Georgia.

Mr. Hand, who usually does a lot of talking about the records of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Thompson, left that job here Saturday to Roy V. Harris, his campaign manager, and a former speaker of the Georgia House.

Mr. Hand vigorously defended a long-time friend, Speaker Pro-tem George Smith of Swainsboro who two weeks ago was verbally attacked here by the lieutenant governor. Mr. Griffin charged that Mr. Smith, while supporting Mr. Hand in the day time had made a trade with M. E. Thompson to become speaker of the House next year.

Mr. Hand called the charge an "infamous statement," and urged the people of Emanuel County to "reprimand" Mr. Griffin at the polls on Sept. 8.

* * *

"I HAVE complete confidence in George Smith," Mr. Hand said. "I just wish I had more friends like him."

Taking note of claims by some Griffin supporters that Gov. Talmadge has endorsed the lieutenant governor, Mr. Hand said:

"Gov. Talmadge has told me repeatedly he is not supporting any candidate. He has told the press I would make a good governor. He has told some of my friends that if he could appoint the governor he would appoint me."

"I don't believe the governor is a liar. I don't believe he would stab a friend in the back and I don't think he would be satisfied with a second-rate governor."

Mr. Hand called Mr. Griffin's plan for a rural roads authority "a nice political plum."

In hitting Mr. Thompson for negotiating hundreds of road contracts while serving as acting governor, Mr. Hand added, "This cost the taxpayers of Georgia more than seven million dollars."

Mr. Harris ripped into the "records" of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Griffin.

* * *

IN LINKING Mr. Griffin to the pardon scandal of the Rivers administration he read from a Fulton County Grand Jury presentment which found that the governor's executive secretary (Mr. Griffin) not only had the authority, but actually handed out pardons without the knowledge of the governor.

In discussing Mr. Thompson's records, Mr. Harris quoted from what he said were official state documents which showed that a huge dry-county liquor racket flourished during the administration of the former acting governor.

Speaker Pro-tem Smith served as master of ceremonies and Mayor Ralph Smith Sr. of Swainsboro introduced the gubernatorial candidate with a strong endorsement.

At least one other candidate, Marvin Griffin, has talked of using force, calling out the militia and the state patrol. This shadowing of our children with the threat of bloodshed warns the parents of Georgia against trusting their children to Marvin Griffin's care.

Fred Hand has proven his interest in the children of this state, and in the schools of Georgia. He advocated the creation of the State School Building Authority and has served, without pay, as chairman of this authority.

He, himself, is the father of five children. Is it likely that he would permit any end of segregation in Georgia's schools?

This is a time of particular trial in Georgia. Our schools are at stake. Our children are at stake. Their future can be decided by ourselves as we debate the candidates for governor, and choose the man to whom our children can be fully trusted.

Now, above all other times, is a time to select a man of character, of good judgment, of determination. Such a man is Fred Hand. He will guard our schools and protect our children. He will make us a good governor and give our children a good future.

Columbus May Be Center Of Georgia Integration

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

COLUMBUS, Ga.—There is a difference of opinion in this state as to whether or not integration will precede Hell's freezing. Most natives will tell you that the answer is in the hands of the "wool-hat counties," the state's unreasoned and unreasonable rural population.

It appears rather certain that if integration is the first of these events to occur in Georgia, it will have its genesis in this city of slightly over a hundred thousand residents.

Separated from Alabama by only a stream of water, it seems contradictory that the state's center of progressivism would be nestled here.

TO THE thousands of Negro soldiers who were stationed at Fort Benning during the last war this will sound like so much Chamber of Commerce tripe. It will be hard for them to believe that the vicious police brutality, for which the town was once notorious, is virtually no more.

The town's people no longer regard the fort as a danger to their way of life. With a $9 million payroll staring $9 million a month payroll staring them in the face, they have come to appreciate the Army installation as life itself.

Mississippi-born Robert W. Brown, editor of the Columbus Ledger, put it this way, "It's hard for a man to hate when he's got a pocket full of money. We just can't deny the close relationship between economics and the social outlook," he said.

* * *

FORTY-ISH looking Editor Brown attributed much of the forward-looking attitude of Columbians to the fact that Fort Benning has not only improved the condition of the pocketbook of the city, but that it has practically made Columbus the only truly cosmopolitan city in the deep South.

People with world backgrounds, different cultures and complexions that run the gamut from off-black to washed-out white have descended upon the city and made separation by color impossible and impractical.

Mr. Brown praised the Negro leadership of the city and asserted that "the depth of leadership here among Negroes is a highly significant factor in the improved race relations we enjoy here."

"The Negro is politically aware here," the editor said, "and he votes intelligently." From his point of view the fact that some Negroes voted for Talmadge's candidate for Governor, Marvin Griffin, is proof enough that the Negro voter is making up his own mind.

"Negroes have been accused of block voting here," Mr. Brown stated, "and I can't understand the logic of the objection since every two years we (the whites) are asked to vote in block (Democratic) or run the risk of being accused of being against pure white womanhood, hush puppies and magnolias."

* * *

IN 1928 the Enquirer, companion paper of the Ledger, won the Pulitzer Award for its anti-Klan stand and in 1948 the papers led a fight against the resurgence of the KKK which resulted in the passage of an ordinance banning mask wearing and the display of signs or symbols for the purpose of intimidation.

Mr. Brown mentioned with no small degree of pride the fact that white and Negro student nurses at the Columbus City Hospital have been trained together in the same classes for over twenty years.

Though the hospital has separate wards for the races, Negro doctors have full hospital privileges.

All of the citizens, including a sizeable group of responsible old line residents, are not happy over the transformation that is taking place here. Superior Court Judge T. Hicks, for exprejudice toward Negroes recently when he registered opposition to the erection of a $1.5 million dollar auditorium and civic center here. He said it would cost too much and it would emphasize play instead of work.

* * *

THE MEAT of his objection is believed to be encouched in his statement which follows: "If the auditorium is built, Negroes will have as much right to use it as whites. If we build it and a Negro comes and sits down beside you, you'll just have to take it, smell . . . ll," Judg. Fort said.

The unknown quantity in the equation are the young whites, especially those who are getting an education. This is the belief of the editor and regarded by many as the untapped reservoir of support that might tip the scales for the right and just.

Mr. Brown pointed out that University of Georgia students approved integration editorially in their school paper and snubbed their noses at a threat by school board member Roy Harris to cut the school's appropriation by restating their approval of integration.

Students at Emory University have officially accepted the court's mandate and have also asked that Negro students be admitted.

Pulse of the Public

Most Georgia Citizens Neglected to Exercise Their Right to Vote on Private School Plan

Atlanta—On the state-wide election 9 per cent of Georgia's registered citizens voted for amendment number four. Eight per cent voted against it. And that leaves 83 per cent who were not enough interested to vote. Think of it! Eighty-three registered citizens out of every one hundred who in disfranchising themselves are deprived of any right to criticize how the Georgia Legislature implements that amendment!

Our Federal Constitution, under a recent revised ruling, now forbids racial segregation in our public schools. Our State Constitution requires segregation. We cannot readily change the Federal Constitution, but Tuesday's election quickly and easily provided for a change in Georgia's Constitution.

Now our Legislature can permit mixed-race schools to provide for grade pupils whose application cards ask for such assignment.

ARDY KAYE.

GEORGIA CONTROLS ON SCHOOLS URGED

New York Times

Three Proposals Offered to Legislature to Preserve Segregation of Pupils

Thur. 12-9-54

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Dec. 8—The Georgia Education Commission proposed today that the state's Legislature meeting in January pass three laws designed to preserve separate schools for Negroes and whites.

The twenty-one-member commission was set up to study means or dealing with the Federal Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

One of the proposed laws would provide for assignment of pupils by school superintendents and empower the State Board of Education to offer "educational grants" to any pupil dissatisfied with his assignment pending appeal actions. Such grants would be "in lieu of attendance in the public school."

The proposal further says that the board may offer the grants if it considers such action "necessary for the better education of such pupil or necessary in the interest of public education in the school district * * * or necessary for public health, morals and good order within the district."

Another proposal would prohibit the use of state or local funds for any mixed school or to pay any teacher instructing in a mixed classroom. It would be a felony, punishable by two years in prison, for any state, county, city or school official to allow funds to be used for a mixed school.

The third proposal would authorize local boards of education to create attendance districts and require students to attend the schools within the district in which they live.

The grant provision in the pupil assignment proposal would create a "grand register" in the State Education Department. The names of students receiving tuition grants would be entered on the register. The grants could be used for education only.

Commission members noted that their proposals would amount to at least partial use of the so-called private school amendment, which was approved by Georgia voters in the November election. This constitutional amendment empowers the Legislature to withhold funds from public schools and to convert the schools into private institutions.

Durwood Pye, secretary of the commission, said that the appeal action provided in the first proposal could be initiated by the parents of a dissatisfied child or parents of other children.

As an example, he said that if a Negro pupil were issigned to a white school, parents of the white children might want to appeal that assignment.

However, the grant provision would be limited to the individual pupil whose assignment was in dispute.

Georgia Vote Advertiser Puts Approval On School Bill

Montgomery Ala.

Thur. 11-4-54

ATLANTA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Georgias smaller, two-unit counties, strongholds of Gov. Herman Talmadge and Gov.-elect Marvin Griffin, today furnishes the push to put across their private school amendment.

The proposal, which supporters had said was a "last ditch" effort to preserve segregation in Georgia's schools, had trailed after huge returns from populous Fulton and DeKalb counties were recorded.

But early today, as the rural boxes began reporting in greater number, the amendment moved ahead with a steadily increasing margin.

Lead Of 21,000

With 1,546 of the state's 1,810 boxes and every county represented, amendment No. 4 had taken a 21,157-vote lad. The count stood at 190,645 for and 169,488 against.

Talmadge hailed the passage of the private school amendment, saying it was done 'despite efforts of the opposition to create a different issue."

"This should put the Supreme Court of the United States and the people of this nation on notice that the people of Georgia are determined to preserve segregation."

Griffin also expressed satisfaction the amendment was approved and said, 'Let those who were sincerely concerned relative to some of the fancied objections raised to the school segregation amendment put their minds at ease. It has one purpose and one purpose only. That is to protect the children of Georgia and preserve our institutions of free, segregated schools."

Griffin Hopeful

'It is my hope and prayer," Griffin added, "that the Supreme Court . . . will not force Georgia and Georgians to invoke our sovereign powers to prevent the establishment of mixed schools in this state."

As opponents to the private school amendment conceded defeat they warned that they were not dropping the battle. Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, said "we're going to continue to fight for an expanded educational opportunity for the children and teachers of Georgia."

The amendment authorizes the legislature to make grants of tax money available to children in discharge of all the state's obligations to provide an adequate education.

WALDEN SAYS NEW AMENDMENT VAGUE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Pued. 11-10-54

Atty. A. T. Walden said at Tuesday night's meeting of the NAACP that the private school amendment probably would have been defeated if there had not been some "shenanigans" by tabulators in smal counties.

He also said he did not believe the Talmadge factions would try to use the amendment, for fear of reaction by the citizens as a result of the disaccrediting of the schools.

The Attorney expressed the belief that "the Supreme Court cannot be buffalooed by subterfuge." He said a Philadelphia lawyer could not tell what the private school amendment means.

HEAR MOSLEY CASE

Previous to the Walden address, the branch discussed the Frederick Mosley case and decided to retain legal counsel on his behalf. Mosley, a gospel singer, was convicted of rape and condemned to die in the electric chair on the testimony of a woman who allegedly could not identify him without doubt.

Dean E. C. Mitchell presided over the meeting and Mrs. Eunice Cooper kept the secretarial record. Mr. C. L. Harper, president, made remarks and urged more financial support for the organization.

The branch meeting also heard a report of the nominating committee which was read by Mrs. Peggie Church. All of the present officers were recommended for re-election. However, a nomination of the Rev. L. M. Terrill for vice president was made from the floor. J. H. Calhoun is the present vice president. Other officers nominated will be published in a later issue.

Under the constitution officers and executive committeemen are nominated in November but are elected at the December meeting.

Ga. okays private school scheme

ATLANTA—Two southern states voted Tuesday to keep colored children out of white schools and a third to curb voting of this minority group.

Georgians approved a constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system rather than to end segregation.

Louisiana voters, on the other hand, accepted a proposed constitutional amendment which would continue public school segregation under the state's "police powers."

Most legal experts believe the Supreme Court would knock out the scheme the first time it is tested.

Georgia OKs Segregated School Plan

Measure Backed In Rural Areas

ATLANTA —(AP)— With mostly rural boxes yet to report, the hotly contested constitutional amendment which would allow Georgia to maintain segregation in her schools by making them private institutions apparently had won adoption Wednesday.

The count from 839 precincts showed the amendment ahead 135,767 to 135,166—a margin of 601 votes. However, the remainder of the 900-odd boxes are predominantly rural and are expected to increase the margin.

Early returns from the big city boxes had led opponents of the measure to believe it would be defeated. But when the returns began to come in from the smaller, rural areas the lead was steadily cut.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, sponsor of the amendment and leading advocate of a private school system to evade the Supreme court decision against public school segregaton, said "the amendment should pass by a good majority."

Gov. Talmadge and Gov.-elect Marvin Griffin had campaigned vigorously for passage of the measure, the keystone to their proposal to abolish the public school systems as a last-ditch segregation stand.

CAPITOL MEMOS

University Looms as Target in Race Test

By CHARLES POU

Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin reportedly has definitely decided on T. V. (Red) Williams of Douglas for the important post of revenue commissioner. It may be announced shortly.

SEGREGATION: The pending federal suit against Atlanta Public Schools notwithstanding, Georgia's first real trouble spot on the segregation problem likely will come in the University System. The law school of the University of Georgia, for example, has been the target of one Negro student applicant for the last four years.

That particular case is moot right now — applicant Horace Ward was drafted into the Army in September—but state officials are standing by for other attempts which they feel are sure to come.

With them may be court tests of the regents' new administration measure requiring applicants to furnish "certification" of his good character by two alumni of the school. The state of Mississippi is considering a similar admission requirement; only, Mississippi would require five such certifications.

SO FAR, according to University System Secretary L. E. Siebert, the measure has worked very well — excepting scattered complaints from white students who gripe about the red tape of it. Actually, when the regents made the "certification" requirement in April, 1953, they made no mention of segregation.

In addition to the two recommendations from alumni, new students must get an attestation of bona fide residence and good moral character from the ordinary or clerk of superior court in his county. If he lives in a small community which has no alumni, the judge of superior court can vouch for him.

Out-of-state applicants must furnish similar recommendations and information.

* * *

EACH SCHOOL of the University System also reserves the right to give applicants aptitude and intelligence tests to determine his suitability.

Ward's attorneys have already contended this latter requirement was slipped in as a stumbling block to keep their client out of the law school.

But the program which has really kept down applications is the "grants" system whereby Georgia Negro students may attend out-of-state colleges, the state footing much of the bill. The state has no law, engineering or medical schools for Negroes.

So the University System gives them the differential in fees such course would cost in Georgia and the out-of-state institution, plus rail transportation and a living cost supplement, and away they go.

Many Negroes thus are able to attend such fine national institutions as Columbia and Harvard. The program functions so smoothly that the University System offices here have become a sort of "branch" registrar office for Columbia, popular with teachers seeking summer school work.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY System this school year will spend about $200,000 on grants — incidentally considering that sum quite a savings. Otherwise, under the "equal" facilities doctrine, costly graduate schools would have to be set up for Negroes.

Some 2,700 grants will go this year to about 2,000 individuals. Not all recipients use them to attend out-of-state colleges. Under the grant program, some 800 to 1,000 students currently are enrolled at Atlanta University here.

Mr. Siebert is proud of the program, and says Negro students like it. "We get a number of letters from students highly praising it," he said.

Southern Educators Hear Plans For Desegregation Of Schools

By International News Service

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Two Southerners, appearing at a meeting of Dixie schoolmen, declared Tuesday that de-segregation of schools must come gradually, and at the local level.

Cecil Sims, constitutional expert from Nashville, Tenn., said local school boards must solve segregation problems, and added:

"The court didn't mean to do these things overnight. They realized it would take time and patience since it involved the whole structure of the South."

Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin said his state is not ready for immediate integration, and also declared:

"Integration of the schools must not be done on a statewide level, but be done locally."

Ervin plans to appear as a friend of the court next month when the U. S. Supreme Court considers ways to implement its school segregation ruling of last May. The attorney general said he will present information gathered in Florida in a community survey.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Ervin cited these general conclusions from the Florida survey:

1. "Florida is not ready for de segregation, but the majority agree with the court's ruling. He put those who are violently opposed to the decision at 30 per cent.

2. "Whites expressed a preference for a gradual transition in integrated schools, while most Negroes favored a quick change.

3. "Inter-racial meetings are promoting harmony.

4. "Highest percentage of opposition to integration comes from elected officials."

Sims told newsmen he does not like those who would kill our public school system for the sake of preserving white supremacy," and continued:

"I have no patience with those who would force integration on the South. It will take time."

Both men spoke at a closed conference of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration.

14d(1) 1954

GEORGIA

Dr. Clement Asks School Board To Investigate Bus Fare Problem

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education's purchasing committee, asked the board yesterday to investigate the complaint of a mother of five children who stated that it cost her $2 a day to keep her children in school.

The un-identified mother, whose five children attended the William Scott School located at Scott's Crossing on Hollywood Rd. N. W., was quoted by Dr. Clement as saying the children in her community pay ten cents each way for bus service to and from school.

Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale explained that this difference was not caused by policy of the school board The service of special buses traveling into areas where a regular line does not run cost each student twice as much as buses which traverse established routes, it was pointed out. This policy was attributed to the transit company.

It was further stated that the families in his area asked to have the special bus scheduled for the area in question. However, since the bus is loaded each day and the operating cost is not prohibitive they probably feel that an adjustment of the fare should be made, Dr. Clement said.

Without voting, the board agreed to see what could be done to alleviate the economic strain on the families.

In other action. the board adopted the progress report of the committee on building and grounds, a $35,394.84 expenditure of the purchasing committee, and named two schools. One of the schools was named after the father of Doyle-aux F. McClatchey, the president of the board (P. F. McClatchey School) and the other was named after the mother of board member, Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale (Emma Hatchinson School).

Education Board Sees Hearing In "Reasonable Time" After Jan. 1

MACON, Ga. — A petition calling for a conference to discuss immediate integration of the white and colored races in public schools was received by the Bibb County Board of Education from the Macon branch of the NAACP.

The petition listed 42 signatures which it claimed were those of parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary high schools under the board's jurisdiction.

Board Chairman, J. D. Crump, directed Dr. Mark A. Smith, school superintendent, to write a letter of acknowledgement to Dr. J. S. Williams, president of the local chapter of the NAACP.

In the letter of acknowledgement, appreciation was to be expressed for the continued of the colored people in the public school system of Bibb County. Crump then stated that a hearing would be held "at such time the board feels the conference will be constructive and proper."

"REASONABLE TIME"

When questioned by reporters Crump said the conference would be held within a reasonable time after the first of the year. He stated also that he "may or may not" refer the petition to a special committee of the board for study, but he said the board has no intention of putting off indefinitely or stalling the hearing.

The petition asks that the board take immediate steps to "reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court on May 17."

Those principles, the petition continued, state that children of public school age cannot be denied admission to any school solely because of race and color. "We request a hearing before the board for the purpose of discussing this petition," the request said. "We further wish to point out our availability as parents and citizens of this community to be of whatever assistance we can to you in devising and implementing a program of desegregation in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision."

Besides the 42 signatures, Dr Williams and two Atlanta attorneys D. L. Hollowell and A. T. Walden, also signed the petition, which is similar to those the NAACP said it would file with boards of education in the South as the first move toward integration of the races.

A member of he board in commenting said it appears that the board of education would have federal cut off if schools are not integrated while state funds will be stopped if the races are mixed.

School Board Shelves Bibb Integration Plea

MACON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Bibb Board of Education Thursday shelved until "a constructive and proper" time a request of 42 persons and the local unit of the NAACP for a conference to discuss immediate integration of the white and colored races in Bibb County's schools.

The petition, which arrived at 2:20 p.m. Thursday before the meeting began at 4:30 p.m., listed 42 signatures which it claimed belong to parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary high schools under the board's jurisdiction.

Board Chairman J. D. Crump directed Dr. Mark A. Smith, superintendent of schools, to write a letter of acknowledgement to Dr. J. S. Williams, president of the local chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Crump said the conference would be held within a reasonable time after the first of the year. He said the board has no intention of stalling the hearing.

The petition asks that the board take immediate steps to "reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court May 17."

The board did not discuss the petition or its implications during the meeting. However, after the meeting had been adjourned a member of the board said the colored people had to realize the position of the board.

It appears, he said, that the board of education here would have federal funds cut off if schools are not integrated, while state funds will be stopped if the races are mixed.

Rural Voters Buck School Desegregation

D. Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3

ATLANTA — A constitutional amendment that paves the way for Georgia to abolish the public school system to forestall desegregation was passed by a comfortable margin, but faces still another hurdle in the state legislature.

Thursday with practically all returns in the vote was 208,399 for versus 181,850 against. The victory was attributed to the wool hats in the rural areas who ran up large enough majorities to cancel out the big negative votes of the urban centers like Atlanta and Augusta.

The surprisingly large anti-vote, however, could not be interpreted as favoring integration of schools. Part of it was a political fight between Rep. Hamilton Lokey of Fulton county and Gov. Herman Talmadge and his hand picked successor Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin.

In addition many white adherents to segregated schools were opposed to tampering with either the constitution or the public school system.

The Negro vote was definitely a factor. On Sapelo island in McIntosh county where there are only 30 eligible voters, five cast ballots, four Negroes and one white. The vote four against and one for the amendment.

Atlanta's Negro precincts voted almost enmasse against the amendment.

In the fifth district congressional race, incumbent Democratic representative, James C. Davis, a state's righter with an almost two to one vote over GOP opponent Charles A. Moye, jr.

But of interest in the race was the large Negro Republican vote. For example, at Anderson park school the vote was 109 to 40 for Moye. At University homes it was 822 to 62 for the Republican and at Davis street school Moye runs up 529 to 12 for David.

The re-election of Senator Sparkman in Alabama was helped by a heavy Negro vote. Sparkman, Democratic running mate of Adlai Stevenson in the last presidential race, spoke forthrightly for civil rights in 1952 and opponents tried to wash his face with it, appealing to the prejudices of whites during the recent heated campaign.

The return of Big Jim Fulsom to the governor's seat in Alabama was also regarded as a happy circumstance by Negro voters.

Macon Parents File Petition For Immediate Integration Conference

Education Board Sees Hearing In "Reasonable Time" After Jan. 1

MACON, Ga. — A petition calling for a conference to discuss immediate integration of the white and colored races in public schools was received by the Bibb County Board of Education from the Macon branch of the NAACP.

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Board Chairman, J. D. Crump directed Dr. Mark A. Smith, school superintendent, to write a letter of acknowledgement to Dr. J. S. Williams, president of the local chapter of the NAACP.

In the letter of acknowledgement appreciation was to be expressed for the continued of the colored people in the public school system of Bibb County. Crump also stated that a hearing would be held "at such time the board feels the conference will be constructive and proper."

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Besides the 42 signatures, Dr. Williams and two Atlanta attorneys D. L. Hollowell and A. T. Walden, also signed the petition, which is similar to those the NAACP said it would file with boards of education in the South as the first move toward integration of the races.

A member of he board in commenting said it appears that the board of education would have federal cut off if schools are not integrated while state funds will be stopped if the races are mixed.

Georgia Private School Plan Is Attacked By NAACP Delegates

World Birmingham, Ala. P. 1 Issues. 12-1-54

Group Also Urges Probe Of Teacher Intimidations

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

Georgia officials, who fought for and won passage of the so-called Private School Amendment were denounced yesterday by the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who strongly urged investigation of all cases intimidation of teachers, citizens and public school officials.

The resolutions, drawn up at the 13th Annual Session of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches, did not name former Governor Herman Talmadge or Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin by name, but denounced:

"The actions of all individuals and organizations who devise strategies to incite violence, advocate the abolition of public education, and subvert the law as enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States."

CONDEMN POLITICIANS

The resolution continued, "We condemn the acts of politicians, in the forefront or hidden secretly in the background, who advocate the enactment of laws designed to defy our highest Federal Judiciary, and the injection of this insidious propaganda, by distribution, into the schools of our state, which tends to pollute the minds of innocent children.

"We call upon state and Federal governments to investigate these acts for possible violation of our laws and to take appropriate action."

In connection with this, the N. A. A. C. P. urged that "The N. A. A. C. P. investigate any and all alleged cases of intimidation of teacher-personnel, patrons and citizens by school officials, public officials and individuals in every area of activity and that proper action be taken to protect the rights and interests of those involved."

NEWSPAPERS

Georgia newspapers came in for a share of criticism. The resolutions declared. "We deplore the practice of certain daily newspapers which distort the true picture of the magnificent progress made in desegregation by exaggerating the isolated incidents of resistance and playing down the many wholesome and successful processes of integration."

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Georgia radio and television stations were also mentioned.

"We regret," the resolution said, "the action of radio and television stations who blacked out the program: 'Youth Wants to Know' on Sunday, November 28, 1954 when Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the NAACP gave the other side of the desegregation picture.

"These same stations carried the program when the Governor of Georgia gave his views. Such acts appear to be in violation of Federal Communications Commission regulations and indicate prejudice and bias."

Declaring that housing segregation is tied to segregation in education, branches were called upon to investigate all slum clearance.

Assistance in support and protection for "those groups and individuals who wish assistance" in combatting segregation where no NAACP branches exist was urged.

Branches were also called upon to encourage participation in all elections, while the resolution deplored "the action of certain law-enforcement officers, acting individually and collectively with others, who viciously, brutally and unlawfully, beat, abuse, intimidate, kill and force confessions from a number of our citizens with immunity."

Officials were called upon to "seek out these perpetrators and to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.

The resolution praised the Atlanta branch and Wheat Street Baptist Church for preparing the session, and commended efforts of educational officials and the U. S. Supreme Court for the decision ending school segregation.

Dr. Clement Hits School Plan; Also Asks For Chest Support

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and a member of the Atlanta Board of Education took the mike and told a Hungry Club and Radio audience at the Butler Street YMCA yesterday "Some Responsibilities of Citizenship."

NOVEMBER ELECTION

Dr. Clement's first effort was to analyze some of the features of the so-called private school amendment, to be voted upon the General Election November 2.

The Private School Amendment seeks to circumvent the United States Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools. Since the Court's ruling, the present administration in Georgia has been trying to find ways and means to defeat or get around this ruling.

In his talk, Dr. Clement asked what would happen to the billions of dollars now invested in school property if such an amendment is passed.

PUBLIC CONTROL

Dr. Clement said the abolition of public schools in Georgia would also mean the abolition of public control. He raised the question as to what would happen to the child and what would happen to the quality of education in the state if the plan is approved. He asked who will own the chools and to whom would the money for edacuation go, the child or the individual? The president of Atlanta University cited the complexities of the plan if approved and also questioned the validity of the plan in regard to law. He also pointed out that the state would lose the $15,000,000 in federal funds it now receive for assistance.

THE CHEST DRIVE

"If people are awake," Dr. Clement said, "they will go to the polls on November 2 and vote against this amendment."

Dr. Clement touched on another area in his talk on "Some Responsibilities of Citizenship."

As the General Chairman of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Community Chest, Dr. Clement appealed for public support during the present drive.

ON $62,000

"This is not to be a selfish proposition," he said. But for the person who is not aware of what Negroes get from the Community Chest, Dr. Clement spoke of the eight agencies which benefit directly from the Chest. These agencies he said, get more than $300,000 annually from the Chest to assist with their budgets. The Negro Division is being asked to raise only $62,000 of this amounts.

"We have a Community Chest which operates for the less fortunate people among us," Dr. Clement said. He urged that the whole campaign could be successful, not by looking at the total quota, which is more than a million dollars, but to the amount designated to each group and individual. Only through such a plan, he said, could the total program be a success.

The next report meeting for the Chest is set for tonight at the Butler Street YMCA.

ssion Proposes

Atlanta, Ga. Thur. 12-9-54

To Legislature

Measures Would Give State Board Discretionary Power

BY JAMES HOLLAND
For International News Service

A closely-knit program, utilizing a recently-ratified "Private School" amendment to the state constitution, was recommended to the Georgia Legislature Wednesday as a means of preserving school segregation.

The State Education Commission gave approval to three proposed bills that will be submitted to the legislature in January.

The bill strengthen school district demarcation laws, give local school superintendents board power to assign pupils to schools on the basis of factors other than race and provide for the automatic cut-off of local funds to schools where segregation is ended. Present law already provides such an automatic cut-off of state funds.

STATE BOARDS DISCRETION

The proposed legislation also gives the State Board of Education wide discretion in granting school money directly to an individual student, in fulfillment of the state's obligation to provide education.

That is the basis of the private school plan and the core of the constitutional amendment that was ratified last month.

One commission spokesman illustrated the workings of the program this way:

Should a Negro apply for admission to a white school, local officials, aware of the funds cut-off law, would assign him to a Negro school "for the welfare of the entire school system," a legal basis under the pupil-assignment law. The student then could appeal to the state board.

FURTHER DISCRETION

That board, at its discretion, might decide to grant directly to the individual student his pro-rated share of school funds. This amounted to $157.18 per student this year.

This payment to the individual would fulfill the state's obligation to educate him, and would bar him from then entering a public school of any kind.

The State Board would retain supervision to see that the money actually was used for educational purposes, such as by attending a private school.

The same legislation, on the other hand, gives the State Board such discretion that a case might arise wherein the board would decide to make the individual grants directly to the white students in cases where an end to segregation cut off funds to the local school system.

Dr. William Boyd, Atlanta president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said last night when questioned about the commission's recommendations to the legislature, "we'll withhold comment until we have had a chance to study the proposals."

GEORGIA PARTY AIL SET IN BIAS FIGHT

Democrats' Machinery to Back School Segregation Drive, Talmadge, Chairman Say

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 13—The full force of the Georgia Democratic party machinery will be employed in a campaign for approval of a constitutional amendment designed to maintain segregation in the public schools.

This was announced today by Gov. Herman Talmadge and James A. Peters, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The amendment, to be voted upon in the November general election, would give the Georgia Legislature authority to turn public schools over to private individuals and groups for operation.

Governor Talmadge, who advanced the amendment proposal some months ago, asserted that plans and strategy to keep the schools segregated would have to come from Marvin Griffin, who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor last week. In this state, that means election.

Mr. Griffin campaigned on a platform endorsing the Talmadge "private school" plan.

Mr. Peters, after pledging the party's support of the private school measure, said he was "sure" that the state Democratic convention would vote its approval of the state constitutional amendment when it convened in Macon Sept. 29.

"Unquestionably," the Democratic chairman stated, "the people who voted for Marvin Griffin were in favor of the school amendment, and no doubt many of the others were, too."

Actual plans to put the party machinery in motion to campaign for the amendment will be set up during the convention. Mr. Griffin will be in charge of the reorganization of the party at that time.

In a statement today, giving his own "analysis" of the election, Governor Talmadge described the next four years as "probably the most crucial period in the history of our state.

"Maintaining segregation will be Georgia's greatest and most serious problem," he said.

"The people of Georgia were looking for two things in the next Governor," Mr. Talmadge emphasized, "a man they thought would under all hazards preserve segregation and a man they thought would under all hazards preserve segregation and a man they thought would continue the constructive policies of this administration substantially along the present lines."

The Governor denied that he was a "combination of Machiavelli, Crump and Huey Long" and had manipulated the primary last week and pledged his support "in all things" to the newly nominated slate of state officers.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13—Virginia took the first formal step today to find what Gov. Thomas B. Stanley called "a legal means to preserve segregated schools in Virginia."

A thirty-two-member Commission on Public Education, appointed by the Governor, held its organizational meeting and elected as chairman State Senator Garland Gray of Waverley, who has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor in 1957. He was authorized during the three-hour closed session to appoint an executive committee to plan public hearings on the state's school segregation problems.

At the outset Governor Stanley, in remarks released to the press, reiterated his position on segregated schools by declaring: "I shall use every legal means at my command to preserve segregated schools in Virginia."

The Governor said letters, telegrams and telephone calls had convinced him that "the overwhelming majority of the white people in Virginia wish to continue segregation of the races in the public schools" and "it would appear that numerous Negro citizens desire an integration of the races."

He continued: "Whatever program or legislation is proposed and adopted can succeed only if it is in accord with the will of the people. I firmly believe that both public sentiment and the best interests of both races demand segregation. I hope we have the cooperation of both races to maintain segregation and thereby minimize the harmful effect of the decision of the court."

The reference was to the Supreme Court's decision in May outlawing school segregation.

The Governor reiterated that he had appointed a legislative rather than a citizen's commission that might have represented both races because any program would have to be acted upon by the General Assembly.

Georgia Unit Proposes 3 School Laws

Postponed

ATLANTA, Dec. 8 (AP.)— The Georgia Commission on Education today unanimously adopted three bills to be recommended to the Governor-elect and the General Assembly to circumvent racial integration in the public schools.

The first would make it illegal to appropriate or expand State or local funds in any school district which does not provide separate schools for white and Negro children.

The proposed measure would make it a felony for any State or local school official to pay out funds for mixed schools. Under terms of the measure a person so convicted would be liable to a prison term of two years.

The bill also provides that any official who shall be in anywise concerned in paying out, using or in anywise expanding any State or local funds contrary to the provisions of this law shall be liable for the amount so paid out."

The other two measures concren pupil assignment.

One assignment proposal would allow the local superintendent to assign pupils within the system "in such manner as in his judgement x x x will best promote the interests of education within the district. . . and every such assignment shall be made consistently with the maintenance of good order within the district. . . "

The third measure gives the local board of education authority to lay out and create attendance districts which "will best promote public education within the school district."

Several Deny Part In Signing Bias Petition

MACON, Ga. — Several persons whose names appeared on an NAACP petition asking the Bibb County Board of Education for immediate integration of the races in the public schools claim the petition was misrepresented.

The petition signed by Dr. J. S. Williams, president of the Macon Chapter of the NAACP and 42 other Bibb County residents, called for a conference to discuss plans for immediate integration of the races in accordance with the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court. The petition itself was shelved by the board until a "constructive and proper time," however, Board Chairman J. D. Crump said the conference probably would be held within a reasonable time after the first of the year.

In a letter received by the Macon Telegraph, Monday, and signed the "Patrons and Parents of South Macon," it was stated that the petition they had signed was a request for three new grammar schools, one of which was to be built in South Macon if 20 signatures were obtained.

A check of the signers of the petition filed with the board of education revealed that a Mrs. Laura Rodgers of 2933 Blount Street had written the note to the Telegraph. When contacted, Mrs. Rodgers said she had received the petition from a man stating the petition was for the three new schools and she wrote the newspaper after she saw her name published as one of the signers of the integration petition.

Other persons saying they were under the impression they were signing for three new schools were Richard Williams, Jr., Louis Murphy, and Mary Davis. Charlie Chatfield of 3340 Antioch Road, Bosie H. Griggs, 3750 Antioch Road and Aurrie Lewis of 548 Hanson Street, stated they "positively" did not sign the petition.

When quizzed by reporters, Dr. Williams vigorously denied he had misrepresented the petition to the people and said that he had not commissioned anyone else to do so. He then stated that the integration part of of the petition was written in plain view for all prospective signers to see at the top of the petition. He expressed regret that there was a misinterpretation on the part of some of the signers and said "all people who wish may withdraw their names from the petition.' He stated that it was definitely not the intention of the NAACP to misrepresent or trick the people into signing.

However, Dr. Williams continued, this does not alter the NAACP's plans to seek integration of the schools in Bibb County. The only persons asked to sign the petition were self-employed Negroes, employes of other Negroes and employes of the federal government, he said.

Banks Refuse Money For South's Private Schools

ATLANTA — (NNPA) — The refusal of northern bankers to lend money on school bonds looms as one obstacle to the proposed plan of southern states to turn their public schools into private schools to keep for complying with the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

This obstacle was recognized after Ohio banking authorities said Georgia School Building Authority bonds are not an "eligible investment," although it was indicated that Ohio's ban on Georgia bonds had nothing to do with the school segregation issue or the "private school" amendment passed by the Georgia legislature.

Thurman R. Hazard, Ohio banking superintendent, said the State Bank Advisory Board decided last summer that the Georgia bonds "simply did not conform with Ohio banking regulations."

A pending $40,000,000 bond issue is intended to complete the State's $200,000 project to equalize school building for white and colored students and to replace delapidated buildings.

To Study Bills Backing Segregation

At least two legislative proposals to strengthen the state's present school segregation laws will be studied Wednesday at a meeting of the Georgia Education Commission.

The commission, created to find means of circumventing the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation, is expected to consider one bill that would prohibit the use of local funds for the operation of an integrated school.

Another proposal slated for consideration would strengthen the authority of local school officials in the assignment of pupils to schools and in the designation of school district lines.

The latter idea was first suggested to the commission last spring by Rep. Charles Gowen of Glynn County.

The commission meeting Wednesday was called by Gov. Talmadge, as its chairman, to consider legislation for recommendation to the January session of the General Assembly.

The state Constitution now requires separate schools for white and Negro races. The current appropriations bill has provisions prohibiting the spending of state funds on mixed schools. There is no law at present, however, that places such restrictions on the use of local funds for education.

Durwood Pye, commission secretary, and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook have indicated there are no plans at present for implementing the "private school" amendment to the Constitution which

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GEORGIA

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN SOUTH WEIGHED

Educator Meeting in Atlanta Centers Attention on Ruling Banning Pupil Bias

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6—Education leaders from eleven Southern states met here today in a closed session to discuss problems arising from the Federal Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in the public schools.

The two-day meeting of school superintendents and boards of education members was called by the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration, which has its headquarters at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Truman Pierce, director of the cooperative organization, said that the members had selected the school segregation subject for discussion in a poll taken last March, about two months before the Supreme Court ruling was announced.

He noted that the organization was primarily a study group that sought to improve the region's level of education through research projects and informational exchange. He stressed that the organization was independent of any public education bodies.

No Recommendations Planned

Consequently, Dr. Pierce said, it was decided to continue the past pattern of closed sessions since the participants would engage only in the exchange of developmental information and no recommendations or action proposals would be considered.

The principal speaker at the opening session was Harry Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas (Little Rock) Gazette. He is the author of a report entitled "The Negro and the Schools," a comprehensive survey of racial educational problems that was underwritten by a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Mr. Ashmore said later that he had told the study group that advances in public school racial integration "should be measured realistically in terms of good faith and understanding of the local situation."

"The important thing," Mr. Ashmore declared, "is to realize that at this stage an honest effort by communities with large Negro populations to work out a plan that is harmonious and fair within the requirements of the law is just as much an accomplishment as is voluntary and full compliance with the law by a community with a small Negro population.

Yardsticks Called Important

"The yardsticks we use are important. South Carolina and Mississippi may need time and patient understanding, while Kentucky can go right ahead with a compliance program.

"The test should be whether South Carolina and Mississippi are showing good faith in their longer journey toward a solution. If they are not in good faith, then court action should be directed against them. But if they are in good faith, that would mean as much right now as a border state that finds it can solve the problem because of a small Negro population."

Consequently, Mr. Ashmore said, he emphasized to the study group the need for the Attorneys General of the Southern states to file briefs with the Supreme Court this fall setting forth the local problems in each state and the time factor involved in any school desegregation program.

"The South must present its point of view if its complex local conditions are to be understood," Mr. Ashmore said.

The states represented at the meeting are Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida and Arkansas.

Staff Photo—Hugh Stova

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES POUR IN UPON SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE
Marvin Griffin (Left) With Manager-Brother, Mayor R. A. (Cheney) Griffin of Bainbridge

Gov.-Elect Griffin to Join Talmadge in School Fight

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Marvin Griffin, landslide victor in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, will attend a big homecoming celebration at Bainbridge Saturday and then prepare for another election battle.

In the second fight, he will join Gov. Talmadge in urging Georgians to approve the so-called "private school" constitutional amendment in November. The Georgia Education Assn., Parent-Teacher Assn. and other groups oppose the proposal.

PLEDGES HELP

The 47-year-old lieutenant governor received promises of cooperation from his major opponents Thursday.

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson and Griffin met in the halls of the Henry Grady Hotel, and Thompson personally offered his congratulations. Thompson said he was headed toward Griffin's room and that Griffin apparently was headed toward his room when they met in the hallway.

Assuring Griffin the new administration would have his cooperation, Thompson said he hoped Griffin would "carry out my platform as Herman did."

SHARE GOOD

"Something good should be shared by everybody," Griffin replied. He said he had never had a worthier opponent.

Referring to Thompson's victory over him in the 1946 race for lieutenant governor, Griffin remarked: "We're even now. You beat me once and now I've beaten you."

House Speaker Fred Hand and Rep. Charlie Gowen offered their congratulations.

AIDS DRIVE

Gov. Talmadge, whose administration aided Griffin's campaign, offered congratulations to all winners in Wednesday's primary, and said the next four years will be perhaps the most trying in the state's history. He urged all Georgians to join hands to continue Georgia's "march of progress."

Hand and Gowen loomed as potential candidates for governor in 1958, as the current primary closed. Roy Harris, Hand's manager, congratulated Talmadge "for giving the victory" to Griffin, and declared: "Mr. Hand is still running for governor. The date has just been changed to September 1958."

Gowen was mentioned as a probable candidate by virtue of his strong popular vote in this first bid for the governorship. Observers predicted Thompson, thrice defeated for governor, and 66-year-old Tom Linder had made their final political races.

The margin of the victory Wednesday surprised even Griffin leaders. It was attributed to Talmadge's aid, the unusually high popular vote Gowen received that normally would have gone to Thompson, and the inability of Linder to cut deeply into unit votes which went to Griffin, as well as Griffin's own long, hard campaigning and heavy spurt of activity in recent days.

Latest returns continued to increase Griffin's leadership. They showed Griffin leading in 115 counties with 302 of the state's 410 unit votes. Only 206 units are necessary for nomination. Griffin's popular vote in 1,710 of the 1,810 precincts was 201,326.

Thompson was far behind in second place. He had only 24 counties with 56 unit votes. His popular vote was 138,571.

In 1950, Herman Talmadge carried 295 unit votes to Thompson's 115. In 1948 Talmadge received 312 units to Thompson's 130.

Only three others of the nine candidates in Wednesday's primary carried unit votes. Hand had 22 unit votes and 69,104 popular votes. Linder had 28 unit votes and 71,006 popular votes. Gowen had 4 units and 63,576 popular votes.

The Griffin homecoming program will be held at the Bainbridge ball park at 4 p.m. Saturday. Cheney Griffin, brother and manager of the candidate, estimated between 15,000 and 20,000 persons will be present.

Griffin and his family rested in Atlanta hotels Thursday, after hectic election night activities, getting returns and greeting friends. They will be here Friday and then go to Bainbridge. Next week, the Griffins will leave for a short vacation.

After his vacation Griffin will take the stump for the constitutional amendment that would permit the Legislature to abolish public schools as a "last resort" means of preserving segregation.

Griffin and the slate of winners in the primary will be nominated formally by the State Democratic Convention at Macon Sept. 29.

Griffin had no announcements of any appointments for his administration Thursday.

REITERATES STAND AGAINST PVT. SCHOOLS

BY International News Service

Dr. M. D. Collins, Georgia State School Superintendent, reasserted Thursday his opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment that would pave the way for a system of private schools for Georgia.

Collins, replying to prediction he will vote for the proposal in November, said:

"I'll vote against the amendment, if I'm the only one in Georgia who does."

The Georgia educational commission is expected to take a vote next Tuesday on whether it recommends passage of the Amendment as a means to preserve school segregation. Collins, a commission member, said he cannot attend the session but added, "I am going to leave my negative vote."

School Plan Splits Board And Collins

By M. L. ST. JOHN

State School Supt. M. D. Collins and the State Board of Education Monday night were squared off against each other in the battle over the proposed "private school" constitutional amendment.

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook compares southern reaction to Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling with resentment after War Between the States. Page 17.

The elective superintendent is against the proposal which would permit the scrapping of the public school system. The board—appointed by Gov. Talmadge—is in favor of the amendment as a means of preserving segregation.

The school board adopted a resolution endorsing Gov. Talmadge's proposed amendment Monday afternoon, after noting that the Georgia Education Association had reiterated its opposition to the amendment Saturday.

Asked later by The Constitution if he shared the school board's views, Dr. Collins, paraphrasing a famous Churchill quotation, declared:

"Absolutely not! I do not think I was elected state school superintendent to liquidate the Georgia public school system.

"I am against the amendment. I am in favor of segregated, public schools. I am for segregation as strong as anyone, but I believe it has got to be handled on the local level. We have too much at stake to abandon our public schools."

The state board's action was taken without discussion, and without a dissenting vote.

Chairman George Whitman Jr. of Atlanta said: "I notice that the GEA has taken a stand against the amendment to make money available for private schools. I want to ask the board to pass a resolution stating that we, as a board, are for the amendment."

Clarke Duncan of Buena Vista made the motion, and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens seconded it. Other members present when the board adopted the resolution without dissent were: H. W. Blount of Waynesboro, James Peters of Manchester, W. H. Lovett of Dublin, Lonnie Sweat of Blackshear, and Irwin Kimsey of Clarkesville.

J. D. Rogers of Blakely, who was out of the room at the time the resolution was passed, told reporters that he could not have voted for the resolution.

Another board member, Glenn Milner of Rome, was absent.

The members of the state board may be voting themselves out of jobs in the opinion of Paul Sprayberry of Marietta, president of the Georgia Education Assn.

Informed of the state board's action, Sprayberry commented: "If they want to support the amendment, that is their prerogative.

If the private school amendment is passed, no one knows what will happen. We don't even know whether we would have a state board of education.

"Regardless of what plans are offered to get around the court decision, I think there will be court tests. I don't think it wise to risk a public school system we have been building for 75 years by attempting a system of private schools," Sprayberry concluded.

GEA Will Outline Fight On 'Private Schools' Plan

The Georgia Education Association's fight against the "private school" amendment will be outlined Thursday to teachers at the GEA's Fifth District fall convention here.

Dr. J. Harold Saxon, GEA executive secretary, said he, State School Supt. M. D. Collins and GEA President Paul Sprayberry will discuss the amendment in their addresses at the meeting in the Municipal Auditorium.

The amendment, which would pave the way for the General Assembly to convert the public schools into a private school system, was condemned in a resolution passed by the GEA state convention last spring.

The district meeting, to be presided over by Homer F. Sharp of Covington, will begin at 9:30 a.m.

Other addresses will be made by Knox Walker of the Georgia PTA, Horace Sturgis, district NEA delegate, and Muscogee School Supt. William Henry Shaw. The invocation will be offered by the Rev. George Hoffman Smith of East Point Presbyterian Church.

Platform guests will include school superintendents Paul West of Fulton, Miss Ira Jarrell of Atlanta, Jim D. Cherry of DeKalb, O. L. Amsler of Decatur, H. C. Eddleman of Rockdale and E. L. Ficquett of Newton, and district GEA vice presidents Mrs. Betty Davis of Tucker, E. E. Baker of Ben Hill and Mrs. P. G. Sessions of Decatur.

Principals Against Pvt. School Plan

School principals of Region Three went on record as being in favor of the retention of public schools, and avowed to support several community and civic programs yesterday at their first meeting held at Bailey-Johnson School in Alpharetta.

The principals pledged themselves to:

1. Encourage all people to use their franchise.
2. Support the adequate program of education in Georgia in all its aspects.
3. To oppose the end of public schools in Georgia.
4. To support the P-TA, local, state and national organizations.

Mr. Daniel Davis, new president of the group, commended the group for its large attendance, and attributed it to their interest in finding solutions for each school's problems.

Mr. E. Bouie principal of Stone Mountain School, reported for the group studying "Ways of Improving Janitorial Services."

Mrs. N. Harris was asked to help bring principals up-to-date on P-TA procedures and program at the next meeting which will be held in January at the Slater School in Atlanta.

Mrs. A. Cathryn Johnson was re-elected chairman of the Workshop Council which includes a member from each of the participating school systems.

Also of interest to principals is the State Principal's Meeting, scheduled for Macon on November 19-20.

Gowen, GEA Hit Griffin School Segregation Plan

Gubernatorial candidate Charles Gowen and two top officials of the Georgia Education Assn. Friday opposed a plan by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, a gubernatorial candidate, to turn over the public school system to the GEA if segregation falls.

Gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson commented: "The president of the Senate seems to be floundering around like a man who is worried about his political future."

Gubernatorial candidate Fred Hand, who says he expects the study commission to solve any problems which an adverse Supreme Court ruling might create, Friday plugged for continued aid to the public school system.

OPPOSE GIVEAWAY

GEA president Paul Sprayberry of Marietta and GEA secretary Harold Saxon both declared that the GEA doesn't want Georgia's public schools given to anyone—including the GEA. They cited a resolution unanimously adopted by the teachers in convention here in March.

This resolution called for adequate financing of public schools, and urged defeat of a constitutional amendment which might mean the abolition of the public schools. Sprayberry and Saxon said they stand behind this resolution, and know it is the sentiment of the teachers of this state.

Speaking to the Sertoma Club at Savannah, Gowen said Griffin's proposal to turn the schools over to the GEA "would make as much sense as turning the courts over to the Georgia Bar Assn. to operate."

WON'T DESTROY SCHOOLS

He expressed assurance that the GEA members would refuse to participate in any plan to destroy the public school system. The people must maintain control over the schools, Gowen said. The schools must not be given to any private individuals, groups or organizations.

Hand addressed the Calhoun Rotary Club. He said state aid to public schools in Georgia has increased from $27,600,000 to $115,500,000.

"During the past six years, we have increased state funds for schools from $47,000,000 to $115,000,000," the House Speaker said. "We must add $6,000,000 annually to upgrade the teachers under the Minimum Foundation Law in the future. We also must try to find some way to give teachers a general pay increase."

Get School Verdict 1st, Hand Urges

Special to The Constitution

SAVANNAH, April 19—Gubernatorial candidate Fred Hand, a member of the commission studying segregation, declared here Monday that Georgians "shouldn't even consider giving away with the public school system until every other avenue for preserving segregation has been exhausted."

Hand commented on a talk given to the Georgia Association of County Commissioners here Monday by Durwood Pye of Atlanta, secretary of the segregation study commission. Pye said private schools would be the only alternative if the courts outlaw segregation in the public schools. The county commissioners prepared to launch a fight for the "private school" plan.

ACTION NOT PLANNED

Hand pointed out that the study commission has prepared no plan of action; it has held only an organizational meeting.

"Any solution worked out before the court hands down its decision would be premature," the House speaker asserted. "We'll have certain rights under any decision, and we ought to know what they are before we start making solutions."

Hand again declared he believes that Georgia's public school system can be preserved on a segregated basis even should the court decide otherwise in the cases affecting other states. He said he would reveal his plan later.

CLAIMS CONFUSION

Meanwhile, another candidate, Rep. Charles L. Gowen of Brunswick, told the Waycross Rotary Club that Georgians are "discouraged and confused" by statements by spokesmen for the Georgia Commission on Education.

Gowen quoted Pye as saying that Georgia can keep the schools segregated by regulating them "just as it regulates railroads." Gowen commented: "If he had ridden a through train or eaten a meal in a dining car on a train passing through Georgia he would know that the railroad setup for handling segregation in our schools isn't what the people of Georgia want."

GRIFFIN COMMENT

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, vice chairman of the study commission, who will run for governor, made this brief comment on Pye's talk:

"It is quite similar to the plan I suggested for turning over the school system to the Georgia Education Assn. in event the courts ban segregation."

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, a gubernatorial candidate, declared that he would preserve segregation in the schools if he is elected governor. He predicted, however, that the courts will uphold separate but equal schools.

Commissioners' Fight For Segregation Likely

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SAVANNAH, April 19—The Georgia County Commissioners Association indicated here Monday it will fight to preserve segregation in the public schools.

It was learned that the resolution committee Tuesday will recommend to the full convention that segregated schools be kept even if it means shifting from public to private schools.

Gubernatorial candidates discuss school segregation issue in Savannah and Waycross. Story on Page 13.

The association also is expected to be asked to campaign for passage of a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Gov. Talmadge, to enable the state to make educational grants to children in lieu of providing public schools.

In this connection, it was pointed out that the Georgia Education Assn. at its recent convention in Atlanta launched a campaign against the constitutional amendment and called on the state to finance an adequate system of public schools.

An appeal on the resolution regarding segregation is expected to be made Tuesday to the commissioners by Gov. Talmadge.

Durwood Pye of Atlanta, secretary of the commission studying segregation, Monday spoke in behalf of the amendment.

His talk indicated that the study group is trying to sell the idea of private schools to Georgians in the event the United States Supreme Court bans segregation in public schools.

In actions Monday the association presented the Georgia Citizens Award to H. L. Wingate of Pelham, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau, for his contribution to local and state government and his interest in the development of roads.

Kenneth Dunwoody of Macon, president of the association, and Frank Allicorn of Meriwether County, chairman of the highway committee, both hit the state administration for "circumventing the spirit of the constitutional amendment allocating gasoline taxes to road building."

Dunwoody and Allicorn said the roads should get all the gasoline and tag funds and should not be "subject to shearing by the budget commission."

Dunwoody also opposed any move to increase the weight allowances for trucks which, he said, "would destroy the highways."

At Allicorn's request the association in fixing its order of business ruled out of order any move which might be made to have the association endorse any candidate for any political office.

This dispelled reports the convention would indorse Jim Gillis, who addresses the group Tuesday, for governor.

More Light Needed On Bell School Plan

A member of the state study commission on segregation, John Sammons Bell, has told the Daughters of the American Revolution that public boards will continue to regulate Georgia's schools even if the schools become private instead of public.

Private schools, public boards? Now there is a statement that calls for careful concentration. Mr. Bell should elucidate further.

His is the second profound suggestion that has come from the commission, Marvin Griffin having recommended that the schools be turned over to the Georgia Education Association. What the two statements indicate is that at least two members of the study commission need to do more studying.

Perhaps when the commission executive secretary, Durwood Pye, addresses the county commissioners convention at Savannah next week he will propose something more digestible. The state will be listening.

Two-Way Plan Is Revealed

By JOHN GOLIGHTLY

PITTSBURGH — (INS) —No decision of the U. S. Supreme Court will change Georgia's school system, in the opinion of Gov. Herman E. Talmadge.

The Georgia chief executive gave the prediction during an interview in Pittsburgh last week.

He contended that previous decisions on segregation by the nation's high court follow the constitution which, he said, upholds separating white and Negro pupils in the school rooms and school buildings.

THE SUPREME COURT is expected to rule soon on an appeal from the NAACP which charges that school segregation is unconstitutional.

Governor Talmadge said the Constitution has not changed but that he believes the court has. He added:

"I hope the court won't be swayed by pressure. If, despite my supposition on the Constitution, the court rules that segregation is illegal, Georgia plans a two-way approach:

"(1) A legislative study commission will be established to recommend a course of action to the general assembly.

"(2) We have in preparation a constitutional amendment for submission to the people of Georgia. If ratified, the amendment would enable the Legislature, at its discretion, to utilize tax money for payment of tuition fees to private schools."

* * *

IN EFFECT, the Governor agreed, the amendment would continue the separation of Negro and white pupils in the schools. He said:

"I assure you the segregation setup in Georgia will not change. Ninety-eight per cent of the white people and 95 per cent of the colored want it as it is."

Governor Talmadge, a tall man, who speaks quietly, delayed a luncheon meeting in his honor while he discussed the controversial question. His visit to Pittsburgh was sponsored by the Pittsburgh Personnel Association. He spoke April 15 on "Leadership and Freedom on Trial."

He emphasized several times, in answering a series of questions, that nothing will interfere with the course he and his legislative leaders have decided upon, even the possible withdrawal of Federal aid to education.

WITH PARTICULAR emphasis, he pointed out that in his opinion the operation of the school system is one of the "basic and individual rights of states and is not a Federal function."

The forty-year-old chief executive added:

"In our educational system, equality prevails. We pay equal salaries to teachers in white and colored schools, providing their professional qualifications are equal. The costs of the buildings are equal and the number of pupils in each is the same.

"Fifty-three cents of every tax dollar in Georgia goes for education and I am proud to say that it is a higher percentage than any other state in the union."

* * *

HE SAID the state is spending 225 million dollars for school buildings and facilities for "white and colored in every branch of education."

He stated that he has no future political plans other than to complete the eight months remaining on his second term as Governor.

$10 Million For Georgia Schools

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Painstaking groundwork and a sheaf of facts paid off last week for every Negro child attending school in Savannah and Chatham county, and will continue to pay off for at least a generation in a $10,000,000 building program.

It came about when the State Board of education approved the money, but withheld approval of all building plans and site locations for Chatham county schools, pending "working out the details." The details must be worked out with Negro leaders of Savannah and the city and county board of education.

When these details are worked out, the state board will make $4,211,070 available to the county board. The rest of the money will come from other sources.

Last week's action climaxed seven years of effort begun by a Savannah group called the Hub, and completed by the education committee of the Savannah NAACP, headed by W. S. Scott.

Last October 30, the NAACP committee wrote to the Savannah board, pointing out such dramatic facts as this:

1. There were 100 classes of 3,200 Negro pupils on double shift.
2. There were no white classes on double shift.
3. Of all classrooms built during the term of the previous board president, 71 per cent of all new classrooms were for white children.
4. During that term, $2,005,305 was spent on white schools and $732,091 on Negro schools.
5. That one school and three classrooms in another were closed because of a lack of white students.
6. That Maple Street school for Negroes is 150 years old.

These facts were ignored by the Savannah board, and Scott, B. S. Adams, vice chairman of his committee and W. W. Law, president of the local NAACP took their complaint to the state board during last week's hearings.

Scott told the board the NAACP also objected to priorities in the new building program, and to sites for Negro schools, one of which was beside a railroad.

State board member James S. Peters agreed with Scout that conditions in Negro schools here are deplorable, and the Maple Street school is the worst he has ever seen.

The board then asked Allen C. Smith, director of the state school building program and Paul Cousins, director of the department of Negro education to come to Savannah to work out details of the program with the local board and the NAACP group.

of the public-private plan.
"When the people in the two-unit counties learn what this means to them and then schools they will let their wishes be known in no uncertain terms," Mr. Saxon stated.

He also went on to explain that the private-public would "mean the abolishment of the state teachers' salary schedule."

Proposed Plan Would Destroy Equalization Of School Money

SAVANNAH, Ga. — An official of the GEA warned small Georgia counties Saturday that they might suffer if any publicly-supported private school system should be granted in the State.

The much - publicized private school plan to maintain segregation would make "rich counties richer and poor counties poorer," Harold Saxon, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Association, asserted here.

The GEA official pointed out that subsidies to pupils to attend private schools would not amount to as much in the less-populated coun-

In his speech, prepared for delivery at the state convention of the American Association of University Women, Mr. Saxon said the proposed plan would destroy equalization of school money distribution.

This speech by Mr. Saxon was the first attack on specific points

Segregation Hearings To Open June 9

By ALBERT RILEY

Gov. Talmadge and a planning subcommittee of the Georgia Education Commission Tuesday invited white and Negro citizens and organizations to recommend methods of preserving segregation in the schools of this state.

After a closed session with the governor, the subcommittee announced that a series of public hearings will be held on the segregation question, beginning June 9, with a meeting of the full 21-member commission.

At this meeting, scheduled for 9 a. m. in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol, the commission will first hear the views of Georgia's gubernatorial candidates.

Talmadge, as spokesman for the subcommittee, said the commission will then hear from representatives of the Georgia Education Assn., the Parent-Teacher Association and other similar and civic groups."

Leaders of the GEA and PTA have voiced opposition to Talmadge's "last resort" plan of abolishing the public school system and making individual state aid grants to persons for private school education in order to preserve segregation.

"We want every citizen of Georgia who has a plan or a program to submit his views," Talmadge said, as he invited individuals, "white and colored, adult or minor," to submit recommendations in writing to Durwood Pye, secretary of the commission.

The planning subcommittee of the commission, which was created by the last Legislature to study means of preserving segregation—Talmadge referred to it as "the educational segregation commission"—is composed of the governor, Atty. Gen. Cook, House floor leader Frank Twitty, Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools; Charles Bloch, Macon attorney and member of the State Board of Regents, and W. S. Mann, McRae lawyer. All were present except Twitty, who was in Washington, D.C., and the meeting also was attended by Pye and B. D. Murphy, legal counsel.

GEORGIA EDUCATION COMMISSION PLANNING GROUP
Left to Right: Pye, Mann, Miss Jarrell, Cook, Murphy, Bloch With Talmadge

OPEN STUDY

At the conclusion of the meeting, which set in motion the commission's study, Talmadge as commission chairman announced the group had reached these conclusions:

"1. The full commission should meet at the earliest practicable date at the call of the chairman and that will be at 9 a.m. Wednesday, June 9, in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol.

"2. We will start with a series of public hearings open to the press, radio and television, at which responsible groups and others will be able to present their views and suggestions.

"3. We will invite specifically to this meeting on June 9 all candidates for governor to present their views and recommended plans. We will hear from each one individually in alphabetical order.

"4. When all candidates for governor have been heard from we will hear from the Georgia Education Assn., the Parent-Teacher Assn. and other similar and civic groups.

"5. We want every citizen of Georgia who has a plan to submit his views. In view of the fact that there are 3½ million Georgians, we won't be able to hear all persons individually. If any individual in Georgia, white or colored, adult or minor, has a plan the commission might be interested in, he is invited to submit it in writing to Durwood Pye, Room 328-A at the State Capitol. We would like to have legal briefs submitted if possible, but if a person with a plan doesn't know the law we will have our lawyers look into it."

Asked how long the series of public hearings might last, Talmadge said: "That's like asking how long is it going to rain."

TALMADGE DEFIES HIGH COURT RULING

Governor Says Georgia Will Keep Schools Segregated Even if Troops Are Sent

ATLANTA, May 23 (UP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge declared today that Negroes and whites would not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops were sent in to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the Union," he said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said. "We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

Governor Talmadge's statements came in a recorded interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio program "The World Today."

Scores 'Inferiority' Argument

His sentiments on the Supreme Court's ruling were echoed on the program by Georgia's Attorney General, Eugene Cook, who took particular issue with the court's argument that to separate Negroes from whites of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race "generates a feeling of inferiority."

"Segregation does not present to the Negroes what we know in Georgia as an inferiority complex," the Attorney General said. "The Negroes in this state don't suffer that.

"I think perhaps they will suffer it more if they're forced to integrate with white children because complex and psychological factors will be a constant reminder that they are not up to par with the average white person."

Mr. Cook contended that the decision "even opens the doors to a constitutional attack on our laws prohibiting intermarriage of the Negroes and white people."

"Now, if it can be shown by a Negro or Negroes that they suffer an inferiority complex because they can't intermarry with white people," Mr. Cook said, "by the same token the court would have to strike down these [laws against intermarriage]."

Others Hail Decision

Another Georgian interviewed on the program, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college for Negroes, said "the back of segregation has been broken" as a result of the court's decision.

George Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, said the decision gave every child an equal opportunity to get education. He said the resulting increased skills of the region's population would "enrich this and every other Southern community."

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dismissed as "nonsense" the Talmadge statement.

Negro or Negroes that they suffer an inferiority complex because they can't intermarry with white people," Cook said, "by the same token the court would have to strike down these (laws against intermarriage)."

Both Talmadge and Cook said Negroes in the state do not want an unsegregated school system.

'Want System Left Alone'

"The people of Georgia want our school system left alone and left like it is," Talmadge declared. "That is true of 98 per cent of the white people of Georgia and 98 per cent of the colored people of Georgia."

Talmadge said force cannot make people "do things that they are inherently opposed to."

"You can't change ideas, thoughts, thinking, and the customs of people by decisions of the Supreme Court," he said, "that is unless you line them up against a wall and shoot them. And I don't think they'll be able to do that in our republican form of Government."

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"I think perhaps they will suffer it more if they're forced to integrate with white children because complex and psychological factors will be a constant reminder that they are not up to par with the average white person."

Calls Negroes Against It

Cook contended that the decision "even opens the doors to a constitutional attack on our laws prohibiting intermarriage of the Negroes and white people."

"Now, if it can be shown by a

Talmadge Says Schools To Stay Split Even If Troops Are Used

By The United Press

New York, May 23.—Governor Talmadge of Georgia declared today that Negroes and whites will not attend the same schools in his state even if troops are sent in to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the Union," Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

A community-level campaign for elimination of public-school segregation has been launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New cracks have been reported in segregation in Southern industries. Stories on Page 4.

Will Leave Office

"We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

Talmadge's statements were made in a network radio interview recorded in Atlanta.

The Governor, like his father, the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, is a longtime advocate of white supremacy.

Talmadge's term as Governor will expire in January and he is prevented by law from seeking re-election. A move to change the Georgia Constitution and draft him to lead a Southern "crusade against desegregation got under way last week. But Talmadge spiked it yesterday with a statement that he did not want the action to be taken.

Talmadge's sentiments on the Supreme Court's ruling were echoed on the program by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook. He took particular issue with the court's argument that to separate Negroes from whites of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race "generates a feeling of inferiority. . ."

Thinks They Will Suffer

"Segregation does not present to the Negroes that we know in

Court Killed Gowen Plan --Talmadge

Gov. Talmadge said Monday that the U.S. Supreme Court, in effect, already has ruled the Gowen school plan unconstitutional.

Talmadge said he hopes someone will present a workable plan to the segregation study commission for preservation of public schools on a segregated basis.

"I would not want to abolish public schools and go on a private basis except as a last resort," the governor said.

"COURT HAS RULED"

Asked if the plan proposed by Rep. Charlie Gowen of Brunswick, a gubernatorial candidate, would solve the problem, Talmadge replied:

"The court a week ago ruled that the county board of education, the supreme school authorities in a county, cannot assign students to schools by color. If the supreme authority in a county can't do it, I don't see how you could expect a lesser authority, the county school superintendent, to be able to do it."

Gowen has proposed that the Legislature authorize local school superintendents to use their own discretion in assigning students to schools they must attend.

SURPRISED

The governor commented briefly on the Supreme Court's latest segregation decisions Monday.

He said he was surprised that the court permitted segregation on the Houston, Tex., golf course, after ruling against segregation in schools and in a city-operated amphitheater.

The five-member subcommittee of the state segregation study commission will meet at 3 p.m. Tuesday at the State Capitol to draft procedure plans for the full commission.

$5 Million In School Approved

Half of Funds Go to Negroes

The Georgia Board of Education Monday approved an additional $5,688,204 worth of school-building construction, most of which is for Negro schools—without mentioning the United States Supreme Court segregation decision.

Then, with obvious pride, the board announced that one-half of the state's $178,971,750 school building program now under way is going for Negro facilities—although Negroes comprise only one-third of the state's population.

197 OF 203 SCHOOLS

Claude Purcell, director of administration, announced to the board it had approved building applications for all school systems except one, Walton. Walton is involved in a consolidation dispute. He said the program covers 197 of the 203 school systems. Then he noted that half the classrooms will be for Negroes. Board Chairman George Whitman Jr. suggested that newspapers point out how much the Negroes are receiving.

The total building program, excepting Walton County, will cost the state $14,303,340 annually to finance. The local systems are using these grants to finance the $178,971,750 program through the State School Building Authority. Local systems are putting up an additional $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 above the $178,971,750 program.

TO PUBLISH REPORT

At the suggestion of Vice Chairman James S. Peters, the board voted to publish a report on Georgia's unique school building plan and make it available to states throughout the nation. Peters said he found other states interested in the Georgia authority-type financing plan when he attended the National Democratic Committee meeting recently.

The City of Marietta received approval of three white and four Negro classrooms costing a total of $137,478.

Other new projects approved were: Carroll County, 78 white and 47 Negro classrooms, $1,825,791 total cost; Tift, 39 and 50, $1,434,291; Hancock, 6 and 71, $1,200,856; Bleckley, 22 and 11, $426,225; Chattahoochee, 2 and 8, $142,155; Bryan, 7 and 12, $232,515; and Vidalia, 4 and 5, $288,893. The board amended McIntosh's application to provide $900 a year in state aid for housing students from Boys' Estate, located in Glynn County.

GLYNN COUNTY

Glynn County was the only county in the state not to file an application for equalization building funds, Purcell said. A few counties and cities did not use the State School Building Authority plan after getting the state grants.

In the Greater Atlanta area, the school systems are sharing in the building program as follows: Atlanta, $6,753,000; Fulton County, $3,005,000; Decatur, $861,250; DeKalb County, $3,755,000; Marietta, $352,500; Cobb County, $1,547,000.

State To Spend More On School Segregation

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing public school segregation, nor the sentiment and compliance by many agencies and groups apparently have had any effect on Georgia which has announced the go ahead on a six million dollar segregated school program.

Such a move was indicated yesterday shortly after the State Board of Education was told by its chairman, George P. Whitman, Jr., that the state must decide between unsegregated schools and private ones.

In the step up on school building, Claude Purcell, director of the State Department of Education, outlined a need for $7,401,869. Actually five million dollars would be used to raise the salaries of present teachers who have obtained higher degrees and to hire 900 more.

However, at a scheduled meeting, July 13, the board announced it will pass a resolution specifying that the money be spent only on segregated schools.

Whitman told the board that he brought out the fact that by has come to the conclusion from the governor's conference that private schools are the only way the U. S. Supreme Court's decision can be obeyed; that the decision will be forced right away, and that campaigns by Negro organizations are only a small part of a total plan to "completely break down color barriers in the country."

Gowen Tags His Plan for Schools Legal

Constitution State News Service

BRUNSWICK, June 2—Gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen said Wednesday the word "segregation" would not be used in his proposal to make local school superintendents responsible for assigning pupils to schools that suit their own best interest and that of the community.

In a speech to the Glynn County Teachers Assn., Gowen said his plan would make assignment an administrative function rather than one controlled by state law. Thus, he contended that his plan could withstand court attacks.

"While I disagree with the United States Supreme Court decision against school segregation, and feel it was political and without legal precedence," Gowen told the Glynn County Teachers Assn., "still the decision is here to stay. Those who cry insurrection, rebellion, and calling out the guard are uttering tommyrot. Such people would be the hardest ones to find if trouble ever breaks in Georgia."

In Atlanta Wednesday, the Georgia Education Commission mailed requests to the Georgia Education Assn. and the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, asking them to submit plans for maintaining segregated public schools. Both groups have insisted on continuation of public schools in Georgia in contrast to an administration-sponsored constitutional amendment which would permit the state to abandon public schools.

To Serve Ga. In Cell If Elected, Says Fred Hand

By International News Service

House Speaker Fred Hand pledged that if elected governor of Georgia he will go to jail and conduct the state's business from his cell before he will permit a single Negro child to attend a white school in the state.

In perhaps his strongest statement on the school issue so far, Hand asserted he is the "only candidate with the courage of his convictions" in the campaign for governor.

Hand declared that the governor of Georgia has sufficient authority to take action to control school segregation and added, "So long as he stands firm in such a resolve nothing short of impeachment can end his control of the situation."

Hand explained further:

"The Federal courts have no power to enforce their decrees except through citations for contempt. The only course they can take against a governor refusing to buckle under to their orders is to put him in jail.

"And such a prospect does not frighten me because I would consider it an honor to be placed behind bars to spare the people of my state the infamy of a court decision contrary to the constitutions of the United States and Georgia and to the best interests and wishes of both races."

ing for an end to school segregation.

J. Harold Saxon W. P. Sprayberry

In a letter to the state board Thursday W. P. Sprayberry, president, and J. Harold Saxon, secretary of the Georgia Education Assn., advised Peters:

"The Georgia Education Assn. delegates, approximately 135 in number, voted for the resolution passed by the NEA representatives July 2, in full belief that the resolution leaves to each state and territory the determination of all matters pertaining to segregation in public schools.

"The Georgia Education Assn. delegates voted for this states rights resolution in good faith, knowing that the people of Georgia are fully capable of deciding all matters of this kind."

Staff Photo—Bill Warren

BARRETT, LEFT, POINTS FINGER AT LOBBYISTS DURING "GALLERY"
Others, left to right, are Dean, Greer, Vandiver, McGill, St. John.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Segregation Top Issue, Candidates Agree on TV

Charging that Georgia's lobbying law has been "winked at and completely ignored for 13 years," Billy Barrett, candidate for lieutenant governor, Wednesday night pledged that if elected he will "free the General Assembly from the dictatorial rule of Roy Harris and his satellites."

Barrett of Augusta and three other candidates for lieutenant governor—Bill Dean of Conyers, John Greer of Lakeland and Ernest Vandiver of Lavonia—were interviewed on WSB-TV's Press Gallery, presented by The Atlanta Constitution.

Ralph McGill, editor of The Constitution, served as moderator, and M. L. St. John, political editor, interviewed the candidates.

All the candidates agreed that the school segregation question is the top political problem in Georgia.

Dean and Greer spoke strongly in favor of retaining public, segregated schools. Vandiver said, "I am for the public school system only so long as schools remain segregated."

Barrett said he favors preserving segregation by amending the State Constitution to set up a private system.

Vandiver said he would "go along" with Georgia's next governor "as long as he is interested in the progress and welfare of the state." The other candidates said they would cooperate with the next governor in carrying out his campaign platform.

All of the candidates claimed that their prior service in state government qualifies them for the job. Dean pointed out that he is the only candidate who has experience in the Senate, over which the lieutenant governor presides. He has been a member of the Senate for 14 years.

Georgians Deny Endorsing Mixed Schools

Georgia delegates Thursday denied they endorsed racial integration in public schools at a recent meeting of the National Education Assn. in New York.

The NEA meeting in New York passed a resolution which, in effect, called for abiding by the U.S. Supreme Court decision ruling out public school segregation.

James S. Peters of Manchester, vice chairman of the State Board of Education, called on Georgia delegates to the meeting to appear before the board and explain their voting. Peters said reports of the New York meeting said Mississippi and South Carolina delegates were the only ones voting against a resolution call-

Hummin Begging For Yankee $$

CITIZENS & SOUTHERN BANK A

NEW YORK —Gov. Herman (Hummin) Talmadge of the good State of Georgia, came Nawth last week to talk some Yankee money handlers into giving his home state some business and throwing some good Yankee dollars into the treasury so he can build bigger and better Jim Crow schools.

In fact, the Governor said that the State of Georgia led the whole South in industrial development last year with 270 new plants worth some $100,000,000 and that Georgia is the place for Northern industrialists to go to set up new plants and establish other enterprises.

Further, the Governor said that the recently expanded port of Savannah is the biggest there is, and Savannah is the place where Yankee shippers should do their shipping.

But as far as Negroes and non-segregation in employment in the new Yankee plants and other enterprises that might be set up with the Yankee dollar in the great State of Georgia, Hummin said that in his opinion no employer should be restricted in his choice in the people he employes, whether he "might want to employ Negroes or white workers, Protestants, Catholics or Jews, or men with black eyes or those with blue eyes."

Hummin made no bones about his intention to build bigger and better segregated schools. He repeated his earlier statements that he will turn the public school system over for private operation should the Supreme Court rule out Jim Crow in elementary and secondary schools.

He said he hoped the high court of the land will not allow itself to be "influenced by political considerations" in handing down its decision.

The precedent set by "great justices like Brandeis, Stone, William Howard Taft and Oliver Wendell Holmes," who held that the question of racial segregation is a matter a state should settle for and by itself.

Governor Talmadge spoke at a luncheon forum of the Traffic club of New York, appeared on several TV and radio programs and held a press conference during a two-day visit to the Yankee capitol in New York.

He plans to take his bid for more Yankee business to other Northern states.

At Quitman, he was presented with a bale of cotton by Earl Bentley, Brooks County farmer, to be added to his campaign chest.

Segregation Is at Stake Sept. 8, Griffin Says

By JACK SPALDING
Constitution Staff Writer

WAYCROSS, Aug. 12—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin swung through south Georgia Thursday speaking on the race question, the Talmadge administration and the "alien Atlanta press."

Talking in Ashburn, Quitman and Waycross, in country where some of his strongest supporters live, he said that governor pledged to continue the program of Gov. Talmadge, and denied that he is a race-baiter.

He told his crowds that the Atlanta papers are "foreign-owned," and in sympathy with those who would abolish segregation and the county unit system.

"If we lose the election this summer, we lose all forms of segregation—in schools, churches and cafes," he declared. "For Georgia is the capstone, the bedrock of the fight. If we lose, we will turn Georgia over to a crowd who won't stop until they abolish all forms of segregation in the state and in the nation."

"IN THE GEORGIA WAY"

"I'm not a race-baiter," Griffin said, "I just haven't forgotten my raising. I'd like to see our Negroes make progress and get all the advantages. I like to see them improve their talents, but in the Georgia way."

The candidate hammered away on his affiliation with Talmadge as lieutenant governor. He praised the governor and all his works and said he hoped to continue and, if possible, expand the Talmadge program.

Griffin told south Georgians he had just come down from the mountains and "we got 'em on the run." He said there's "nobody for Marvin but the folks."

"I've made no deals with professional politicans, broken-down ex-governors, or the alien press which seems determined to break down the Georgia way of life," the lieutenant governor said.

He attacked the record of M. E. Thompson during his 20 months as acting governor and called his administration a "do-nothing" one.

"KINDEST THING"

"And that's the kindest thing I can say about him without mud-slinging," he said.

Griffin declared Thompson is pro-segregation and pro-county unit during this campaign for the sake of getting votes, and said: "M. E. will promise anything to get one vote."

Griffin said that during his electioneering tours he has found people interested in two things:

1. "Which candidate can we depend on to carry out Herman Talmadge's program?"

2. "What persons in this race can preserve Georgia's greatest political and social traditions, the county unit system and segregation?"

Macon Parents Threatened With Jail If School Boycott Starts

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — Citizens who indicated at a spirited mass meeting Tuesday night that they will keep their children at home if R. J. Martin remains as principal of Ballard-Hudson High School may go to jail if they carry out their threat, according to W. Howard Bridges, assistant superintendent of Bibb County schools.

Bridges explained that every child in Georgia must attend school until he reaches the age of 16 or has completed high school, except children with physical and mental defects.

Under the Compulsory Attendance Law of Georgia, since September, 1954, parents who keep their children out of school for any other reason may be fined $100 for each day of school the child misses, he said.

However, school officials pointed out that a number of Ballard-Hudson students are over 16 and the compulsory attendance law would not apply to them.

Parents threatened to boycott the school after the Bibb Board of Education cleared Martin of personal and administrative mis-conduct charges lodged against him by a citizens committee.

Thompson Hits Race-Baiting In Campaign; Vows School Equality

SYLVANIA — (SNS) — Pointing to his administrative record, former governor M. E. Thompson told his Sylvania audience that four years ago, he recommended an adequate school building program to benefit Negroes.

In welcoming Negroes in his audience, Thompson reiterated that there would be no desegregation in schools if he were elected governor.

He further indicated that "race-baiting is used too often as a political weapon" in the current campaign. He pointed to his confederate ancestry to establish himself as a true southerner.

Mr. Thompson, although accused by Marvin Griffin of a tie-in with "liquor interests," recommended that temperance be taught in Georgia public schools in order to "counteract the ever-increasing menace of alcholism in Georgia."

He also recommended an increase in teachers' salaries, old-age pensions, health facilities and road building. He again illustrated that this could be accomplished with no increase in taxes.

He also went on record as opposing toll roads and demonstrated by his record that this was no new position taken by him for a campaign promise but one he had held for some time.

Talmadge says—

End of segregation would abolish Georaia's schools

ATLANTA, March 15—(AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge said Saturday that a United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation would automatically abolish Georgia's public school system.

In a lengthy statement, Talmadge argued that the Georgia Constitution prevents collection of state or county taxes for unsegregated schools.

"This means that an adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court would of itself destroy our public school system," Talmadge declared.

IF PUBLIC SCHOOL segregation is held invalid, the Georgia governor has advocated abolishing the public school system and substituting a system of private schools with the state subsidizing the individual child instead of the schools.

Fanned by gubernatorial candidates who have promised to maintain separate public schools, whatever the high court rules, there has been mounting opposition to proposals for abolishing the present system.

"If the public school system of the state of Georgia is ever harmed," Talmadge said in his statement, "it will not be by my hands, which have fought for and nurtured it to the highest state of perfection ever known in history, but will be by the Supreme Court of the United States whose members might fail to regard the evil and unending harmful effects of a purely political decision."

THERE NOW ARE five cases before the U. S. Court directly attacking racial segregation in the public schools.

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Board Of Education To Study School Bias Cases

Action on several matters discussed during a meeting of committees Monday night will be taken at the February meeting of the Atlanta Board of Education today at 3 P. M.

At the meeting of committees, the school board voted to have a study committee gather factual information on the implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Public School Cases for the City of Atlanta.

A motion to create a study committee, made by Dr. Rufus E. Clement of the Third Ward, was carried by a 5-2 vote. Such a committee was appointed in 1953 only to be dismissed later.

INTERESTED IN FACTS

Before making the motion, Dr. Clement said: "I am interested in the facts. I want to know the implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Public School Cases for the City of Atlanta no matter what the decision is."

He stressed the importance of having the school administration get the facts "without trying to guess what the decision will be."

The board also passed a resolution requesting the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to adopt a Resolution of Acceptance. In authorizing a letter of commitment to the City of Atlanta Board of Education for furniture and equipment costs, the State School Building Authority made it mandatory that the Resolution of Acceptance be approved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Chairmen of the following committees made reports:

J. Austin Dilbeck, Building and Grounds; Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale, Personnel; Franklin Rodgers, Athletic and Military; P. L. Bardin, Cafeteria; A. C. Latimer, Maintenance and Operation, and Dr. Clement, Purchasing.

President Devereaux F. McClatchey presided. Other members of the board present were Ed S. Cook and Neil M. Baldwin, along with Miss Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Schools, and other administrative officials.

TALMADGE CITES SCHOOL SYSTEM

ATLANTA, March 14 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge said Saturday that a United States supreme court decision outlawing segregation would automatically abolish Georgia's public school system.

In a lengthy prepared statement, Talmadge argued that the Georgia constitution prevents collection of state or county taxes for unsegregated schools.

"This means that an adverse decision of the United States supreme court would of itself destroy our public school system," Talmadge declared.

If public school segregation is held invalid, the Georgia governor has advocated abolishing the public school system and substituting a system of private schools with the state subsidizing the individual child instead of the schools.

Five Cases in Court

There now are five cases before the US court directly attacking racial segregation in the public schools.

Talmadge again expressed hope that the supreme court will reiterate the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine—that segregation is valid if facilities for the two races are equal.

And he contended that it has been a long established principal that the states have "the inherent, sole and exclusive right" to regulate their schools.

Cites Clauses

If the supreme court outlaws separate schools, he said, "then the state of Georgia and the counties of Georgia would be left without any power under the terms of our state constitution to levy taxes for any educational purposes."

Citing the clause under which US supreme court decisions take precedence over state constitutions and laws, he declared:

"The US supreme court cannot re-write the Georgia constitution so as to grant a power to the state and counties to levy taxes for support of mixed schools which the people of Georgia have not granted to the general assembly and to the counties in our own state constitution."

Talmadge Gives Legal Reason On School Plan

Gov. Herman Talmadge Saturday declared it would be the U. S. Supreme Court, not himself, who will be abolishing Georgia's public school system if the high court rules against segregated schools.

In apparent defense of his own plan for abolishing public schools and substituting "private" institutions for them, the governor cited legal reason why "separate but equal" schools for the races would have to go in Georgia with an adverse ruling.

He said the state's constitution prevents collection of state or county taxes for mixed schools. This, he said, "means that an adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court would of itself destroy our public school system."

Gov. Talmadge's statement, reportedly endorsed by Macon Attoryney Charles J. Bloch, lashed out at some of the other proposals for continuing the present school setup.

* * *

"IF THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court outlaws segregation per se," he said, "no amount of gerrymandering or legal fiction will delay for long the speedy application of federal power in all cases where this question is clearly presented to the district court."

Georgians will vote next fall on the governor's proposal for "grants to citizens" for educational purposes. It is a necessary forerunner for his plan to set up private institutions. The pupils, not the schols, would be subsidized.

The measure says the General Assembly "may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state" for educational purposes.

Gov. Talmadge again expressed hope that the Supreme Court will re-affirm the "separate but equal" doctrine. He added:

* * *

"IF THE PUBLIC school system of the State of Georgia is ever harmed, it will not be by my hands, which have fought for and nurtured it to the highest state of the perfection ever known in history, but will be by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose members might fail to regard the evil and unending harmful effects of a purely political decision."

The governor said Georgia's constitution permits the state and counties to levy taxes for educational purposes "only if separate schools are provided for white and colored races."

* * *

HE SAID THE COURT "cannot rewrite the Georgia constitution so as to grant a power to the state and to counties to levy taxes for support of mixed schools which the people of Georgia have not granted to the General Assembly and to the counties in our own state constitution."

If the Supreme Court outlaws separate schools, he said, "then the State of Georgia and the counties of Georgia would be left without any power under the terms of our state constitution to levy taxes for any educational purposes."

The statement cited the clause under which United States Supreme Court decisions take precedence over state constitutions and laws.

TALMADGE'S TEXT ON SCHOOL PLAN

This is the text of Gov. Herman Talmadge's statement on school segregation:

It is believed that the United States Supreme Court will rule almost any Monday noon on the five school segregation cases pending before it.

The decision when it is rendered will turn on one simple question. That question is:

"Do the states have the right to classify children in the public schools, which they regulate, finance and maintain, according to race?

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People maintain that even though public schools might be equal in every detail, the mere fact Negro children are sent to segregated schools is a deprivation of their constitutional rights under the 14th Amendment.

* * *

THE STATES contend that our federal government is one of limited powers and that nowhere in the Federal Constitution is any grant of authority made to the federal government to regulate or dictate how the public schools of the various states shall be operated.

I have expressed and continue to express my profound hope that when the United States Supreme Court renders its decision it will reflect the principles which have been law of the land since our Federal Constitution was drafted, that is all powers not specifically delegated to the federal establishment are reserved unto the several states.

When the Constitution was drawn this principle was implied but to make it doubly sure our forefathers adopted the 10th Amendment setting it forth clearly and specifically so that no future courts or congresses could mistake or pervert the very essence of our entire system of constitutional government.

* * *

ALONG WITH the principle enunciated in the 10th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the architects of our Georgia Constitution wrote into our Bill of Rights, Article I, Section V, Paragraph I, the following language:

"The people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government and the police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness."

No man of sound mind and certainly no judge who is a student of law could read the Federal Constitution and our Georgia Constitution and reach any other conclusion but that the people of this State "have the inherent, sole and exclusive right" to regulate their public school system.

This principle of constitutional law recognizing the power of the states to provide separate but equal facilities was enunciated thre escore years ago in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson. This decision of sound and devastating logic, based on our Constitution, has ever since been recognized as expressing the law of the land by such stalwart justices of our nation's high tribunal as White, Hughes, Stone, Brandeis, Holmes, Cardoza and other revered legal giants.

* * *

IF THE JUSTICES who now transiently compose the Supreme Court should overturn these foundation stones of constitutional law, my concern and the concern of every parent in the State, both white and colored, as well as the teachers, has to do with the effect of such a revolutionary decision —on the public school system of our State—on the school children of Georgia and the unparalleled progress we are making which might be jeopardized.

Our State Constitution in Article VII, Section II, Paragraph I provides that the powers of taxation over the whole state shall be exercised by the General Assembly for certain named purposes only, among which is "for educational purposes."

That same Article of our Constitution in Section IV provides that the General Assembly shall NOT have power to delegate to any county the right to levy taxes except for certain definite purposes among which is "for educational purposes, as provided in Article VIII of the Constitution of Georgia."

* * *

ARTICLE VIII of our State Constitution is the foundation stone of our public school system. It provides:

"The provision of an adequat education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia the expenses of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

From a studied examination of the above cited provisions of our Georgia Constitution, it is perfectly clear without any doubt that the authority of counties to levy taxes for the support of mixed schools is specifically barred by Article VIII. While it is not as clear in reference to state taxation, the best legal opinion is that the power of the state to tax under such circumstances is similarly limited.

* * *

IF THE SUPREME COURT of the United States should decide—contrary to a long line of established and heretofore unquestioned decisions — that such "separate schools" are violative of the Constitution of the United States, then the State of Georgia, by the force and effect of that decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the counties of Georgia, would be left without any power under the terms of our State Constitution to levy taxes for educational purposes.

This means that an adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court would of itself destroy our public school system in this State and it would prohibit the General Assembly from levying taxes for support of mixed schools.

The Constitution of the State of Georgia permits the State and counties to levy taxes for educational purposes only if separate schools are provided for the white and colored races.

It does not permit, under even a liberal construction, the State and counties to levy taxes for support of a mixed school system.

* * *

EVERY LAWYER is familiar with the so-called "supremacy clause" in the Federal Constitution which provides that decisions of the United States Supreme Court and federal laws take precedence over State Constitutions and state laws.

But under the supremacy clause the United States Supreme Court cannot rewrite the Goergia Constitution so as to grant a power to the state and to the counties to levy taxes for support of mixed schools which the people of Georgia have not granted to the General Assembly and to the counties in our own State Constitution.

We must not lose sight of the fact that for sometime now there has been pending a lawsuit in the Federal District Court here brought by the NAACP against the Atlanta Public School System seeking an end to separate facilities. The issue involved in this case is the same as is presented in the cases now before the Supreme Court. If the United States Supreme Court outlaws segregation per se, no amount of gerrymandering or legal fiction will delay for long the speedy application of federal power in all cases where this question is clearly presented to the District Court.

* * *

LET'S MAKE this thing abundantly clear so that all can understand that in the event of an adverse ruling outlawing segregation in the public schools not only will Georgia's public school system be abolished thereby but also the power of the state and counties to levy taxes for educational purposes will fall by the wayside. From there we would have to pick up the broken pieces and evolve a whole new constitutional system for providing an adequate education for our citizens.

If the public school system of the State of Georgia is ever harmed, it will not be by my hands, which have fought for and nurtured it to the highest state of perfection ever known in history, but will be by the Supreme Court of the United States whose members might fail to regard the evil and unending harmful effects of a purely political decision.

Rockdale's Negroes Veto School Mixing

Rockdale County Negro leaders have offered a solution to the segregation problem in event compulsory segregation in schools is banned by the U.S. Supreme Court, Sen. Bill Dean of Conyers reported Tuesday.

These Negroes said they will send their children only to schools for Negro children, Dean said.

"The Negro leaders of our community already have informed our school board that, regardless of any decision that might be made, they desire segregated schools—and will send their children to no other," Dean said. "That should and will solve any problem that might arise in my county. I wish that all who seek to promote discussion could be as intelligent as the colored citizens of Rockdale."

Dean expressed faith that the committee named by the Legislature and governor to study segregation problems will formulate a solution "that will enable us to live in peace and harmony with everyone, and to maintain our traditional way of living." He predicted Georgia will find a way to maintain its excellent schools and safeguard the benefits of the teachers.

Talmadge Vows Separate Schools

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge declared today that Negroes and whites will not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops are sent in to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the Union," Gov. Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

"We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

His statements came in a recorded interview on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio program "The World Today." A team of CBS men led by Edward P. Morgan made the recording in Atlanta.

$6 Million Increase In State School Budget Tied to Segregation

Board Ruling Promised for Added Funds

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Georgia will step up its spending on public, segregated common schools by an additional $6,000,000 next fiscal year, state officials indicated Monday.

Five million dollars of the new money will be used to hire 900 additional teachers and raise the salaries of present teachers who have obtained higher degrees.

BUDGET STUDIED

The budget, aimed at $108,021,066 is being studied by the State Board of Education. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1954, is $102,021,066.

Claude Purcell, director of administration of the State Department of Education, outlined needs for an additional $7,401,869 to the board Monday. The Budget Commission (Gov. Talmadge, assisted by State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr.) has indicated it will approve an additional six million dollars. The board sent the budget to its finance committee, headed by Henry Bloun of Waynesboro, for study and recommendation at its next meeting July 13.

The board said it will pass a resolution next month specifying that the money be spent only on segregated schools.

The Board Monday moved to encourage counties and cities to raise more money locally for education.

PROPERTY TAX

It eliminated the property tax collection as a factor in determining how much state aid should be given a local school system. The board said that the state is virtually out of the property tax field. A constitutional amendment is pending which will remove the 15-mill limitation on local school taxes.

"The local governments now can increase their property assessments without being penalized on state school grants," Purcell said.

The board appealed to the Georgia Education Assn. to assume responsibility in solving the school segregation problem.

Members questioned Paul Sprayberry of Marietta, president of the GEA. Board Chairman George Whitman Jr. of Atlanta told Sprayberry the GEA's Adequate Foundation Program recommendations "won't be worth the paper they are written on unless the people realize they cannot have public schools and segregated schools simultaneously."

Also Authorize Legal Study Of Questionnaire

By International News Service

The Georgia Education Association voted to make a legal study of the new loyalty questionaire and to fight against the adoption of the private school segregation amendment.

The voice vote on the loyalty oath study was unanimous. A few faint murmers of "no" were heard on the vote to fight against the amendment.

A discussion arose over the amendment, in which Delegate M. L. Powell asked the teachers to vote it down because, he said, "If we vote to fight this amendment we will be saying to the Supreme Court, in effect, make your decision and we will abide by whatever it is."

Kankakee Anderson, former GEA president and superintendent of Polk County Schools, spoke for the resolution.

He declared that he will "never agree to abolish public schools under any conditions, and I ask the legislature to find another way to preserve our Southern customs." He added.

"Asking a school teacher to give up the public schools, is just like asking a preacher to abolish his church."

The Association authorized a study of questionnaire. A Supreme Court Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House and prominent legislators joined in the criticism.

Others, including Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, defended the questionnaire, in principle, as the controversy grew. Gov. Herman Talmadge was expected to touch upon the subject later last night in his appearance before the GEA.

DENIES DEFENSE

Chief Justice M. H. Duckworth, of the Georgia Supreme Court, denied published reports that he defended the controversial questionnaire. He was quoted (not by International News Service) as offering sout defense of the questionnaire.

"I certainly did not say that or mean to imply that," Justice Duckworth said. He added that he had signed a questionnaire himself, but, he said he thought it was a "a foolish, needless thing."

"There is no need for a good American to have to sign a loyalty oath," he said. He added that he thought the questionnaire, about which a storm of controversy now rages, "won't accomplish anything there is need for it."

House Speaker Fred Hand, an announced candidate for governor said he does not believe the legislature anticipated, in passing the anti-subversive act, that the questionnaire would encompass its present scope.

Gov. Talmadge, writing in his political newspaper "The Stateman," defended the questionnaire, although he said it "was not part of the administration's legislative program."

The governor's article, obviously written before formal objections from college professors and the subsequent GEA action calling for a legal study of the project, pointed out that he was "in wholehearted accord with its aims and purposes."

He said Asst. Atty. Gen. Lamar Sizemore has "done an excellent job in a quiet, but very effective manner."

"We have had no witch hunt. We have had no smears," the governor said. He added:

"No one abhors or more vigorously condemns than I the unemployment of unfair or un-American methods in exposing Communist subversion in this country . . . All of us believe in academic freedom . . . but when that academic freedom extends so far as to refusal on the part of any person employed by the state to swear whether he or she is now or ever has been a member of the Communist party, it is my belief that this brand of 'academic freedom' should be exercised outside the borders of our beloved state of Georgia."

School Progress . . . Must Continue

In all the debate concerning the future of the schools in Georgia, surely one fact stands out. Public schools or quasi-public schools or public subsidy to private schools, Georgians will continue to educate their children and the over-all cost will increase.

The State Board of Education recognizes that fact. The board knows it cannot cease to function and to plan simply because the course education will take is a moot question.

For the immediate future, that is, next fiscal year, the chances are strong that the status quo will be maintained—public schools, publicly supported. So the state school board properly is planning its budget.

The proposed budget calls for the expenditure of $108,021,066, six million dollars more than last year, and the greatest amount ever proposed for education in this state. The increase is normal, necessary and not enough.

The number of school-age children is mounting and will continue to mount. The cost of educating children has gone up along with the cost of living. The average per capita expenditure from state and local sources for education in Georgia in 1950-51 was $22. That means for each resident the state and the local government spent $22 on schools as compared to $47 in Wyoming and $42 in California The national average is $33.

The 1950-51 table is the latest available. The per capita expenditure in Georgia has risen since then. It is still low.

Georgians are a proud people. They must be satisfied with nothing less than the best in the nation.

The state board has shown in its budget study that it is aware of what the Georgia Education Association calls the "heart" of the school program. That is the teacher. The current teacher shortage arises from the attraction of higher pay in fields outside the classroom and the mounting enrollments in classrooms from the first grade to high school.

The average salary for the classroom teacher in Georgia this year was $2,700 which places the state eighth from the bottom on the national teacher pay listings.

Of a six-million-dollar increase over last year, the proposed 1954-55 budget tags five million dollars for more teachers to hire additional instructors and to raise the pay of teachers who have acquired additional training.

The state school board has hit at a weakness in education finance in its appeal to local governments to assume a larger share of the burden. Local districts welcome state aid, they resent state control. They can afford to carry more of the load than they have been carrying. They might as well face up to the fact.

The onward march of education can and must continue.

Segregation Leaders Will Fight Court Ruling

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18 (UP).—Dixie segregation leaders pledged themselves today to continue the fight for race barriers in Southern schools with bitter warnings that the South would not accept the Supreme Court decision ending segregation.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia hinted that he might be willing to call out troops to keep Georgia's schools segregated. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) warned that "the South will not abide by this legislative decision by a political court."

REZONING HINTED

Some leaders indicated the Southern States might try to maintain school segregation by rezoning school districts to follow Negro and white residential areas. However, in rural areas where the races are interspersed, a rezoning might accomplish little.

Talmadge said flatly that no classrooms in the State would have race barriers removed so long as he was in office, a pledge he could easily keep since court officials have pointed out that Negro children would not be entering white classrooms for at least a year. Talmadge's term expires this year and under Georgia law he cannot succeed himself.

BOYCOTT PLANNED

Talmadge and his Attorney General, Eugene Cook, said they would boycott the court's invitation to Southern Attorneys General to submit additional briefs when the segregation issue is reargued in the fall. Cook said 17 other Dixie Attorneys General had told him they were not willing to submit to the decision outlawing segregation without further legislation.

In other developments:

1. Special legislative committees in Alabama and Georgia were directed to meet withi na week to recommend steps to preserve segregation.

2. Several North Carolina legislators urged a special session, but no decision appeared to be in the offing.

3. Louisiana's Legislature began a study of the decision's impact.

4. Mississippi Gov. Hugh White prepared to name a legal advisory commission to draft legislation to get around the court decision.

5. Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley promised to call State and local government leaders together soon to consider the whole problem.

Georgians will vote in November on a proposed amendment to the State constitution to wipe out public schools and set up a private school system which would preserve segregation. South Carolina voters already have ratified an amendment which removes from the constitution a requirement that the State supply public school education.

Says School Planning Should Include Negroes

To the Editor:

Significantly the studies proposed and the meetings held have so far made no provisions for Negro participation in formulating a policy for implementing the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Everybody would, seemingly, give us a seat in the gallery while they go on with the show and wind up by dishing out to us the packaged results of their manipulations of our afairs neatly bundled and with a string around it.

We should, we must be heard in these deliberations.

The voice that speaks for us must be mandated from the people themselves. No self-appointed spokesman can be authorized as our mouth-piece.

There is evidently no member of the race who would advocate segregation as such with its attendant privation and degradation. When some of us have said we want to keep our own schools, obviously there are valid considerations which they have in mind. Our employment area is tightly restricted. Consequently employment levels above school teaching are virtually closed to our group.

This makes it possible to staf our schools with our top talent With our neighbors, this is not so When industry is bidding $100,000 for brains and ability and education hovering around $5 to $7 thousand, there is small prospect of the classroom attracting the best white talent. This accounts for the larger proportion of county license type white teachers Colored people sense the difference. They also know that prejudice is greatest among the least intelligent.

Chester, Georgia, is a little town in the heart of the Sugar Creek country. In the spring of 51, the Negro school there had an outstanding basketball team of which the whole city was justly proud. With parent audience and parental approval, the white team from the hill on the southside of the town came over to the Negro court on the hill on the northside of town and engaged the Negro team in a series of games. They took their drubbing with exceptional gallantry, picked up oodles of basketball and went on to win the championship of their district conference.

There has been no race friction in Chester. Race goodwill has been cemented.

The public schools belong to the people, and people, white and black, are people still.

black, are people still. It will sound just as silly to talk about white schools or Negro schools as to talk about white post offices and Negro post offices—both public services, no more, no less.

The private school, as a scheme to legalize illicit gerrymandering, deserves the award of "Nonsense of the Year."

The scheme to bootleg Jimcrow learning should find a large place in the funny books of the future.

J. CLIFTON SMITH

Atlanta

Gowen Sees 'Isms' in School Shift

By JACK SPALDING
Constitution Staff Writer

STATESBORO, July 12—Conversion of Georgia's public school system into a series of privately run institutions would constitute an invitation to the Communists to come on down to Georgia and take the schools over, candidate for governor Charles Gowen said Monday.

Gowen spoke twice in this college town, once before the Rotary club and again at the courthouse. He also gave addresses at Portal and Brooklet, also in Bulloch County. In all his talks he stressed the importance of keeping public schools public.

He said the passage of the private school amendment would doom the educational system of Georgia.

"The disciples of the various 'isms'—all of which seem to be well financed—would send their people to Georgia to infiltrate the schools under private ownership," he said.

President Eisenhower and Sen. McCarthy disagree on most points, Gowen stated, but they do agree on one thing—each is as fearful as the other on Red influence in the public schools.

A change-over from public to private schools would mean the end of the Minimum Foundation guarantee that rural education is as good as urban education, he said.

"It would condemn the youth of small towns and country districts to an inferior education. It might work in cities, but not in the country. The abandonment of public schools also would mean the end of vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, the school lunch program and would imperil the Teachers Retirement Fund," the candidate said.

Segregation is the greatest challenge the South has faced since the War Between the States, Gowen declared.

The people can follow two courses, he added. One is to do away with the school system. The other is follow his plan of allowing local school superintendents to assign students to various schools.

He described the Gowen plan as "legal, simple and one that will work," and said it has been adopted in substance by Louisiana and Mississippi.

Gowen does not believe that Negroes want their children forced into white schools, and recommended the appointment of Negro advisory committees in each county to work with the superintendent of schools in allocating the children.

The removal of schools from public control is dangerous in many respects, the candidate said, but particularly dangerous in this: The people would lose their right to say what courses and ideologies would be taught in the schools, and who would teach their children during their formative years.

The constitution of 1877 marked the return of white rule in Georgia, and written in was the charter of public education, Gowen said.

"Will you strike it out now?" he asked his Bulloch County audience. "Will you give Georgia Teachers College to private individuals to run as they see fit?"

"We can maintain Southern institutions and traditions by my plan, and by inviting the cooperation of Negroes," Gowen said.

CAPITOL NOTEBOOK

Segregation Panel Lauded

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The Legislature and the governor have named a good commission to find the answer to any segregation problems which Georgia's schools may face. The commission must study any decision the United States Supreme Court hands down on segregation in public schools, and then make recommendations to the General Assembly for action.

The commission may be one of the most important ever established by the Georgia Legislature. Its members are capable of solving any segregation problem involving education.

St. John

The committee will not meet unless the court outlaws segregation in schools. If this happens, it will be the commission's duty to recommend the best plan of educating Georgia's children without disturbance.

Gov. Talmadge obtained legislative approval of a constitutional amendment to permit abolition of public schools in event segregation falls. This will be submitted to the people in November for ratification or rejection. The governor says it doesn't have to be used even if ratified, if the study commission can find a better plan for maintaining segregation.

LOOKING FOR PLAN

Those who oppose the idea of abolishing public schools are looking to this study commission to produce a plan—if a court decision makes their work necessary at all—which will continue public schools for Georgia's children.

Two outstanding school superintendents are on the commission. Miss Ira Jarrell of Atlanta and Mark Smith of Macon would do nothing to harm the educational system. Neither would Mrs. Ralph Hobbs of Cataula, former State PTA president, or John Sammons Bell of Atlanta, representative of the Georgia Bar Association, who were also named by the Governor to the commission.

Other appointees include House leaders George Smith of Swainsboro and Frank Twitty of Camilla; Former Congressman John Wood of Canton, Atty. W. S. Mann of McRae, and Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the Board of Regents who is pushing a long-range plan to improve public schools.

OTHER MEMBERS

The General Assembly, in writing the resolution, put Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and State School Supt. M. D. Collins—workers for better schools—on the commission. It also named the chairmen of the Regents, R. O. Arnold of Covington, and George Whitman Jr., of Atlanta; House Speaker Fred Hand of Pelham, who happens also to head the State School Building Authority; Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and Gov. Talmadge. And it included a legal authority and a financial authority by naming Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr.

There will be some disagreement over the ability or spirit of an appointee here and there, but on the whole the Legislature and governor put together a commission capable of finding a solution to the problem of public education and segregation—if such a problem arises.

VETERAN OF HOT SPOT

As to the attorney general, it's nothing new for him to be on the hot spot as a member of a commission. He had to decide in 1947 which of three claimants was the legal governor. Then he had to decide which of two factions was the legal Democratic Party. Now he's in a more awkward spot on something other than the school study commission. The governor has asked him whether the proposed Traffic Court of Atlanta would be constitutional.

The problem is made unusual because of Cook's personal trouble with traffic laws. He is to be tried soon in Fulton Criminal Court. The prosecutor in the county court is against the proposed city traffic court — the prosecuting witnesses (city police) are for the proposed city court. Either way the attorney general rules will make one of his personal courtroom opponents happy and one sad.

Segregation Panel Named By Governor

Gov. Talmadge yesterday announced appointment of a commission to study any decision the United States Supreme Court may hand down on segregation in public schools.

The commission, which will make recommendations for any legislative action which may be necessary, includes Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta public schools. One other school superintendent, Mark Smith of Macon, is on the 20-member board.

Nine state officials were named in the resolution passed by the Legislature recently. The governor yesterday announced his choice of nine of the 11 members he is to appoint.

Appointed were: First District, Speaker Pro tem George Smith II of Swainsboro; Second, House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Camilla; Third, Mrs. Ralph Hobbs of Cataula, former president of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers; Fourth, not announced; Fifth, Miss Jarrell; Sixth, Dr. Smith; Seventh, not announced; Eighth, W. S. Mann, McRae lawyer; Ninth, former Congressman John Wood of Canton; Tenth, Roy V. Harris, member of the Board of Regents from Augusta, and John Sammons Bell of Atlanta, who represents the Georgia Bar Association.

Georgia told to act wisely on schools

ATLANTA (N N P A) Georgians should act rationally and not be stampeded into disrupting $700,000,000 worth of public schools because of the school segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court now has under consideration, former Gov. Ellis Arnall declared last Thursday.

Addressing the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Arnall urged that the state await recommendations from a 21 - member commission set up by the Georgia Legislature to study the school situation.

"Even if the Supreme Court knocked out segregation," he said, "it would not affect Georgia in the immediate future." He pointed out that the cases the court has under consideration are against other states — Kansas, Virginia, South Carolina and Delaware — and the District of Columbia.

In his judgment, he said, the Supreme Court will not outlaw the present equal and separate theory for schools." He added that he "cannot imagine that the Court would set itself up as a school board in each district and bailiwick in this state and country."

"It would be possible for a suit to be filed immediately in a federal court challenging the entire proposal," Gowen told the Lions Club.

LIMIT CASE

Under Gowen's own proposal to designate the class and school the individual pupil is to attend, the candidate said, any litigation would involve the facts pertaining to that particular case. The verdict would not affect other cases involving other facts, other pupils and other schools, he added.

The candidate said the Georgia Legislature followed a sound course of action in establishing a commission whose purpose is "to preserve our public schools."

SEES PANIC

He hit as "panicky and immature" the administration's proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system and rely solely on private schools to educate the children.

"Under this private school plan, we would give away our present public school plants, which represent an investment of more than $250,000,000, to some unnamed and unknown individuals to use for their private gain and advantage without being accountable to any authority," Gowen asserted. "Such a proposal would turn back the wheels of progress a hundred years."

The speech by Gowen, only announced gubernatorial candidate in the September Democratic primary, was delivered in the hometown of a potential gubernatorial candidate—State Highway Chairman Jim Gillis.

Gowen Rips Talmadge's School Plan

Constitution State News Service

SOPERTON, Jan. 28—Gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen said tonight that Gov. Talmadge's proposed "private school" plan "would play into the hands of those who seek to destroy segregation in our schools."

Talmadge Vows To Use Force

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Reiterating his promise to maintain segregation in Georgia Public schools, Gov. Herman Talmadge last week said he would use armed force if necessary to prevent integration.

Speaking at ceremonies for the installation of a new Georgia Education Commission formed to study school segregation policies, Talmadge said as long as he is governor he is prepared "to use every resource of the state government, every arm of the state police and military to keep segregation."

The statement marked another effort on the part of the chief executive to maintain the dual school system. Earlier he had

ing program will continue even if the public school system is abolished. The state School Building Authority is prepared to issue an additional $35,000,000 worth of bonds for construction of new schools

backed a legislative move to abolish the public school system in the event the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation. (Five cases now are pending before that August body on the school issue.)

The Education Commission, was created by the legislature to study means of preserving racial segregation. Talmadge has asked the group to be ready "to function immediately," should the high

Vote $11 Million School Units

Atlanta Constitution

Construction projects in 11 counties totaling $11,667,132 were approved yesterday by the State Board of Education.

The action, involving 497 classrooms, was the latest step in the state's vast school building program.

Projects approved were, by school systems with the number of classrooms, total cost and state aid:

Brooks County: 24 classrooms for white, 44 for Negro, $1,077,000, $908,000. Pierce County: 27 white, 17 Negro, $799,998, $805,687 (State aid exceeds total cost when the school system has exceeded its bonding capacity.) Cook County: 20 white, 20 Negro, $1,020,778, $1,030,243. Calhoun County: One white, 40 Negro $752,411; $685,283. Tifton City System: 11 white, $318,140, $202,291. McDuffie County: 15 white, 31 Negro, $694,378, $573,279.

Winder City System: 12 white, 20 Negro, $542,234, $514,245. Newnan City System: 47 white, 14 Negro, $1,097,052; $706,092. LaGrange: 14 white, 30 Negro, $3,216,044, $562,707. Gainesville: 35 white, 26 Negro, $1,088,623, $803,143. Waynes County: 33 white, 14 Negro, $1,060,474, $996,423.

Talmadge To Use Militia If Needed To Hold Color Line

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge today repeated his determination to maintain racial segregation in Georgia Schools, even if it is necessary to use the militia and state patrol to do it.

But at the same time, he said the segregation issue will not affect the state's 200 million dollar school building program in any way.

Talmadge's strongest statement to date on the issue was made at the organization meeting of a commission created to study possible courses of action if the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws public segregation.

And it came as members of the state school building authority prepared to leave for New York to discuss sale of another 35 million dollar bond issue to finance more school construction.

The governor previously had proposed to abolish the public school system in Georgia if public school segregation is banned, and revert to a system of private schools.

He sponsored creation by the sion to study possible steps by recent legislature of the commiswhich the state could circumvent an adverse decision.

He told the commission today, "The people of Georgia are determined to maintain school segregation, and I shall use every possible arm of the government, including the militia and state patrol, if necessary, to keep the races separated in our schools."

Pye's Segregation Study Salary Set

Atlanta Constitution

Gov. Talmadge has approved a salary of $500 for Durwood Pye as secretary of the commission created to study means for continuing public school segregation in Georgia.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. said Pye's salary will be paid from the legislative appropriation.

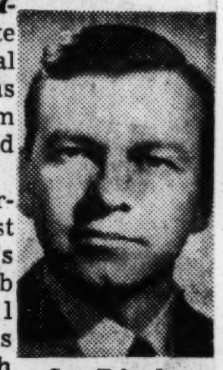
Salary of B. D. Murphy, legal advisor to the commission, has not been fixed. Thrasher said it would be paid from the law department's appropriation.

Talmadge Sees Threats To Segregation in Pacts

Atlanta Constitution

SANDERSVILLE, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gov. Talmadge tonight spoke vigorously in favor of the Bricker amendment, declaring that Communists and fellow travelers are among those fighting it.

Addressing the American Legion Post here, the governor asserted that treaty powers, unless limited, constitute definite threats to racial segregation as well as freedom of speech and the press.



Gov. Talmadge

Branding arguments against Sen. Bricker's proposal to curb presidential treaty powers as "just so much eyewash," he said treaties could now be executed "abolishing segregation, permitting mixed marriages and abrogating the right of men to determine who their neighbors will be."

"The truth," he said, "is that the Communists, their fellow travelers and deluded idealists have discovered that the treaty law overrides the constitutions and basic laws of our nation and the 48 states. And they not only want to keep this fatal defect in our armor unclosed, but also they want to widen it."

The governor noted the Legislature had passed a resolution urging Congress to adopt the proposed amendment.

Fulton School Board Shows Good Sense

Atlanta Constitution

Fulton County School Superintendent Paul West Wednesday received from the county school board full authority to shift county pupils from one school to another.

This provides him and the county system with a sensible, flexible plan for meeting the segregation problem if the Supreme Court, as anticipated, declares segregation in violation of the 14th amendment.

We hasten to congratulate the board on a public service.

Segregation Board Held Backing Public Schools

Atlanta Constitution

Dr. Mark A. Smith, Bibb school superintendent, predicted yesterday a state commission on education of which he is a member will not recommend abolition of Georgia's public school system as a means of keeping racial segregation.

Dr. Smith spoke at a meeting of the Macon Inter-Civic Club Council. He is a member of a state commission set up by the General Assembly to study problems which would be created if the U.S. Supreme Court should rule on several pending cases that racial segregation in schools violates the federal Constitution.

"I don't think there is anyone on the commission who wants to do away with the public schools," Dr. Smith said.

He did not discuss a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Governor Talmadge to pave the way for abolition of the public schools and payment of tax funds to citizens for educational purposes. The governor has proposed the state "subsidize the child" in private schools in the event of a court decision ending segregation in public schools.

Dr. Smith said a new system in Bibb County under which the superintendent designates which school a child must attend has "worked out fine" since it was adopted by the Bibb Board of Education last June.

It did not speak o[illegible] the Supreme Court. That is some[illegible] loyal American can do. Nor did it threaten violence or blood in the streets—which we will not have unless political agitators and dangerous fanatics bring it upon us.

There was never any discussion of abolishing the public school system. The Fulton board made a common-sense move. Under it the superintendent can direct pupils to specific schools. If there are schools which do not object to having a few Negro pupils attend, he can do that, too.

Here is a flexible workable plan for whatever emergency arises. It is an example of brains being used rather than bawling abuse.

Once the stigma of segregation by law is removed, many Negroes, perhaps a majority, would prefer their own separate schools. The Fulton plan allows leaders of both races to work out the future . . . it does not shut the door to that future by destroying the school system.

We recommend the use of brains to those political figures who, to date, have done nothing but bawl and cry havoc. And we urge the study commission to note this Fulton action. The commission certainly cannot condone abolishing the public school system.

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CAPITOL NOTEBOOK

School Meet Free Of Racial Issues

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Race-baiters would have been astounded at what happened at the Georgia State Capitol the other day. It provided a fine illustration of what can happen when representatives of the two races talk over their problems calmly and sensibly—and for the good of children of all races.

The State Board of Education, appointed by Governor Talmadge, was hearing contests on the school building program. For the first time since the school building program started, a delegation of Negroes came in to protest. There have been a number of white delegations protesting the decisions of their local school boards but never a Negro delegation.

St. John

Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Savannah didn't like the priorities proposed in the application filed by Savannah-Chatham County Board of Education. Three Negroes carried the appeal to the state board.

Particularly, this group didn't like the idea of building a high school for Negro children of Savannah outside of the city limits—five miles outside, with resulting bus fares of 18 cents each way each day. The Savannah-Chatham board gave two reasons for this location. First, it said it couldn't find a suitable location in crowded Savannah at a suitable price. Second, it said the proposed school would be adjacent to the Negro college and, therefore, could be fitted into a practice school as the college trained future teachers.

The ease with which the representatives of the two races discussed the case without insults and with respect for each other's problems was amazing. Where some conflicting white delegations jab at each other in the debates before the state board, the Chatham administrator and the Negro delegation merely outlined the case without bitterness.

A point at issue was which buildings are to be constructed first. It was not a racial issue, though. The first six buildings to go up will be Negro schools. The Negroes wanted to make some shifts in the priority of these schools, and also give some priority to a couple of schools omitted.

At one point when the Negro delegation seemed reluctant to make a comment, the state board said: "You feel free to tell us exactly what you think."

After hearing the protest, the state board appointed a biracial committee to investigate and try to smooth it out.

First, it asked Prof. G. L. Harper of Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Teachers Association (Negro equivalent to the GEA), if the Negroes would respect the judgment of Robert Cousins and Claude Purcell in settling the dispute. The gray-haired Negro educator declared that the Negroes regard Mr. Cousins, director for Negro education, and Mr. Purcell, director of administration with the State Department of Education, as "straight shooters—absolutely fair."

The board named Cousins, Purcell and Harper to work out the dispute.

That's the report on how the State Board of Education in Georgia tackled the first appeal from Negro citizens—a calm approach to working out something for the best interests of the children, regardless of race.

School Bias Case Involves Moral Issues Says Calhoun

"The case before the United States Supreme Court relative to segregation in the public schools involves moral issues which every American citizen must confront."

So said Dr. Malcolm Calhoun, secretary of the Division of Christian Relations of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

"Surely Christian people should be acquainted with these issues and be prepared to give guidance in these momentous days," Calhoun told an interracial group yesterday at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Ave.

He explained that there are four moral and spiritual issues at stake:

I. HUMAN RIGHTS

"Not only does scripture teach the dignity and worth of every person, but also the Constitution of the United States recognizes that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," Calhoun said.

"The question then becomes Does the practice of segregation in the public schools promote or hinder the full enjoyment of these rights?"

2. THE EXPENDITURE OF MONEY

"A conservative estimate would indicate that it would cost the South one billion dollars to equalize the schools," Calhoun stated. "Is such an expenditure justifiable in view of the fact that this money represents the sacrifice of life in a nation founded upon the principles of freedom?"

3. THE LAW OF SEGREGATION

"'Jesus pointed out that the teaching of the law and the prophets was summed up in two commandments," Calhoun declared. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.' Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

He said it is impossible to understand the application of the law of neighborliness "to the matter of segregation without the spirit of compassion so evident in the life of Jesus."

.4 AMERICA'S INFLUENCE UPON THE REST OF THE WORLD

"No issue should be decided solely on the basis of world reaction," Calhoun said. "But it is not unimportant, especially when segregation is considered an evil thing among many peoples of the world, notably in Communist dominated countries."

"In the minds of Eastern peoples, Christianity is identified with the West. If America holds to the practive of segregation, Christianity will be identified with such action.

"Therefore, this is a time for Christian citizens to give serious consideration to the whole matter of segregation."

Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Council said:

"The effects of the decision of the Supreme Court are not going to be an overall thing. Changes are going to come slowly."

If the high court rules against segregation in public schools, the decision "can't be protected by the court in the last analysis," Fleming said. Integration or desegregation must be accomplished at the local level.

BASIC QUESTION

He asserted that the basic question involves "the concern of parents about the education of their children," despite legal and moral issues involved. It was this concern that led to the suits now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

"'It is a practical, tangible question of how our children are going to be educated," Fleming stated.

He said the cooperation of all parents is necessary to solve the problem. The problem can be solved. he said.

"If you have a program with both races working together on a pratical basis, you can work out a practical and everyday solution," Fleming declared.

As leader of the discussion period, Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, said:

"Legalized segregation is a badge of inferiority, imposed by one group upon another. It stigmatizes the Negro as being unfit to move about as a free human being. It penalizes a man for being what God made him."

FLOUTS CHRISTIAN TEACHINGS

He said segregation is a moral question because the practice flouts Christian teachings and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

"To proclaim one thing and do another strikes at the heart of morality," Mays said.

Sponsored by the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. James L. Welden, chairman and pastor of Oak Grove Methodist Church in Decatur.

Segregation Ruling Seen For Monday

Gov. Talmadge Thursday said a "reliable legal source" predicted the U.S. Supreme Court will render a decision on segregation in public schools on Mondoy or "shortly thereafter."

But, although the governor outlined five possible decisions by the nation's highest court, he said again he does not believe the court will be "so foolhardy as to strike down segregation in the public schools of the South, overturn judicial precedent of over 100 years and destroy the Constitution."

SPEEDUP

Nevertheless, he speeded up the Georgia Education Commission's work to prepare for possibility of an adverse decision by naming a five-man subcommittee to formulate plans and procedures for the full 22-member commission to consider.

The governor repeated his statement that he will use whatever state resources and forces are necessary to maintain segregation in Georgia schools.

"The court will end its unprecedented four-week mid-term recess next Monday," the governor said, "and our source—a prominent attorney who has attended most of the court's hearings on the matter and is familiar with the court's policies and procedures—says all signs point to a ruling shortly thereafter, possibly that day."

TIE DISCUSSED

Discussing the decisions, Talmadge said the lawyer stated; declare segregation unconstitutional and the state legislature laws or outlaw segregation without qualification. Aside from these two clearcut possibilities, he said the court could cast a four-four tie vote with Chief Justice Warren abstaining, which would permit segregation laws to stand; to enact legislation to carry out the ruling.

The governor said the court could uphold segregation practicing segregation on a probation period with special "masters" named to bring about integration in South Carolina and four other states. No cases before the court involve segregation in Georgia schools, and the Georgia case is before the court.

Private School Proposal Is Hit in Ministers' Vote

GAINESVILLE, March 10—Gainesville Ministerial Association members, in a majority report, went on record Tuesday with a resolution opposing amendments to the Georgia constitution that would transfer public schools to some form of private jurisdiction.

In a statement prepared at their Monday afternoon session, the Protestant ministers of the community named the public schools and continued constitutional government as the "great cornerstones of Democracy."

They asked the people to remain calm and watchful, should "leaders seek to hurry them into any action not in keeping with their profession as followers of Jesus Christ."

Though they did not specifically name the proposal of the state administration, due to come before the voters in the fall as a proposed amendment to the state Constitution, they obviously were referring to Gov. Herman Talmadge's attempt to solve problems brought up by an anticipated ruling from the US Supreme Court on the matter of segregation in public schools.

See Court In Tie Over Segregation

MANCHESTER, Ga. — The possibility of a deadlock in the U.S. Supreme Court on segregation in public schools was seen here last week by James S. Peters, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Peters added that such a deadlock on the decision, with four judges for and against, the decision by lower courts allowing segregation would stand, and might even delay further action on the issue for five to 10 years.

These statements, Peters said, are based on widely circulated reports at a recent democratic meeting in Philadelphia. These reports, which caused Southern democrats to raise both their eyebrows and their hopes, were in effect as follows:

When former President Truman was in office the Supreme Court stood at four for upholding segregation and four for abolishing it. The late Chief Justice Vinson had not handed down his opinion in the case. It was at this point that the Democratic administration decided to delay the decision.

Later Vinson died and Gov. Earl Warren of California was appointed to the post by President Eisenhower.

Had Vinson lived, it was never determined how he would have ruled on the issue, despite the fact he was a Southerner.

The four to four deadlock now predicted by Peters, can, however, only happen if Chief Justice Warren excuses himself from participating in the opinion on the basis he was not on the court when arguments for and against segregation began.

WHITE GEORGIA EDUCATORS OBJECT TO TALMADGE PLAN TO ELIMINATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SET-UP

Fondle Plan to Continue Segregation Despite Probable Action of U. S. Court

MISSISSIPPIANS HAVE SAME IDEA OF ESCAPE

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Some Georgia educators are not as sold on Gov. Herman Talmadge's plan to abolish public schools as has been indicated previously.

The educators, members of a newly-formed study commission, last week were considering a proposal whereby the state could continue to operate public schools on a segregated basis.

According to the proposal, county school superintendents would be empowered to assign pupils to the schools they must attend. The superintendents would be given wide discretion, making the assignments for the "best interests of the child and also the best interests of the public school system."

Charlie Gowen, gubernatorial candidate, suggested the proposal.

It counteracts the Talmadge plan, approved by the legislature, whereby the state would end public schools in the event the U. S. Supreme court out-laws segregation in the nation's public schools.

A similar plan involving the legislative approach to the issue, was approved in Mississippi last week and is being considered in Florida. Mississippi earlier rejected a bill to abolish public schools if segregation is ruled unconstitutional.

Hand Urges Schools Be Kept Publi

Asks Cool Scrutiny On Segregation

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gubernatorial candidate Fred Hand of Pelham last night called for continuation of public, segregated schools in Georgia.

In his first speech since announcing for governor, Hand told a Waycross meeting of the Eighth District Principals Association that Georgians shouldn't "act hastily and emotionally" in event the court outlaws segregation.

URGES CALM

"We should be calm and clear thinking in our deliberations of our rights and limitations under such a decision," said Hand, who is chairman of the State School Building Authority now engaged in a $200,000,000 building program.

"A solution should be worked out within the bounds of our Southern traditions that does not disrupt public education in the State of Georgia—a solution which tends always to serve the best interest of our children," Hand asserted.

HIS LETTERS

Elsewhere in the gubernatorial picture, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Bainbridge declared state funds were not used to send out letters announcing his plan to seek the governorship. His statement came after gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen of Brunswick said, "Political letters should not be written at state expense." Gowen also said candidates with state offices should remove their campaign workers from the state payroll.

"The comment of this 'Jim Cox predawn early bird' is of little importance to me," said Griffin. "The letter to which he refers was written on stationery printed at my plant at Bainbridge and mailed with postage bought by me. Those who wrote the letter were paid out of my own pocket, and the letter was not written on state property."

Records in the offices of the state Treasury and secretary of state, which pay legislative employes and buy supplies for state agencies, showed that state funds were not used on the letters nor to pay two or three secretaries recently added to Griffin's staff. The lone state-paid secretary who initialed the letter said she did so on her own time.

Griffin's letter to community leaders over the state said: "It is too early for me to make a public announcement now, but I wanted you to be among the first to know that I will qualify for governor when the State Democratic Committee meets."

STUDIES RACE

Walter R. McDonald of Augusta, [illegible] member of the Public Service Commission, yesterday said he has received more encouragement in the past week to run for governor than ever before. He indicated he will run if "four or five" candidates are in the race at qualifying time.

Today, gubernatorial candidate Gowen will address the Dalton Civitan Club, and tonight, candidate M. E. Thompson will be given a testimonial dinner at Dalton.

In his talk last night, Hand told the school leaders that "more money" will not solve all the proved program of education, but state's educational problems.

More attention must be given swer to school problems, Hand to improving the standards of concluded.

teachers and the school curriculum, buildings, transportation system and vocational education program, he said. More money is necessary to implement an im-

Gowen In Favor Of Segregation But Not Private School Plan

BY PAUL W. BURTON

BOSTON, Ga— (I N S) —Rep. Charles Gowen charged last night that political forces in Georgia would, "in a moment of panic," "tear down the state's public school system, which he termed Georgia's greatest accomplishment since reconstruction days.

Gowen launched his campaign for Governor tonight with a direct assault upon Gov. Herman Talmadge's plan to maintain segregation and the benefits of the state operated school system.

Addressing the Kiwanis Club at Boston, Gowen observed:

"In a moment of panic it is suggested that we scrap all of this progress and abolish our public schools. It is suggested we give away all of our school buildings to some as yet unnamed private individuals to operate for their private gain and advance."

He said such a course of action "would bring such dire results that those of us who have studied the situation tremble to even think of them."

FAVORS SEGREGATION

Gowen placed himself squarely in favor of maintaining segregation. He said:

"I want to make it plain I believe in segregation in the public schools and I stand for the preservation of our present pattern of segregation in our schools. But I believe, yes, I know, that we can maintain our public schools and still have the races separated in these schools.'

Gowen charged that to abolish the state's public school system would also mean making the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, and other colleges, "private" institutions without official standing. He said the plan as proposed in the last session of the legislature would place in jeopardy the teacher retirement system. He said:

TEACHER PROBLEM

"The teacher retirement system is only good because it is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the public schools, we would also abolish the state's guarantee behind the teachers retirement fund and no teacher could then be assured that when he or she needed the funds that they would be available."

Gowen's own plan would allow every county school superintendent to designate the school and classroom which each child in the public school shall attend. This plan could be put into effect, he said, by a legislative act.

"TRUST" SUPERINTENDENTS

Gowen observed:

"We can trust our county school superintendents to maintain our southern traditions. . . "

He said this plan would preserve segregation "in ninety-nine and ninety-nine one hundredths per cent of the cases.' He added that it was possible 'for trouble makers from the north to import a person or two to try to raise discord and confusion.' He said the legislature could meet this threat by providing for a right of appeal through the County Board of Education, thence to the State Board of Education, with no court suit possible until these administrative appeals had been exhausted.

SAYS NEGROES "WANT SEGREGATION"

If a case of dissatisfaction with a superintendent's assignment of a student to a specific school should reach the courts, Gowen's plan would require that such cases be tried by a jury. He said:

'We will have no trouble and few appeals because in the first place our colored people believe in and want separate schools. But even should there be one or two trouble makers later years, a jury of good Georgia men and women can be depended upon to make the right decision.'

Gowen pointed out tha Mississippi's legislature voted down a proposal to scrap tthe public school system and Alabama's Governor has said he does not believe abolition of public schools is the answer to maintenance of segregation.

New Schools Are Assured --Talmadge

Georgia's multi-million dollar school building program will continue even if the public school system is abolished, Gov. Talmadge declared yesterday.

He made this pledge after threatening to call out troops —if necessary— to maintain segregated schools.

The statements came as the State School Building Authority prepared to issue an additional $35,000,000 worth of bonds for construction of new projects. Representatives of the authority are going to New York

As he organized a commission to study court decisions on segregation, Gov. Talmadge said that regardless of how the United States Supreme Court rules on segregation it will not affect the vast school building program.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. supported Talmadge's view. Thrasher pointed out that the State School Building Authority is not a state agency. It can continue to issue bonds to construct buildings for schools and lease these buildings to whoever is authorized by law to operate them, Thrasher said.

"The children will have to be educated," said Thrasher, a member of the study commission and of the School Building Authority. "The buildings will be needed, regardless of how the schools are operated."

EITHER PLAN

Thrasher contended that the state can continue to appropriate $200 per teacher to each school system, whether this be a public system as presently organized or whether it be chartered as an educational corporation. Even the present appropriation law, which cuts off allocations to systems ending segregation, provides that funds shall continue for capital outlay.

While the governor keynoted the study group's first meeting with a threat to take "extreme action if necessary" to maintain segregation, Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of the Atlanta public school system and a member of the commission, said the group could exercise a stabilizing influence in time of stress.

"If a court decision should outlaw segregation in public schools, we would be prepared to study and determine what should be done," the superintendent said. "It would permit us to hold everything intact until we reached a decision. Instead of running off in all directions, the people could look to the commission for recommendations."

Miss Jarrell said she has no pet plan to suggest. She said she hasn't considered any plan, and doubts if any other member of the commission has.

At the request of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Gov. Talmadge, the commission employed Durwood Pye and B. D. Murphy, Atlanta attorneys, as executive secretary and counsel, respectively. Their salaries and fees will be set by the governor and attorney general.

Pye will begin an immediate study of segregation laws and decisions.

Talmadge was named chairman of the study group in the legislative resolution. He appointed Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin as vice chairman.

In an unusual action, the lieutenant governor administered the oath of office to the governor. The attorney general ruled even the governor had to take the oath for this commission.

Hand U... Sch... Kept Public

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HIS LETTERS

Elsewhere in the gubernatorial picture, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Bainbridge declared state funds were not used to send out letters announcing his plan to seek the governorship. His statement came after gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen of Brunswick said, "Political letters should not be written at state expense." Gowen also said candidates with state offices should remove their campaign workers from the state payroll.

"The comment of this 'Jim Cox predawn early bird' is of little importance to me," said Griffin. "The letter to which he refers was written on stationery printed at my plant at Bainbridge and mailed with postage bought by me. Those who wrote the letter were paid out of my own pocket, and the letter was not written on state property."

Records in the offices of the state Treasury and secretary of state, which pay legislative employes and buy supplies for state agencies, showed that state funds were not used on the letters nor to pay two or three secretaries recently added to Griffin's staff. The lone state-paid secretary who initialed the letter said she did not write the letter.

STUDIES PAGE 2-54

Walter R. McDonald of Augusta, blind member of the Public Service Commission, yesterday said he has received more encouragement in the past week to run for governor than ever before. He indicated he will run if

School Segregation Panel Favored by Board Here

Dr. Clement Calls for Study To Meet 'Inevitable' Decision

The Atlanta Board of Education last night tentatively approved a motion by Dr. Rufus Clement calling for establishment of a special committee to study problems which would arise in city schools by "any one of several possible decisions" on school segregation by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta University and first Negro member of the Atlanta school board, warned members that a Supreme Court decision was "as inevitable as death." He said compilation of "purely factual information" could be done objectively now before the matter became "a political football."

Board members, holding a special session of committees prior to their regular meeting today, voted 5-2 in favor of the motion. Franklin Rodgers and Ed S. Cook voted against it, and J. Austin Dilbeck abstained from voting. The matter will go before the board today.

CITES EARLY LEAD

A. C. Latimer, who headed a dissolved committee set up for such a study in the past, declared last night he thought it "incumbent" on the group to establish the new study committee. He said "the state took the lead" from the city board committee, apparently referring to the panel set up by Gov. Talmadge. Latimer said the city board study group should do its work "dispassionately, quietly, and with no political implications."

Meanwhile, board members indicated they will pass a resolution today calling on the mayor and Board of Aldermen to approve a new bond issue. The board has been pressing for a $13,000,000 share of any bond issue floated here for city schools. Dilbeck, directed by fellow board members to prepare a "firm" request for a new bond issue, said city schools needed 350 additional classrooms.

EQUIPMENT GRANTS

The board in its special session lasts night accepted $130,500 in capital outlay funds from the State School Building Authority, Atlanta's share of a bond issue floated by the authority Dec. 18. Board members approved an allocation plan for furniture and equipment for 15 city schools, as follows:

Price School Building

Price school, new $1,000,000 Negro high school built under the state building program for children in the Carver Homes development off Pryor Rd., will be completed and ready to be equipped" by the end of this week, Miss Ira Jarell, superintendent of city schools, announced yesterday.

Miss Jarrell reported equipping the new school will take so much time that she does not anticipate the school will be opened until September.

Pulse of the Public

Statistics Cited as Proof Negro Teachers Fare Ill in Unsegregated School Systems

Blue Mountain, Miss.—Collateral to the school teacher situation is the question of how the Negro teachers will fare under unsegregated school systems.

If southern states follow the example of unsegregated states, Negro teachers will suffer.

From a study of census facts of all states the following facts appear: North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia employ more Negro teachers than all the other states combined.

South Carolina alone employs more Negro teachers than 10 of the northern industrial states including the three most populous. Yet the combined Negro population of these 10 states exceeds the Negro population of South Carolina by more than a million.

New York according to the 1950 census has 918,000 Negroes but employs less than 3,000 Negro teachers. South Carolina with 822,000 Negroes employs 8,845 Negro teachers.

J. L. McKINSTRY

guess what the decision will be."

The board also passed a resolution requesting the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to adopt a Resolution of Acceptance in authorizing a letter of commitment to the City of Atlanta Board of Education for furniture and equipment costs, the State School Building Authority made it mandatory that the Resolution of Acceptance be approved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Chairmen of the following committees made reports:

J. Austin Dilbeck, Building and Grounds; Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale, Personnel; Franklin Rodgers, Athletic and Military; P. L. Bardi, Cafeteria; A. C. Latimer, Maintenance and Operation, and Dr. Clement, Purchasing.

President Devereaux F. McClatchey presided. Other members of the board present were Ed S. Cook and Neil M. Baldwin, along with Miss Ira Jarell, Superintendent of Schools, and other administrative officials.

GEORGIA NEWS ROUNDUP

Board Of Education To Study School Bias Cases

Action on several matters discussed during a meeting of committees Monday night will be taken at the February meeting of the Atlanta Board of Education today at 3 P. M.

At the meeting of committees, the school board voted to have a study committee gather factual information on the implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Public School Cases for the City of Atlanta.

A motion to create a study committee, made by Dr. Rufus E. Clement of the Third Ward, was carried by a 5-2 vote. Such a committee was appointed in 1953 only to be dismissed later.

INTERESTED IN FACTS

Before making the motion, Dr. Clement said: "I am interested in the facts. I want to know the implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Public School Cases for the City of Atlanta no matter what the decision is."

He stressed the importance of having the school administration get the facts "without trying to

Segregation Board Held Backing Public Schools

Dr. Mark A. Smith, Bibb school superintendent, predicted yesterday a state commission on education of which he is a member will not recommend abolition of Georgia's public school system as a means of keeping racial segregation.

Dr. Smith spoke at a meeting of the Macon Inter-Civic Club Council. He is a member of a state commission set up by the General Assembly to study problems which would be created if the U.S. Supreme Court should rule on several pending cases that racial segregation in schools violates the Federal Constitution.

"I don't think there is anyone on the commission who wants to do away with the public schools," Dr. Smith said.

He did not discuss a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Governor Talmadge to pave the way for abolition of the public schools and payment of tax funds to citizens for educational purposes. The governor has proposed the state "subsidize the child" in private schools in the event of a court decision ending segregation in public schools.

Dr. Smith said a new system in Bibb County under which the superintendent designates which school a child must attend has "worked out fine" since it was adopted by the Bibb Board of Education last June.

14d(1) 1954

Segregation To Continue, Vandiver Vows in Lavonia

Constitution State News Service

LAVONIA, July 9—Ernest Vandiver, former state adjutant general, opened his campaign for lieutenant-governor here this afternoon with a speech in which he expressed hope the Georgia Education Commission would find a way to maintain segregation in the public school system.

Vandiver spoke at a rally featuring string band music and free barbecue, with motorcades coming from neighboring cities and counties.

On the issue of segregation in the public schools, candidate Vandiver stated:

"I sincerely hope that the Georgia Education Commission, which is comprised of the best legal minds in our state, will find a way to maintain segregation within our public school system, but if they cannot, then our traditions must be preserved come what may."

CAN FIND WAY

"Without equivocation, I say clearly to you that I am for any action which is necessary to do the job. I feel that sensible men, working in good faith can find a way."

On the subject of the county unit system, Vandiver stated he would oppose any move to abolish it.

Vandiver also reaffirmed his positions on increased aid to education, aid to farmers, fair and equitable distribution of old-age pensions, development of the state's natural resources, an expanded highway program and adequate civil defense program.

"I will not be aligned with any gubernatorial candidate," he asserted. "I will work hand in hand with any governor who is interested in the continued progress and the welfare of our state."

POLITICAL LEADERS

Political leaders from all over northeast Georgia attended the rally. Col. L. S. Johnson, former assistant attorney general under Eugene Talmadge, was master of ceremonies.

Judge Marshall Allison, former assistant attorney general under Arnall, introduced the candidate. Other speakers included Col. George Good, Toccoa, and State Senator C. G. Campbell, chairman of the rally.

Motorcades from Elberton, Hartwell, Royston, Toccoa, Carnesville and Winder were on hand for the opening of the Vandiver campaign.

State school official in Georgia conferring on private class plan

ATLANTA, June 30—(AP)—An Alabama official looking for a solution to the school segregation problem conferred yesterday with the secretary of Georgia's Education Commission.

Charles Cooper, director of Alabama's legislative reference service, told newsmen that he came here to find out about the private school plan. He got his information from Durwood Pye, secretary of the Education Commission.

He said he also expects to confer with segregation planners in South Carolina where a three-school plan and the private school plan both are under consideration.

He reported that [illegible] to Pye for de[illegible] plan backed by Gov. Herman Talmadge to set up publicly-supported private schools where segregation would be the rule.

provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court can, in the opinion of the writer, be legally attained, at least in part, by the following procedure.

The Constitution of Georgia, paragraph 23, article 8, provides that "The General Assembly of the state shall have authority to grant the governing authorities of the municipalities and counties authority to pass zoning and planning laws whereby such cities or counties may be zoned or districted for various uses and other or different uses prohibited therein, and regulating the use for which said zones or districts may be set apart, and regulating the plans for developments and improvements on real estate therein."

Under this section of the Georgia Constitution the General Assembly of Georgia could enact a general statute providing for the zoning of all municipalities in the state for educational purposes. Under such establishment the town or city councils could enact ordinances providing for the zoning for educational purposes in their territories.

However unpalatable or contrary to our reason the holding of the Supreme Court on this question may be, it is now the law, and criticism of it will not change it. However, it does not nullify other laws which do not conflict with its provisions. This plan can be made to work in any state by enactment of the proper constitutional amendments and statutes.

Thomas L. Stokes

mocracy of the people, by the people and for the people. Right now I feel cheated by men who call themselves Christians and yet try to justify injustices to 16 million Americans.

EDDIE BILLINGSLEY.

Pulse of the Public

Separation of Students in Public Schools Can Be Legally Attained, Attorney Claims

Elberton — The separation of races in public schools within the

GEORGIA NEWS

5th Negro School for DeKalb

DeKalb County broke ground Monday on its fifth Negro school building since the Supreme Court handed down its anti-segregation decision, and social abstraction due to custom and the dictates of the best interests of both races."

Speaking at ceremonies breaking ground for a new Negro elementary and high school at Lithonia, Cherry said DeKalb has no idea of stopping its program designed to put every Negro school child in the county in a new classroom by September 1955.

"Any interruption of our plans to provide for our Negro children an adequate education opportunity will come at the hands of the Negroes," he said.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

"We should understand that the school authorities of DeKalb expect to provide equal but separate schools," Cherry stated flatly.

He maintained it was the direct responsibility of Negro citizens to see that the accumulated effect of a constant long-range effort to improve the South is not lost by "energies absorbed in temporary expedients on school problems and other segregation problems."

Cherry said the Negro teaching profession developed in Georgia and the South depends on the maintenance of equal and separate schools.

SEGREGATION ISSUE

The school superintendent admitted that the issue of segregation looms large and "none would minimize it." But he said in the long perspective, "if we provide an adequate education program it will fulfill our constitutional commitments to all children, give validity to the equal and separate schools arguments, fulfill the desires of the overwhelming majority of our people, and insure the future welfare of our state."

Attending the ceremonies were county and state officials and a large gathering of Negroes of the community.

Segregation Foe Told To Resign Post

The wife of a Baptist clergyman, outspoken in his criticism of segregation, reported Tuesday that she has been requested to resign as a teacher in the Shellman schools.

Mrs. Martha Lee Buchanan said the request was made by trustees of the schools and was forwarded to her in a letter written by J. D. Shepard of Cuthbert, superintendent of Randolph County schools.

"No reason was given as to why I should resign," Mrs. Buchanan told newsmen.

She said she has written Shepard that she will not resign.

"I will not resign," her letter read. "However, in view of the expressed desire of the trustees of Shellman school and the request forwarded through you, it has become imperative that the grounds for this request be plainly stated.

"Moreover, any action that is taken to invalidate the existing contract will have to be initiated by those parties interested in my removal, and the responsibility therefor must be borne by them."

Mrs. Buchanan is a teacher of fourth grade pupils.

She said Shepard's letter was dated July 10 but was not postmarked until July 20. It reached her while she was on a vacation in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Buchanan's husband, the Rev. Henry A. Buchanan, was dismissed as pastor of two Baptist churches near Shellman after he expressed his views against segregation.

The Friendship Baptist Church congregation voted July 19 to terminate his pastorate. Earlier, the Brooksville Baptist Church had voted to call for his resignation.

The Rev. Mr. Buchanan is also pastor of the Shellman Baptist Church which has given him a vote of confidence.

Gowen Says Private Plan Will Ruin Rural Schools

By JIM PINSON
Constitution Staff Writer

HAWKINSVILLE, July 28—Gubernatorial candidate Charlie Gowen charged Wednesday that M. E. Thompson lacks the courage to oppose the Talmadge-sponsored private school plan and that Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin wants to use the plan as a political give-away.

The veteran state legislator coupled the charges with a warning that the private school plan would destroy schools in the state's rural areas.

Gowen noted that the former acting governor (Thompson) is the only candidate who has suggested that the present governor take charge of the Georgia Education Commission after his term of office has expired.

"Melvin Thompson to this day," Gowen declared, "has not had the courage to oppose the private school plan."

POLITICAL PLUM

Griffin, the candidate from Brunswick charged, is supporting the plan so he can use the schools as a "political plum."

"The lieutenant governor wants to pick out a group of citizens and tell them to operate your schools for their own advantage," Gowen said.

Recalling that he opposed the private school amendment in the legislature, Gowen said he would continue his opposition until the amendment "is defeated by the people at the polls in November."

The Glynn County lawyer has emphasized in his campaign through middle Georgia that the country schools would be the losers under the Talmadge school plan. He said there wouldn't be enough per capita school checks sent to the sparsely settled rural areas to keep the schools open.

Each school child would receive a check from the state for education purposes under the private school plan.

Gowen's plan for retaining public schools calls for the assignment of pupils on the local level.

A Thompson platform plank advocating state assistance to municipalities came in for criticism by Gowen in a speech at Eastman.

Such aid could be given to cities, Gowen said, "only at the expense of the road-building program in the rural areas."

AGAINST CITY GRANTS

"I am opposed to the state's giving grants or handouts to the cities. Such grants would be made on the basis of street mileage and the big cities would get the lion's share," Gowen explained. Other Gowen pledges Wednesday included preservation of water rights for farm irrigation, fixed parity for farm products, elimination of speed traps, reduction of hospitalization insurance and the establishment of a statewide probation system to curb crime.

Continuing his person-to-person style of campaigning, Gowen, accompanied by his wife Evelyn and daughters Ann and Bootie, made "handshaking" stops Wednesday at Rhine, Milan, Chauncey and Godwinville.

Thursday's itinerary calls for speeches at Abbeville, Rochelle and Vienna.

Blasts Cook's Refusal To Invite Atty. General

NEW YORK — (SNS) — In a strong letter to Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, New York Atty. Gen. Nathaniel L. Goldstein accused him of making a "terrible blunder" when, as president of the National Association of Attorneys General, he refused to invite U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to speak at the association's coming annual convention.

Atty. Gen. Goldstein revealed that Mr. Cook announced he would ignore the time-honored practice of inviting the United States attorney to speak." Mr. Cook's announcement came on June 24.

His reasons were (according to Mr. Goldstein) based on Brownell's filing of a brief to the Supreme Court favoring the abolition of segregation in public education.

Mr. Cook further asserted that because of this Mr. Brownell's presence would be offensive to the host state to the convention, Mississippi. Mr. Cook also scathed the Attorney General for the speech in which one of his assistants explored a controversy involving the Attorney General of South Dakota last year.

In Mr. Goldstein's letter, he stated that the questio nof Mr. Brownell's appearance would have to be acted upon by the association's executive committee.

Mr. Goldstein's letter to Mr. Cook further said:

"You fail to realize that you are acting in a dual capacity, as attorney general of Georgia and as president of the National Association of Attorney's General.

"As attorney general of Georgia, you are entitled to your opinion, however untenable it may be. The court of last resort has spoken.

"But when you speak as the president of the association, you have no right to arrogate unto yourself who shall and who shall not be invited to our functions."

Mr. Cook made no reply to the letter.

He'd Uphold Segregation By Force, Griffin Says

By JACK SPALDING
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

STATESBORO, Ga., Aug. 14—The services of the state militia, the highway patrol, and Gov. Talmadge were pledged Saturday by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin in his fight against the breaking down of racial barriers.

Addressing a crowd from 15 counties on the Bulloch County Courthouse square, Mr. Griffin promised there will be no mixed schools if he is governor as "long as there is the breath of life in my body."

He stated he would call out the patrol and militia if the need arose, and added that "I will prevail upon Gov. Herman Talmadge and other leaders of our state to stand at my side in this fight."

* * *

THE ATLANTA PRESS came in for its usual share of the candidate's attention. This time he prophesied that the Atlanta Journal and Constitution would "roll out lie after lie about Marvin Griffin" until the election.

He said the "Atlanta newspaper monopoly" will attempt to divert its reader's attention with side issues, while "they will heap yellow journalism on my head just as they did on Govs. Eugene and Herman Talmadge."

Reciting the Talmadge gospel on segregation, and including chapter and verse, Mr. Griffin said that presevation of segregation and the County Unit System were the only real issues before the voters. He said also that he was for the private school amendment, would work for it, and vote for it.

* * *

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR barely referred to Fred Hand whose candidacy for governor has been endorsed by The Atlanta Journal and Constitution. He said, instead, that the people of Georgia know "little boy Roy of Augusta, and Gov. Cox's newspaper monopoly are in bed with M. E. Thompson."

He called Mr. Thompson the NAACP candidate, endorsed by the Atlanta Daily World," and said:

"These birds of a strange feather are frantic. They are desperate. But I predict that all the king-makers' horses and all the king-makers' men won't be able to put mix-'em-up Melvin together again."

Mr. Griffin quoted several of Gov. Talmadge's talks on the segregation issue. He also read from the works of various NAACP leaders, and stated that organization's aim was to mix races everywhere, as well as in schools. He quoted the NAACP's Walter White on the possibility of interracial marriages once other bars were down, and called the Supreme Court school segregation ruling an "order to us from Washington mongrelize the South."

* * *

"IS THERE ANY doubt in any man's mind that we must get out there and fight to win this election?" he asked.

"Marvin Griffin is the only candidate in this race who can be depended upon to continue fighting these actions in the same forceful manner as Gov. Herman Talmadge," Mr. Griffin said.

He described opponents as a "dastardly group of foes," and asserted that The Atlanta Journal and Constitution are "as dead set on destroying segregation" in the schools and colleges as the NAACP. Their politics are the same, and have never varied, he said.

He accused the papers of editorial silence on this subject, saying they apparently preferred to write "snide editorials about my and Gov. Talmadge's fight to preserve segregation. They have, through their news columns and editorials, contributed to the situation in which we find ourselves today."

Victory is in sight, he told his supporters. Concerning those who back the opponent he recognized principally Saturday, he said, "Why they are leaving in a crowd, like fleas on a kerosened dog. I've never seen the like."

More About The Private School Plan

Of late we hear so much in regards to the converting of the state public school system to private interests. The various candidates for governor in favor of some such plan have never gotten down to a practical equation in their discussions as to how the public schools can be taken from the roster of public state institutions and remain entirely private.

The ambiguities attendant, even in the proposed amendment to be voted on in the general election, are so pronounced, there are doubts in many quarters that the sponsors of the move are in earnest. Surely experienced state administrators and those having to do with the state supervision of private institutions are not without the knowledge that such a vast entity as a public school system cannot be operated even on a private basis without the state entering somewhere in its regulations. Banks, insurance companies and thousands of private institutions belonging to stockholders and otherwise, must at periods for the protection of the public come under the strict scrutiny of the state.

In the first place the private school plan would heavily involve the spending of tax monies for private purposes. The enforcement of another important angle is the state truency law; that law which operate at all times and at the expense of the state for the common welfare. The teachers' pension plan is a state authority that cannot be separated completely from state supervision and administration.

To say nothing about accreditation and public relations having to do with interdealings with other systems of public education in other states, under such a plan the state would still be in the business of public education.

On the face of the statements of those sponsors of this private plan, the state cannot come out of the business of public education without reentering from various approaches.

We have always maintained pride and confidence in the Negro's ability to operate his schools if the responsibility were thrust upon him, but we are far from agreement with the attempted deliverance of the public school to private interests.

Our experience would lead us to envision those irregularities common to institutions operating outside of state supervision and regulation. Besides the point of attendant graft, questionable temptations in the employment of incompetent operators and inferior equipment, and the possibilities of a general deterioration in the quality of education offered, the proposed plan would raise more issues than it would solve. It would also become unwieldly in its complexes, and we undoubtedly would find ourselves engulfed in one of the most expensive ventures beyond our control ever imagined in the operation of wild-cat experiments beyond the reach of the laws of the state.

The schools must be kept public; that was the intention of the framers and founders of the public school system and it is the undeniable debt the state owes to every pupil within its confines.

The sound and most plausable way for the Negro to obtain a greater voice in the administration of his schools is through the members of his race being elected to the Boards of Education.

The WTA (white) and the GETA (Negro) have both vigorously opposed the private school plan and have called on the voters of the state to defeat such a wild dream, meant upon its very face as a device to run around the Supreme Court of the United States.

Yes, the private school plan is "fantastic" and impractical also.

Commissioners' Fight For Segregation Likely

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SAVANNAH, April 19—The Georgia County Commissioners Association indicated here Monday it will fight to preserve segregation in the public schools.

It was learned that the resolutions committee Tuesday will recommend to the full convention that segregated schools be kept

Gubernatorial candidates discuss school segregation issue in Savannah and Waycross. Story on Page 13.

even if it means shifting from public to private schools.

The association also is expected to be asked to campaign for passage of a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Gov. Talmadge, to enable the state to make educational grants to children in lieu of providing public schools.

In this connection, it was pointed out that the Georgia Education Assn. at its recent convention in Atlanta launched a campaign against the constitutional amendment and called on the state to finance an adequate system of public schools.

An appeal on the resolution regarding segregation is expected to be made Tuesday to the commissioners by Gov. Talmadge.

Durwood Pye of Atlanta, secretary of the commission studying segregation, Monday spoke in behalf of the amendment.

His talk indicated that the study group is trying to sell the idea of private schools to Georgians in the event the United States Supreme Court bans segregation in public schools.

In actions Monday the association presented the Georgia Citizens Award to H. L. Wingate of Pelham, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau, for his contribution to local and state governments and his interest in the development of roads.

Kenneth Dunwoody of Macon, president of the association, and Frank Allicorn of Meriwether County, chairman of the highway committee, both hit the state administration for "circumventing the spirit of the constitutional amendment allocating gasoline taxes to road building."

Dunwoody and Allicorn said the roads should get all the gasoline and tag funds and should not be "subject to shearing by the budget commission."

Dunwoody also opposed any move to increase the weight allowances for trucks which, he said, "would destroy the highways."

At Allicorn's request the association in fixing its order of business ruled out of order any move which might be made to have the association endorse any candidate for any political office.

This dispelled reports the convention would indorse Jim Gillis, who addresses the group Tuesday, for governor.

The school decision

Speculation over when and what the Supreme Court will do in the momentous school segregation cases, mounts higher and higher as the end of the current term approaches.

The guessers have range from Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge to New York's Representative Adam Clayton Powell.

Monday, March 12 has come and gone without an inkling of how the court will decide. That was the date given by Mr. Talmadge, who said he obtained his information from a "reliable legal source."

Monday, May 3 is the date which has been offered by Mr. Powell, who said he was quoting a source "from the inside."

Curiously, both Messrs. Talmadge and Powell are in agreement that the court would abolish segregated schools.

And they were together in their predictions that the vote of Chief Justice Earl Warren would be the deciding factor in a split court.

Others have been gazing into their crystal balls and coming up with different predictions.

Louisiana's Governor Robert Kennon, after going into a huddle with South Carolina's James F. Byrnes, found himself in agreement with Mr. Byrnes that the court would not disturb segregation.

Both are of the opinion that by a 5 to 4 decision, the Supreme Court will "decide education is within the province of the states."

But the prognostications of Kennon and Byrnes are decidedly in the minority.

Just about everybody else, North and South, has come to accept the belief the court will declare legal segregation violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

With the majority, the issue is no longer what the court will rule, but how and when.

Mr. Talmadge fears a "delayed action" decision in which the court will appoint special masters to supervise the gradual ending of segregation.

Even Mr. Powell, whom no one would label as conservative, is willing to give the segregation states as long as three years to get in step with the rest of the country.

It's clear the court is taking its own good time in rendering a decision.

This is testimony of its awareness of the widespread impact the verdict will have on those areas which still cling to dual school systems.

It's also clear that the long delay has served the useful purpose of allowing people in these areas to wisely adjust their thinking to the acceptance of a change.

Meanwhile as we wait for the court to make up its mind, we may as well add our guess is just as accurate as any of those others.

Although we have consulted no "reliable legal source" nor do we have access to an informant "from the inside," we contend

Preserve Segregation By Voting---Talmadge

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SAVANNAH, April 20—Gov. Talmadge Tuesday called on the "white voters of Georgia" to join him in a ballot box fight to maintain segregated schools and the county unit system. He reiterated that he is backing no candidate for governor.

Talmadge, addressing the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, asked the officials to help defeat a "school of thought which seeks by fright to overturn segregation and all we hold dear in the South."

As speculation increased that the governor's race would attract six or eight candidates, Talmadge's remarks apparently were intended to pinpoint his private school plan as the major issue.

None of the announced candidates has advocated abolishing segregation although there have been differences of opinion as to means of retaining separate schools if the Supreme Court should hold them unconstitutional.

The governor called no names in his speech. At one point there was a shout from the audience that he was referring to former Gov. Ellis Arnall. Talk of Arnall's candidacy has died down but it still appears that he and Talmadge may be senatorial opponents in 1956.

Jim Gillis of Soperton, chairman of the State Highway Board, appeared nearer to announcing his candidacy after he addressed a final session of the commissioners convention here.

He shied away from politics in his speech—the first of his career—and he won a rousing ovation from the gathering. He dealt strictly with progress of highway work in Georgia.

Obviously pleased with his oratorical debut, Gillis told commissioners who gathered around after his address that he would announce his intentions May 1.

The commissioners gave enthusiastic approval to Talmadge's private school plan for use in case segregation is outlawed. The association also accepted a proposal to poll candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on their plans for maintaining segregation.

The poll would question them on the private school amendment, the county unit system, diversion of auto tag and gasoline tax funds and increasing truck tonnage requirements.

Results of the questionnaire would be made public.

The resolution endorsing Talmadge's school segregation plan condemned the Ford Foundation for its gift of $240,000 to the Southern Regional Council for "propagandizing against the principle of separation of races." The resolution said the Supreme Court has no legal or moral right to interfere with the conduct of the schools.

Gubernatorial candidate Charles Gowen, an outspoken critic of Talmadge, listened to the governor's speech, then commented:

"Efforts to inflame the racial issue must be avoided if we are to solve our problem."

Another Talmadge opponent, former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, declined to comment.

Other resolutions endorsed before the closing of the commissioners' 40th convention (1) Called for selling auto tags in county courthouses, (2) Opposed increase in truck tonnage requirements or diversion of gas and license taxes, (3) Condemned a pending merger bill for Dougherty County, (4) Asked a continued fight to prevent evasion of state ad valorem tax on automobiles, (5) Urged legislation permitting counties to establish local planning commissions, (6) Invited the National Association of County Commissioners to meet in Georgia next year.

The association selected Augusta as the site for its next convention.

It elected W. A. Blasingame of Moultrie to the presidency; Frank W. Allcorn Jr. of Warm Springs to first vice president; George L. Mathews of Americus, second vice president, and James H. Aldredge of Atlanta, third vice president.

PTA Opens Fight on School Plan

BRUNSWICK, April 29 (AP)—The Georgia PTA, 180,000 strong, officially went on record today opposing Gov. Herman Talmadge's proposal to abolish the state's public schools, if and when the U.S. Supreme Court rules out school segregation.

The Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers unanimously pledged support to the "preservation and improvement of a continuing program of public education as it is now written in our constitution."

Keeping the school setup unchanged was made top plank in the 1954 platform of the parent-teachers organization as the annual state convention ended here today. The governor's proposal, designed to take the state's schools out of public education if segregation is outlawed, will be voted on in November.

Besides setting up specific steps towards establishing the new Adequate Program for Education in Georgia, the PTA platform included a couple of references to current troubles besetting the schools.

One of these emphasized faith in the loyalty of teachers.

Another, in an apparent slap at closed school board meetings, called for "the preservation of the rights and privileges which people have to knowledge in a free and democratic country.

"Freedom of the press, freedom of speech and the freedom of inquiry are basic to our democratic way of life. Any infringement on these freedoms in our schools and communities is the concern of every member of the PTA," the platform declared.

The delegates departed with instructions to decide specifically what their local communities want in the APEG. Local PTAs were also told to determine the cost of the program and how much they think should be raised locally.

At a panel discussion of APEG, a sobering estimate of 40 to 50 million dollars as the cost of maintaining the present Minimum Foundation Program and adding the APEG came from Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of a special Georgia Education Assn. committee.

Harris, who participated in the fight for the Minimum Foundation, differed from statements of PTA leaders that no new taxes would be needed.

He declared the MFP alone will require a tax increase next year. Surplus state funds being used to supplement tax revenues this year will be exhausted, he said, leaving a 10-million-dollar deficit.

Another 30 million dollars will be required for the increased teachers' salaries and expanded courses which the new Adequate Program of Education proposes, Harris estimated. "A lot of you are going to be opposed to more taxes," he told the convention. He added, however, "We are able to pay it and we ought to do it."

William Early, Chatham County school superintendent and president of the National Education Assn., in a closing address called for renewed efforts in behalf of the public school system.

During the three-day session, delegates were told that the Georgia PTA has reached an all-time high in membership of 180,700, a gain of over 19,000 over last year.

Segregation Fight In Ga. Looms

SAVANNAH — A fight to preserve segregated public schools was indicated here last week by the Georgia County Commissioners Association.

It was learned that even if a shift from public to private schools became necessary, the association was ready to ask the full convention that segregated schools be kept.

Support for Gov. Herman Talmadge's campaign to pass a constitutional amendment enabling the state to make educational grants to children in lieu of providing public schools, was also expected to be urged by the association.

In this regard it was pointed out that at its recent convention in Atlanta, the Georgia Education Association launched a campaign against such a constitutional amendment and called on the state to finance an adequate system of public schools.

Gov. Talmadge Defies Ruling on Segregation

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23 (UP). — Gov. Herman Talmadge declared today that Negroes and whites would not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops were sent to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the union," Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the court."

FIRM ON STAND

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

"We're going to do whatever is necessary in Georgia to keep white children in white schools and colored children in colored schools."

Talmadge's statements were made on the CBS radio program, "The World Today."

Meanwhile, a local community level campaign for early elimination of public school segregation was launched by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in 18 States having mandatory segregation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two-day session here.

LONG-TIME ADVOCATE

The Governor, like his father, the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, is a long-time advocate of white supremacy and has made use of the segregation issue in his campaigns.

Talmadge's current term as Governor expires in January and he is prevented by law from seeking re-election. A move to change the Georgia Constitution and draft him to lead a Southern "crusade" against desegregation got under way last week, but Talmadge spiked it yesterday with a statement that he did not wish the action to be taken.

ECHOES SENTIMENTS

Talmadge's sentiments on the Supreme Court's ruling were echoed on the program by State Attorney General Eugene Cook, who took particular issue with the court's argument that to separate Negroes from whites of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race "generates a feeling of inferiority."

"Segregation does not present to the Negroes what we know in Georgia as an inferiority complex," the Attorney General said. "The Negroes in this State don't suffer that.

"I think perhaps they will suffer it more if they're forced to integrate with white children because of complex and psychological factors will be a constant reminder that they are not up to par with the average white person."

Private School Plan Hit As Political by Gowen

Gubernatorial Candidate Charlie Gowen Thursday hit the "private" school plan as a scheme to "pool" funds in Atlanta and distribute them on a political basis. He made his charges in a talk to the Sylvester Kiwanis Club.

Schools also were discussed by gubernatorial candidate Fred Hand in a talk Thursday to the Eatonton Kiwanis Club. Hand lauded the Talmadge administration's aid to schools program and promised to project it into the next administration. He is not committed to the private school plan.

FILL CAPITOL

Elsewhere on the political scene, rumors filled the State Capitol that Highway Chairman Jim Gillis won't run for governor. Gillis, himself, said he would have no announcement of his intentions until Sunday.

In Bainbridge, Decatur countians prepared for a $25-a-plate fund-raising dinner Friday at 8 p.m. for Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin's campaign. Griffin will speak.

Gowen said persons seeking to destroy the public school system are desperately trying to "sugar-coat the bitter pill even to the extent of throwing the distribution of school funds into politics."

"The recent statement by their spokesman that under a private school plan funds would be 'pooled and distributed on a city-wide or county-wide basis' simply is another way of saying that if your city or county guessed right at election time you would get lots of school money, but if your candidate lost your schools would be starved to death. We have seen what has happened with the political distribution of road funds."

Gowen said the best way to preserve the public school system is to keep control at the county level, and beat the plan to "pool" school funds in Atlanta.

YOUTH AIDED

Hand declared that Georgia's future is almost entirely dependent upon the educational opportunities afforded its youths. The advancements made in education are probably the most important made in Georgia or any other state, he said.

"State aid has increased from $47,300,000 to $115,500,000 in the present administration," the House speaker said. "We are proud to be a part of the administration that accomplished this. We will continue to finance schools in the next administration."

Hand, author of legislation creating the State School Building Authority and also chairman of this authority, said a $170,000,000 school-building program is under way.

'To Preserve Segregation, Griffin Says'

Constitution State News Service

ATHENS, May 5—Marvin Griffin, lieutenant governor of the state of Georgia and candidate for the chief executive's office in the September primary, told a cheering throng of university students and towns people Wednesday night that he will seek to preserve the tradition of segregation in Georgia regardless of cost."

Sponsored here by the Marvin Griffin for Governor Club at the university, Griffin spoke at Legion Field, on Lumpkin street, prior to a barbecue at which over a thousand persons were served.

He declare that he is "satisfied that the social tradition of segregation can be maintained by law in Georgia, and that Georgians will work the problem out."

He reminded his student audience that he had played a "small part" in introducing legislation which will make the science center at the university a reality.

Atlanta Schools List $314,306 Surplus

The Atlanta Board of Education ended the last fiscal year with a $314,306 surplus available for operations, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. reported Wednesday.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1953, showed total income of $13,560,777. Of this, $3,662,002, or 27 per cent, came from state aid; $9,108,590, or 67.17 per cent, was from the City of Atlanta, and $790,185, or 5.83 per cent, was from tuition, fees, Fulton County Board of Education, athletics, and other sources.

The $13,560,777 income and the $369,433 cash balance on hand with which the board started the fiscal year made a total of $13,930,211 total income available for the year.

From these available funds, $545,801 was spent on administration; $10,006,520 for instruction; $2,197,871 for plant maintenance and operations; $476,469 for lunch rooms, athletics and other expenses, and $342,871 was paid for land, buildings, improvements and equipment.

The audit listed the salaries of the superintendent and four assistant superintendents as follows: Marion Jarrell, $16,860; G. Y. Smith, Roy Davis, and Thomas Gill, $9,300, and M. E. Coleman, $7,341.

Salaries of teachers, white and colored, ranged generally from $1,900 to $4,400, with some as low as $1,250 and some as high as $5,120.

First Indication

"This article is just the first indication that the public school system intends to mix schools when this thing (a decision by the United States Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools) comes out."

He said Governor Talmadge's private school plan really envisions publicly regulated private schools. Contrary to some views, the plan would protect teachers' salaries, tenure and pension benefits, he declared.

Says integration accepted as fact

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Atlanta school officials "already have accepted the fact of non-segregation," John Sammons Bell, member of Gov. Herman Talmadge's commission—on school segregation, declared.

Mr. Bell told members of the Cherokee chapter, daughters of the American Revolution, that a news article reporting studies of colored and white school facilities made by the Atlanta School Board supported his charge.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

NAACP To Hear Report On School Facility Survey

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People will hear a report on a survey of city school facilities at a meeting at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Mount Olive Baptist Church.

The survey was conducted by Dr. R. O. Johnson and Dr. K. A. Huggins of Atlanta University; Dr. Clayton Powell, a physician, and Dr. L. M. Terrill, pastor of the Zion Hill Baptist Church and chairman of the NAACP education committee.

The officials said they felt citizens should know the present conditions of the schools in view of the fact that the Atlanta Board of Education is preparing a request to participate in the proposed city bond issue.

The education committee also said NAACP's legal staff had advised against pushing local segregation suits in U.S. District Court here until the U.S. Supreme Court issues a ruling.

The executive committee of the Atlanta branch will meet at 7 p.m. at Mt. Olive Church Tuesday.

Preserve Segregation By Voting---Talmadge

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SAVANNAH, April 20—Gov. Talmadge Tuesday called on the 'white voters of Georgia" to join him in a ballot box fight to maintain segregated schools and the county unit system. He reiterated that he is backing no candidate for governor.

Talmadge, addressing the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, asked the officials to help defeat a "school of thought which seeks by night to overturn segregation and all we hold dear in the South."

As speculation increased that the governor's race would attract six or eight candidates, Talmadge's remarks apparently were intended to pinpoint his private school plan as the major issue.

None of the announced candidates has advocated abolishing segregation although there have been differences of opinion as to means of retaining separate schools if the Supreme Court should hold them unconstitutional.

The governor called no names in his speech. At one point there was a shout from the audience that he was referring to former Gov. Ellis Arnall. Talk of Arnall's candidacy has died down but it still appears that he and Talmadge may be senatorial opponents in 1956.

Jim Gillis of Soperton, chairman of the State Highway Board, appeared nearer to announcing his candidacy after he addressed a final session of the commissioners convention here.

He shied away from politics in his speech—the first of his career—and he won a rousing ovation from the gathering. He dealt strictly with progress of highway work in Georgia.

Obviously pleased with his oratorical debut, Gillis told commissioners who gathered around after his address that he would announce his intentions May 1.

The commissioners gave enthusiastic approval to Talmadge's private school plan for use in case segregation is outlawed. The association also accepted a proposal to poll candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on their plans for maintaining segregation.

The poll would question them on the private school amendment, the county unit system, diversion of auto tag and gasoline tax funds and increasing truck tonnage requirements.

Results of the questionnaire would be made public.

The resolution endorsing Talmadge's school segregation plan condemned the Ford Foundation for its gift of $240,000 to the Southern Regional Council for "propagandizing against the principle of separation of races." The resolution said the Supreme Court has no legal or moral right to interfere with the conduct of the schools.

Gubernatorial candidate Charles Gowen, an outspoken critic of Talmadge, listened to the governor's speech, then commented:

"Efforts to inflame the racial issue must be avoided if we are to solve our problem."

Another Talmadge opponent, former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, declined to comment.

Other resolutions endorsed before the closing of the commissioners' 40th convention (1) Called for selling auto tags in county courthouses, (2) Opposed increase in truck tonnage requirements or diversion of gas and license taxes, (3) Condemned a pending merger bill for Dougherty County, (4) Asked a continued fight to prevent evasion of state ad valorem tax on automobiles, (5) Urged legislation permitting counties to establish local planning commissions, (6) Invited the National Association of County Commissioners to meet in Georgia next year.

The association selected Augusta as the site for its next convention.

It elected W. A. Blasingame of Moultrie to the presidency; Frank W. Allcorn Jr. of Warm Springs to first vice president; George L. Mathews of Americus, second vice president, and James H. Aldredge of Atlanta, third vice president.

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GEORGIA NOMINEES MAP BIAS TACTICS

Amendments to Constitution and End of Supreme Court Backed to Void Ruling

ATLANTA, June 25 (AP)—An Amendment to the United States Constitution and elimination of the Supreme Court were suggested today as means of nullifying the decision striking down public school segregation.

The suggestions came from two candidates for Governor, M. E. Thompson and Ed Barfield, at a meeting of the Georgia Education Commission, which is seeking means to circumvent the court decision.

Another Gubernatorial candidate, Tom Linder, Agriculture Commissioner, proposed a program of allowing parents to choose all-white, all-Negro or mixed schools for their children.

Four other candidates for Governor, Lieut. Gov. Marvin Griffin, House Speaker Fred Hand, Representative Charles Gowen and Ben Garland, were heard by the commission earlier this month. All seven are seeking the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Thompson, former Acting Governor, suggested amendment of the Federal Constitution as one way to nullify the decision against segregated schools. He proposed an amendment giving states the right to operate their own schools without Federal interference or control.

Mr. Barfield, president of the National Association of Handicapped, denounced the Supreme Court for the segregation decision and suggested that it should be abolished.

State-Wide Census Asked

Mr. Linder based his proposal on the assumption that individuals could practice sanctions through social ostracism.

He suggested a state-wide census in which parents would declare under oath whether they wanted their children to attend segregated or mixed schools. He added that the results should be published in every country and "this would reduce potential trouble to a mere lunatic fringe."

He proposed to place all school-age children in a state-wide pool and assign them according to their choice either to all-white or all-Negro schools.

"Then only a lunatic fringe would be left in the pool," he said, "and the Legislature could provide for them as it sees fit."

He suggested, however, when questioned, that those who chose to attend mixed schools "are diseased and should have institutional care.

Resolution Defeated

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25 (AP)—Alabama Presbyterians in session here refused to adopt a resolution stating that because "of the brotherhood of all men under Christ it is essential that discrimination with regard to race be removed."

The resolution was part of a report submitted to the annual meeting of the Alabama Synod yesterday by the Permanent Committee of Christian Relations.

School Bonds Opposed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 25 (AP)—Attorneys for Manatee County Property Owners, protesting validation of $1,750,000 worth of school bonds, told the State Supreme Court today the anti-segregation decision would make the bonds invalid.

Reece Smith of Tampa, representing the property owners, said voters in the bond election had approved construction and enlargement of white and Negro schools with the bond revenue and declared the money could not be used legally for non-segregated schools.

Mr. Smith said he was not arguing in favor of the anti-segregation ruling but declared it would be unconstitutional to spend the money for segregated schools in view of the court's ruling.

Negro Students Approved

BALTIMORE, June 25 (AP)—The University of Maryland Board of Regents today voted unanimously to admit Negroes immediately to the university's undergraduate schools as well as the graduate schools. Negroes have been admitted to the graduate schools of medicine and law since 1952.

Stanley Backs Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., June 25 (UP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley declared today that "I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

Mr. Stanley's prepared statement urged consideration of a proposal to repeal the constitutional provision requiring the state to maintain a free public school system.

When the Supreme Court issued its ruling on May 14, Governor Stanley said he would set up a bi-racial committee "to consider the matter and work toward a plan which will be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court."

Today he added: "In order that my position may be clearly understood I should like to state further that I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

He refused to comment on whether he still intended to set up the study commission.

Staff Photo—Ed Wells

SCHOOL DEDICATED—Dedication of Emma Clarissa Clement School, $300,000 Negro elementary school which was the first Atlanta public school to be completed under the $7,000,000 state school building program, was attended by school leaders of this area. The school is named for the mother of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and first Negro member of the Atlanta Board of Education. Here Dr. Clement, Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of city schools, and Devereaux McClatchey, education board president, view a portrait of the late Mrs. Clement, painted when she was named national "Mother of the Year."

Negro School Dedication Is Education Milestone

The first completely new school constructed under Georgia's accelerated school building program was dedicated in Atlanta last week.

The thoroughly modern structure—16 classrooms, auditorium and cafeteria—replaces the antiquated, inadequate Hunter Hills School for Negroes.

Appropriately enough, it bears the name Emma Clarissa Clement School in memory of the mother of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, who last month took a seat on the Atlanta School Board as the first Negro member.

From a statewide point of view, with the Clement School the accent is on the "first"—first new school in a $7,000,000 building program that emphasizes equal facilities for Negroes. Throughout Georgia, one can see them going up—splendid new structures to replace ramshackle, frame firetraps.

We have been slow in rising to the obligation of equal educational opportunities, but once having risen we are moving fast.

The completion of the Clement School in Atlanta is a milestone on the way to a new era in public schools, public schools of which we can be proud and a public school system which thinking Georgians believe can be maintained within the letter of any adverse court decision that may come on the subject of "separate" facilities.

New School For Negroes Dedicated

A $300,000 Negro elementary school—first new Atlanta public school to be completed under the $7,000,000 state school building program — was dedicated here yesterday by school leaders who termed it "an expression of our faith in the future."

Emma Clarissa Clement School, named for the late mother of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and first Negro member of the Atlanta Board of Education, replaces the old Hunter Hills School, Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of city schools, said.

Already in operation, the modern structure, including 16 classrooms, an auditorium and a cafeteria, provides facilities for more than 500 children. Although some additions to existing schools already have been built and opened under the state prorgam, Miss Jarrell pointed out, Clement School is the first completely new school in use.

A new white elementary school provided under the $7,000,000 program, Venetian Hills School, will be opened Monday and dedicated "in about two weeks," according to Miss Jarrell.

J. Austin Dilbeck, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education building and grounds committee, presided over dedication ceremonies for Clement School at 180 Holly Rd., NW. Speakers included Devereaux McClatchey, board president; Mrs. L. P. Brown, school principal, and Miss Jarrell. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, offered the dedicatory prayer.

Dallas Anderson, kindergarten student, tripped up to the stage to say, "Thank you, Miss Jarrell, for the beautiful new school!"

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GEORGIA PRIVATE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Group Also Urges Probe Of Teacher Intimidations

Georgia officials who fought for and won passage of the so-called Private School Amendment were denounced yesterday by the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who strongly urged investigation of all cases intimidation of teachers, citizens and public school officials.

The resolutions, drawn up at the 18th Annual Session of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches, did not name former Governor Herman Talmadge or Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin by name, but denounced:

EDITOR'S NOTE — The Rev. J. M. Hinton, militant South Carolina leader, will be the keynote speaker at the NAACP closeout session at Wheat Street Baptist Church. Rev. Hinton, who sponsored the Clarendon County, S. C. school suit that figured in the U. S. Supreme Court decisions, will address a mass meeting at 5 p. m.

"The actions of all individuals and organizations who devise strategies to incite violence, advocate the abolition of public education, and subvert the law as enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States."

CONDEMN POLITICIANS

The resolution continued, "We condemn the acts of politicians, in the forefront or hidden secretly in the background, who advocate the enactment of laws designed to defy our highest Federal Judiciary, and the injection of this insidious propaganda, by distribution, into the schools of our state, which tends to pollute the minds of innocent children.

"We call upon state and Federal governments to investigate these acts for possible violation of our laws and to take appropriate action."

In connection with this, the N. A. A. C. P. urged that "The N. A. A. C. P. investigate any and all alleged cases of intimidation of teacher-personnel, patrons and citizens by school officials, public officials and individuals in every area of activity and that proper action be taken to protect the rights and interests of those involved."

NEWSPAPERS

Georgia newspapers came in for a share of criticism. The resolutions declared, "We deplore the practice of certain daily newspapers which distort the true picture of the magnificent progress made in desegregation by exaggerating the isolated incidents of resistance and playing down the many wholesome and successful processes of integration."

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Georgia, radio and television stations were also mentioned.

"We regret," the resolution said, "the action of radio and television stations who blacked out the program: 'Youth Wants to Know' on Sunday, November 28, 1954 when Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the NAACP gave the other side of the desegregation picture.

"These same stations carried the program when the Governor of Georgia gave his views. Such acts appear to be in violation of Federal Communications Commission regulations and indicate prejudice and bias."

Declaring that housing segregation is tied to segregation in education, branches were called upon to investigate all slum clearance.

Assistance in support and protection for "those groups and individuals who wish assistance" in combatting segregation where no NAACP branches exist was urged.

Branches were also called upon to encourage participation in all elections, while the resolution deplored "the action of certain law-enforcement officers, acting individually and collectively with others, who viciously, brutally and unlawfully, beat, abuse, intimidate, kill and force confessions from a number of our citizens, with immunity."

Officials were called upon to "seek out these perpetrators and to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.

The resolution praised the Atlanta branch and Wheat Street Baptist Church for preparing the session, and commended efforts of educational officials and the U. S. Supreme Court for the decision ending school segregation.

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GEORGIA EDUCATION COMMISSION

Segregation Hearings To Open June 9

By ALBERT RILEY

Gov. Talmadge and a planning subcommittee of the Georgia Education Commission Tuesday invited white and Negro citizens and organizations to recommend methods of preserving segregation in the schools of this state.

After a closed session with the governor, the subcommittee announced that a series of public hearings will be held on the segregation question beginning June 9, with a meeting of the full 21-member commission.

At this meeting, scheduled for 9 a. m. in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol, the commission will first hear the views of Georgia's gubernatorial candidates.

Talmadge, as spokesman for the subcommittee, said the commission will then hear from representatives of the Georgia Education Assn., the Parent-Teacher Association "and other similar and civic groups."

Leaders of the GEA and PTA have voiced opposition to Talmadge's "last resort" plan of abolishing the public school system and making individual state aid grants to persons for private school education in order to preserve segregation.

"We want every citizen of Georgia who has a plan or a program to submit his views," Talmadge said, as he invited individuals, "white and colored, adult or minor," to submit recommendations in writing to Durwood Pye, secretary of the commission.

The planning subcommittee of the commission, which was created by the last Legislature to study means of preserving segregation—Talmadge referred to it as "the educational segregation commission"—is composed of the governor, Atty. Gen. Cook, House floor leader Frank Twitty, Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools; Charles Bloch, Macon attorney and member of the State Board of Regents, and W. S. Mann, McRae lawyer. All were present except Twitty, who was in Washington, D.C., and the meeting also was attended by Pye and B. D. Murphy, legal counsel.

OPEN STUDY

At the conclusion of the meeting, which set in motion the commission's study, Talmadge as commission chairman announced the group had reached these conclusions:

"1. The full commission should meet at the earliest practicable date at the call of the chairman, and that will be at 9 a.m. Wednesday, June 9, in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol.

"2. We will start with a series of public hearings open to the press, radio and television, at which responsible groups and others will be able to present their views and suggestions.

"3. We will invite specifically to this meeting on June 9 all candidates for governor to present their views and recommended plans. We will hear from each one individually in alphabetical order.

"4. When all candidates for governor have been heard from we will hear from the Georgia Education Assn., the Parent-Teacher Assn. and other similar and civic groups.

"5. We want every citizen of Georgia who has a plan to submit his views. In view of the fact that there are 3½ million Georgians, we won't be able to hear all persons individually. If any individual in Georgia, white or colored, adult or minor, has a plan the commission might be interested in, he is invited to submit it in writing to Durwood Pye, Room 328-A at the State Capitol. We would like to have legal briefs submitted if possible, but if a person with a plan doesn't know the law we will have our lawyers look into it."

Asked how long the series of public hearings might last, Talmadge said: "That's like asking how long is it going to rain."

Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

GEORGIA EDUCATION COMMISSION PLANNING GROUP
Left to Right: Pye, Mann, Miss Jarrell, Cook, Murphy, Bloch With Talmadge

A Segregated Hearing On Segregation?

Make no mistake about it, there is a war of words going on in this state over the issue of school segregation.

The announcement through the press and radio Wednesday attributed to Former Acting Governor M. E. Thompson to the effect that he would not appear at the same session with representatives of the NAACP who are scheduled to give their views to the Georgia Education Commission next Friday, is further proof of this fact.

The former governor was quoted as having told Governor Talmadge who is also chairman of the commission that he (Thompson) would not attend a "mixed" hearing before the commission. In other words, Mr. Thompson seems to feel it would hurt him politically if he appeared at the same session with the NAACP despite the fact that candidate Thompson has made it clear that he is for trying to find a way to retain segregation in the public schools. Governor Talmadge is reported to be in agreement with Mr. Thompson's position about the hearing.

The raising of the segregation question at a hearing which should be seeking the best and smoothest means to bring the state in line with the Supreme law of the land is regrettable.

If this issue had been raised prior to the clear and unmistakable ruling of May 17th, we probably would have taken no note of it. But in view of the decision and the publicly announced statement through press and radio that the NAACP would be invited to appear on a segregated basis, a question now arises in our mind if the organization can afford to accept on this term.

The association has won the greatest legal battle of the century; it is only a matter of time before the decision will apply specifically to this and other states not involved in the cases ruled on. On the other hand, the commission is bent on trying to retain a system that the court has declared illegal.

Therefore, in the light of the latest position taken by the head of the commission and one of the principal candidates for governor, the NAACP has been put on the defensive before it get before the commission. Of course we are not afraid of the NAACP not being able to take care of itself even if it now goes before the hearing, but its leaders must take into consideration the fact that it would be appearing in sort of a back door manner.

The question of legal segregation has been settled. There is no legal way to maintain it. No plan can be evolved to evade the court except by mutual racial consent so we hope the politicians will quit talking about it. The only way to meet the situation is on a basis of mutual interracial goodwill and equality. There is no sense in attempting to have any conference, hearing or anything else on this issue except on the basis of mutual equality.

Yes, the local NAACP must be careful that it is not maneuvered into a position of giving tacit approval to segregation. Also it must be borne in mind that in the final analysis the decision on segregation will be made by the various school boards and not the state commission.

In a previous editorial we expressed an opinion that it might be helpful if the NAACP did appear before the commission, but the development of Tuesday changes our position. As things stand today, we now doubt the wisdom of such a course. Whatever the NAACP says will simply be grist for the mills of the politicians. A little grist was sort of manufactured last Tuesday.

Represent Eleven States

College Students Applaud Law Outlawing Segregation

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia NAACP Saturday rejected a bid to participate in a segregated Talmadge education commission hearing on public schools. The NAACP, instead, sent a letter of recommendations to the commission, recommending ways by which white and Negro citizens could plan and work together for elimination of segregation, in line with the Supreme Court's historic decision.

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C.—A strong resolution applauding the recent U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public school education was adopted by 317 college students from eleven Southern states attending a South-wide leadership training conference here last week.

The resolution was presented by a group who wanted to take a stand from a Christian point of view and called for, (1) state support and implementation of the ruling; (2) individual and collective church support, and (3) support of individuals and groups of the conference to take a definite stand on this issue "in our local Methodist groups at church and state levels."

A steering committee headed by Jack Wilcox of Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., presented the resolution to the 317 delegates of the conference. All delegates did not vote on the resolution, but all who did, voted unanimously.

When asked by the Courier if the resolution would be popular among the parents of the delegates whose ages ranged from 17 to 23, a spokesman said, "It is our hope that the older people will be encouraged, but it is difficult to say just what the reaction will be. He did say, however, that more and more the young people are informing their elders that the issue can only be solved by those of school age. Some will say, "Well, that's young people for you."

The eight-day meeting was one of six regional conferences being held across the country. The Southern Conference is held here annually on the assembly grounds of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Sam Laird of Emory University was in charge.

Mr. Laird told the Courier that the young delegates wanted the Southern governors who were meeting in Richmond to know their feeling. He disclosed the fact that many delegates wired their governors to "take a courageous and Christian stand."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—An appeal seeking to prevent the Grand Rapids Board of Education from continuing its practice of maintaining segregation in public schools and the discriminatory practices in the assignment of Negro teachers was filed last week by NAACP legal defense attorneys with the Michigan State Department of Public Instruction.

Nashville Denies White Pupils Entry to Race School

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) —The School Board of Nashville last week refused to allow children of two white professors of Fisk University permission to enroll at a Negro public elementary school.

Byrnes Says School Issue Up to State Legislature

CHARLESTON, S. C. (INS) —Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina announced last week that South Carolina officials have no plan to abolish public schools in favor of private schools and said it would be a matter for the State Legislature.

Sees Baltimore Having Integration This Fall

BALTIMORE (ANP) — Before an assembly of the city's school teachers, Dr. John H. Fisher, superintendent of schools, declared that beginning in September this city would have integrated schools.

Little Rock Attempting To Keep Segregation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Local school districts in Arkansas were given notice last week to bring Negro facilities up to a leven with whites within three years or face a downgrading of white school standards. The State Board of Education, headed by Marvin Bird of Earle, announced the policy.

School Integration Due In D. C. in 15 Months

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nation's capital is in the midst of a plan calling for orderly integration of its public schools within the next fifteen months

Georgia Commission to Hear NAACP's Point of View

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—The Georgia Education Commission, which was set up several months ago to find ways of maintaining school segregation in anticipation of the recent Supreme Court's decision outlawing the practice, last week announced that it will invite the Georgia NAACP to express its views in segregation at the next meeting of the commission.

Court Overrules Judge In Admission Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The

Clinton High School in Anderson County near Oak Ridge may become the first public secondary school in Tennessee to open its doors to Negro pupils after the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati reversed Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville on an admissions case.

Funds For Segregated Schools Only, Georgia Board Rules

The second hearing of the Georgia Education Commission on ways and means to get around obeying the nation's highest court's ruling against segregated school has been set for June 25 and Durwood Pye, secretary has disclosed that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is invited to testify.

However, the head of the state NAACP chapter disclosed last night that no invitation has been received.

Dr. W. M. Boyd, president of the state NAACP group, said Tuesday evening that "as of tonight I haven't received an invitation."

But he quickly pointed out that "if an invitation comes," the NAACP "will be glad to appear." He further made it clear that they would appear to speak on ways and means to implement the decision, and not opposing it.

Meanwhile, the Georgia State Board of Education formalized its stand that no money be spent for non-segregated schools.

The resolution adopted by the State Education Board, released Tuesday stated:

"All financial commitments and allotments, other than capital outlay, of state funds to a local system shall become null and void unless said system maintains separate schools for the white and colored races."

The resolution mentioned in particular that no salaries would be paid to teachers, principals, school bus drivers, or any other school employees of a school where segregation is not maintained.

The resolution is based on Georgia law.

Elsewhere at the State Capitol yesterday, Durwood Pye, secretary, announced that the second meeting of the Georgia Education Commission will be held June 25.

At that time the Commission is expected to hear plans to keep segregation in Georgia schools submitted by two gubernatorial candidates, former Gov. M. E. Thompson and Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder. Edmond F. Barfield, who says he will run for the post of governor, also will be invited to appear.

Representatives from the Georgia Education Association and the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers will present their plans and a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will give the views of the NAACP.

Four gubernatorial candidates, speaker of the House Fred Hand, former Solicitor Ben Garland, Rep. Charles Gowen, and Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, presented their ideas to the board at its first meeting June 9

ANOTHER SEGREGATION PROPOSAL

Educate Negroes in North

Sending Negroes to schools in the North was suggested to the Georgia Education Commission Tuesday as a means of preserving public school segregation.

The suggestion was contained in one of four letters received Tuesday by the commission created to find a method of circumventing the U.S. Supreme Court decision that outlaws separate public schools.

During the day, an Alabama official seeking a solution to the segregation problem conferred with Durwood Pye, secretary of the commission. The official, Charles Cooper, who is director of Alabama's Legislative Reference Service, said he came here to find out about the Talmadge-sponsored private school plan.

The letters to the commission were released by Pye. At the suggestion of Gov. Talmadge, names of the writers were withheld. They suggested:

1. Provision of funds to send Negroes to Northern schools.
2. Recognition that an end of segregation is near.
3. Local referenda on whether schools would be segregated or mixed.

The fourth criticized women's groups who asked the commission to obey the court ruling.

"If the court held that you cannot legally force students to go to different schools because of their color, then, under the same reasoning, the court, by implication, has ruled that you can't legally force students of different races to go to the same school."

Figure it from there and you have a preview of the Linder plan.

* * *

CANDIDATE M. E. Thompson will appear at the same meeting. He has not said whether he plans to make any specific suggestions.

Fred Hand has proposed using a "multitude of plans" to continue segregation. He has said he has a couple in mind but has not disclosed them.

Marvin Griffin suggests 100-member school boards, to be elected by citizens, to handle segregation.

Mr. Gowen advocates letting school superintendents assign children to school by races.

Ben Garland, joining all candidates in pledges to keep schools segregated, thinks it can be done by local school boards. He further proposes segregation by sexes.

—CHARLES POU

CAPITOL MEMOS

Linder to Unveil Segregation Plan

Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, who so far has been the quietest of the gubernatorial candidates, may start his big shooting this week before the Georgia Education Commission.

He'll present his school segregation plan to the commission on Friday and says in advance only that it won't be the 'private school' plan.

That's the plan proposed by Gov. Talmadge and the one obviously favored as the long-haul solution by the commission's legal aides. Just about all other candidates now have given the governor's proposal at least a "last resort" rating.

* * *

UNDER CONSIDERABLE badgering, Rep. Charles Gower who is actively campaigning against the Talmadge plan, said at the first commission session he would be willing to try it only after all other suggestions fail.

But Mr. Linder may come out shooting and keep on shooting. Characteristically keeping his own counsel, he hinted only that what he has in mind is based on something he told the United Daughters of the Confederacy here on June 4. And that was:

14d(1) 1954

Offer Segregation Plans, GEA and PTA Are Urged

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The Georgia Education Commission Monday made a second—and more insistent—request for the Georgia Education Assn. and the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers to produce a plan whereby the state may continue public and segregated schools.

The request came after the commission heard three candidates for lieutenant governor endorse and one oppose Gov. Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment under which private schools would replace public schools.

Rep. John Greer of Lakeland, who opposed the amendment, was questioned at length by the committee's lawyers and members. Ernest Vandiver of Lavonia, Billy Barrett of Augusta, and William Dean of Conyers supported the amendment.

GEA Secretary Harold Saxon and President Paul Sprayberry presented plans for an "adequate education program" and urged continuation of public, segregated schools.

Under questioning, however, they said the GEA had no plan to suggest on how public, segregated schools can be maintained in the face of the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Mrs. H. M. Kandell of Savannah, president of the state PTA, wrote the commission that the PTA had not met since it received the commission's request for a plan on June 25.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook declared that the GEA and the PTA — being organizations of teachers and parents—should be in a better position than anyone else to aid the commission in a solution to the segregation problem. He said they should present a plan. On his motion, the commission notified the two groups that it urgently requested plans from them by Oct. 1.

Sprayberry and Saxon said they would carry the message to the GEA.

CLASHES

Saxon's appearance before the commission was highlighted by clashes with a commission mem-

ber, John Sammons Bell. Bell is attorney for the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, which supported the constitutional amendment while the GEA convention was opposed to it. Bell accused Saxon of interrupting the questioners and of not giving definite answers to the questions.

Vandiver accepted the amendment as the "only" resort to preserve segregation in the event the citizens refuse to practice segregation voluntarily in public schools. He suggested that the state continue operating public schools where the local communities practice segregation through unanimous consent of whites and Negroes.

CUT OFF FUNDS

He would cut off funds for those communities where, by federal decrees, segregation is banned. New provisions would be made to educate the children in the latter communities, he said. Vandiver urged enactment of laws at the earliest opportunity to protect segregation—"without awaiting a decision against any Georgia school."

Barrett, former director of the State Veterans Service Department, said Georgia can finance and supervise private schools just as the federal government now operates the "private" schools for GIs. He said the federal government sets the standards for the schools and pays the veterans' tuition. Barrett termed as "political hogwash" the plans of gubernatorial candidates to keep both public and segregated schools. He said it could not be done.

ZONING LAWS

Dean suggested enactment of zoning laws, ordinances, and classifications not based solely on race as a means of continuing segregated public schools. He said this could work until the U.S. Constitution is amended so as to give the states exclusive power over education—or until some future Supreme Court reverses the recent decision.

Greer advocated preserving segregation by having local school boards zone the districts. He also suggested establishment in the attorney general's office of a "legal combat unit" of state lawyers to be thrown into any county where tests are made. He said he favors segregation, but the situation is not so critical yet as to jeopardize the public school system by passage of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Teachers Take Stand Against Segregation And Bossy Principals

CHICAGO. —(INS) —The AFL American Federation of Teachers Union, which concluded a five-day convention in Chicago Friday, has taken a stand on salaries, communism, segregation and bossy principals.

The 1,000 delegates voted the following resolutions: To suspend locals which have not made sufficient progress toward de-segregation in their schools by the 1955 convention; to urge locals to work for a minimum salary of $4,500 and a maximum of $8,000 for teachers with bachelor's degrees.

Also to force principals to inspire confidence and operate their schools without the use of "stool pigeons" and unnecessary displays of authority and to oppose the discharge of teachers on hearsay evidence of Communism taken from "misused" files of the attorney general.

Vandals Wreck Negro Elementary School in Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Vandals set fire and wrecked an elementary school here early Monday, Dec. 6, causing damage estimated at between $5,000 and $10,000.

Fire destroyed a 1st-floor classroom, and adjoining classroom and damaged a hallway at the McCosh Elementary school.

Damage from the fires set by the vandals, was not as great as that caused by other acts of vandalism, according to Chief Engineer John C. Keenan.

Fifteen classrooms were damaged. The school, which has an enrollment of 1,500, held classes as usual although sixth and seventh grade students were transferred from four of the rooms most damaged.

Ink was spattered on walls and blackboards in many of the rooms papers were strewn over the floor. Drawers were pulled out and desks and cabinets overturned.

Capt. John Golden of the Woodlawn police station said the wrecking and the fire "were without question" the work of kids.

Last May, four boys, all McCosh pupils, were caught tearing up desks, destroying pictures and light fixtures, and breaking 150 windows.

Damage then was estimated at $1,800.

Negro Teachers Serve In Illinois Integrated Schools For First Time

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP) — Negro teachers who have cracked the color line in 11 downstate Illinois public schools have gained recognition for their work in those integrated schools.

Official news organ of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, published an editorial from the Decatur Review praising the work of the teachers and urging other Illinois school boards to "join the Illinois honor roll" by hiring teachers on merit alone.

The editorial also cited the 11 communities named to the ICHR "honor roll" for their integrated policy. They are:

Decatur, Champaign, East St. Louis, Springfield, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, East Moline, North Chicago, Moline and Waukegan.

Pointing out that there have been no adverse reaction to the employment of Negro teachers in these communities, the editorial declared that school officials have received much favorable comment.

"...The employment of Negro teachers on an equal basis with white teachers has proved so beneficial to all concerned that one wonders why Illinois communities delayed so long in doing it,' it said.

Prior to 1951, no Negro teachers were employed in public schools outside of Cook county.

Cairo Lawyer Answers Note From Wheeler

A white Cairo, Illinois, attorney who is being ostracized in his community for his fight for desegregation in public schools this week, sent a warm note to Henry Winfield Wheeler in answer to a letter the dynamic former St. Louis branch NAACP president wrote him when the community snubbing of the lawyer was published in December.

David V. Lansden thanked Wheeler for his interest in the conditions in Cairo. Lansden is currently the only white person in the Southern Illinois city still active in the NAACP. He represented the Cairo branch in its fight to open all public schools to Negro children.

Lansden wrote in part:

"I was really quite moved when you wrote about Wendell Phillips, the abolitionists and Boston. I attended Harvard Law School for one year...People out here in the Middlewest do not quite understand how they think and act around Boston, but that area has a wonderful past and present when it comes to standing for 'liberty' and 'freedom'."

Schools Face Cut in State Aid: Nickell

BY JOHNSON KANADY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, May 28—Money appropriated by the last session of the legislature for state aid to public schools will be insufficient to meet the amount promised to schools this year or next, Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, said today.

In addition, studies of school problems have shown administration leaders that the next two year fiscal period, beginning July 1, 1955, will need from 30 to 40 million dollars more than was appropriated last time, if the current guarantee per pupil is maintained.

The current Illinois fiscal situation does not indicate that such an increase is possible, without a tax increase.

$173 Per Pupil Guarantee

The present equalization figure is $173 per pupil. The state guarantees to provide enough money over and above money raised by local taxes to establish that amount for each pupil in a school district, provided the tax rates applied by the school district meet state requirements.

Nickell said that because of errors in projecting the expected pupil load for the present and next school year the 139 million dollars provided by the legislature will be 4 to 5 million short of the amount needed. That means paying approximately 98 per cent of equalization this year, and 92 per cent next year, he said.

Predicts 30,000 Increase

The student population for the next four years is expected to increase at a rate of 30,000 pupils a year, Nickell said. Thus, to maintain the $173 equalization figure, 170 million dollars or more will have to be appropriated for school aid by the legislature next year.

An alternative plan being studied is to change qualifying tax rates so that the state could shift more of the school tax burden to the "richer" districts and thus continue to help the poorer districts without increasing the over-all outlay of state money.

School Segregation Is Still A Hot Issue In Southern Illinois

SPRINGFIELD — Public school segregation is still an issue in southern Illinois — a region that has been on the threshold of desegregation for years and is now faced with the great social transition ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court on May 17 when it declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Southern Illinois communities have operated segregated school systems since 1874. But in 1951 the legislature put the heat on discrimination and threatened to withhold state funds.

While there were many smash-victories for public school tolerance that resulted in the integration of Negro and white students in some communities, there were, on the otherhand, many failures and just as many reprisals.

One example of "failure" was in the Memphis-like Cairo, Ill., where fiery crosses were burned and where local school boards insisted that existing segregation was logical because of the residential pattern.

Reprisals occurred when Negro teachers were fired after integration began to take hold. There leaders of both races working to end segregated education.

There is, too, what people "down here" call "voluntary" segregation.

In 1949, the Carbondale School Board declared that children may attend the school of their choice, but segregation persists there on this so-called voluntary basis.

According to leaders here, like Billy Jones, chairman of the Illinois State Conference of Branches, NAACP, this is mainly a result of segregated residential patterns.

Leaders, such as Jones, State Representatives Charles Jenkins and Corneal Davis, have said that Negroes have hesitated to push integration because Negro teachers might be fired as they were in Brookport, Metropolis and Edwardsville.

Rep. Jenkins (R-Chicago), has been one of the Negroes leading the anti-segregation action by the 1951 legislature.

Joliet Hires First Negro Teachers

JOLIET, Ill. —Somewhat overshadowed by the sensationalism created by the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation, are the advances made in human relations in the field of public school education.

One such was achieved last week when the Joliet School Board, acting upon recommendation of Supt. Gayle N. Hufford, hired two Negro teachers, Miss Juanita Kinder and Mrs. Ina M. Varnado, both of Joliet, for the first time in the history of the local school system.

Miss Kinder, a recent graduate

(Continued on Page Six)

of the College of St. Francis, with a major in music and education, has been assigned to Thompson school at a salary of $3,200 per year.

Mrs. Varnado is an education major of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss. She holds a master degree from the University of Illinois. She was assigned to McKinley school at a salary of $3,900.

Racial Flareup, Rowdyism Lead To Night Football

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Chicago's public schools were ordered last week to cancell all night football games on their schedules.

The action came after racial incidents at football games almost led to minor race riots in at least three instances, and acts of "rowdyism" caused John M. Fewkes, head of the Chicago Teacher's union, to ask for special police details for each of the 39 public schools.

Serious destruction of property and several instances students led to the emergency banning move by the school Supt. Benjamin C. Willis.

A fist fight during the Du Salle high school (all-Negro) and Harper (almost all-white) football game grew to such dimensions that police were forced to put Emergency Plan 2 into effect and rushed 11 squads of police to the scene.

The decision to ban the game came as a surprise to many prep coaches, as much of the income from prep games comes from night tilts. Willis said that if gate receipts fall off, and no longer can pay for the cost of uniforms, referees and other items, he will recommend support of the athletic program be made part of the school's budget.

Meanwhile, Police Comm. Timothy O'Connor disclosed he has had police assigned to six high schools since last March, and that near 17 other schools, the beat of patrolmen have been cut down to provide better surveillance.

O'Connor says he does not have the manpower to provide a special detail at each of the 39 schools.

All high schools in the city having enrollments exclusively or predominantly Negro are under permanent or informal police surveilance. Other high schools which have almost an equal number of Negro and white students are under informal surveilance also.

Three of the city's all-Negro high schools are under permanent police surveilance. They are Englewood, DuSable and Dunbar high schools. Three white schools are also under permanent police surveilance.

All-Negro Carver and Wendell Phillips high schools are under informal surveilance as well as Hyde Park, Manley, Marshall, Morgan Park and Wells, schools with large Negro enrollments.

There are no high schools in which Negroes are enrolled in the city that don't have informal or permanent police surveilance.

The allocation of large numbers of policemen to quell explosive racial situations in Chicago is not new. As many as 1,200 policemen in a 24-hour period were required to hold the Trumball Park situation in check.

Flare-ups in public school athletic contests date back to last winter during the basketball season.

Many of the fights occurring after the football contest occur on streetcars and buses. Principals and coaches were scheduled to meet to work out a better "disposal" plan after games with the Chicago Trans it authority, which will be asked to provide more buses for the games.

In one instance, fighting started on the playing field and spread to the stands.

Commenting on the situation, A. H. Pritzlaff, director of physical education and health program, said:

"We must instill a higher level of sportsmanship in the students."

One of the board of education members was quoted as saying that a few trips to the wood shed for some of the offenders would clear up the problem.

Ill. City Hires 1st. Negro Teachers

JOLIET, ILL.— (ANP)— Somewhat overshadowed by the sensationalism created by the recent U. S. Supreme court decision banning segregation, are the advances made in human relations in the field of public school education.

One such was achieved last week when the Joliet School board, acting upon recommendation of Supt. Gayle N. Hutton, hired two Negro teachers, Miss Juanita Kinder and Mrs. Ina M. Varnade, both of Joliet, for the first time in the history of the local school system.

Miss Kinder, a recent graduate of the College of St. Francis, with a major in music and education, has been assigned to Thompson school at a salary of $3,200 per year.

Mrs. Vernado is an education major of Jackson college, Jackson, Miss. She holds a master degree from the University of Illinois. She was assigned to Mckinley school at a salary of $3,900.

Candidacy Of Negroes Pushed In Background By Race Issue

CHICAGO — ANP) — In many election races around the nation, the candidacy of Negroes was pushed around as carelessly as if they were handling a volley ball.

And in some notable instances, whites who baited Negroes were soundly thrashed.

In Maryland, Gov. Theodore McKeldin became the first Republican in the state's history to be reelected. And in the Democratic stronghold, he ran against some formidable odds.

With the Baltimore school "race-hate" strikes screaming across the front pages of the state's newspapers, Gov. McKeldin refused to cast his lot with segregationalists and continually stated, "I stand for the law."

His Democratic opponent, H. C. Byrd, former president, University of Maryland, repeatedly injected the race issue into the campaign and openly advocated defiance of the Supreme Court decree.

Byrd forces issued 250,0000 copies of a handbill to white voters carrying pictures of Negroes who have been named to high office by McKeldin. The trick didn't work however, McKeldin tallied 379,634 votes while Byrd registered 317,685 votes.

In Illinois, almost a similar situation existed. GOP candidate Richard B. Vail, trying to unseat Democrat incumbent to the state house of representatives, Barrett O'Hara, issued pictures of O'Hara with prominent Negroes captioned. "Who Backs O'Hara— Pictures Tell." Vail also injected the explosive race issue into a district which is beginning to be populated by Negroes.

Chicago papers repudiated Vail and voters followed suit, electing O'Hara by a sizeable majority.

In the Deep South, opponents generally tried to see who could out-bait Negroes the most. But more important were amendments to state constitutions designed to curb Negro rights. The Southern states voted to keep Negroes out of white schools and a third voted to curtail Negro voting.

The police power amendment is expected to provoke a legal fight since the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution guarantees equal protection of the law. The Supreme Court has ruled against using the police power in a zoning case, but has never applied it in relation to schools.

Mississippians approved overwhelmingly (at least 1991, a constitutional amendment setting up new voter qualifications.

When the amendment was "debated" in the general assembly, it was frankly labeled as a move to curb Negro voting. Out of 980,000 Negroes in the state, only 22,000 are registered voters.

The voter amendment requires applicants to apply in writing and to be able to read, write and interpret the state constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

In a broad sense, it might be said that Negro vote failed to deliver for the Republicans. With the Democrats firmly in power in the house and in apparent control of the Senate, it looks as though Republican efforts to capture the Negro vote have failed.

However, as some observers point out, Republicans might have fared worse than they did had it not been for the Negro vote. But in the large cities, Negroes continued to vote as solidly Democratic as ever.

Five-Year Plan Near End

Smoothness of Desegregation Surprised Indiana Educators

By A. BROWN RANSDELL,

INDIANAPOLIS—The system used to completely desegregate public schools in Indiana has worked with a smoothness beyond the expectations of leaders in the field of education.

It was incorporated in an Act of the 1949 General Assembly to outlaw discrimination or segregation because of race or religion in all schools, colleges or universities which received support from State tax money.

The Indiana system might not prove equally successful in states where 100 per cent segregation has been the rule. At the time the Legislature declared it to be this State's policy "to provide equal, nonsegregated, nondiscriminatory educational opportunities to all" many schools already had abandoned segregation—or always had been integrated.

In view, however, of Tennessee's proposal that desegregation under the Supreme Court's order be done grade by grade—and thus spread over several years—the system laid down by Hoosier lawmakers offers an interesting alternative.

System Explained

In brief, the Indiana system provided that beginning September, 1949:

In schools where pupils were segregated, authorities must discontinue enrollment on the basis of race, color or religion of pupils entering for the first time kindergarten, First Grade of elementary schools, and the first year of junior and senior high schools.

Pupils enrolled in other grades must be free to leave the school they had been attending and go to another school of their choice.

The Courier-Journal Indianapolis Bureau

In schools or districts where equipment and facilities were unavailable for integration in September, 1949, the period of compliance could be delayed or extended. The Legislature wrote into the act the specific periods for which such delays were granted. Kindergartens and grade school were given until September, 1950; junior high, September, 1951, and senior high until September, 1954.

With this schedule the lawmakers mandated completion of desegregation within the five-year period that ends this September. The system is termed the "one-seven-nine plan," since it is based on the first, seventh and ninth grades.

Wilbur Young, State superintendent of public instruction, said desegregation has proved no problem in Indiana.

"It has worked so smoothly, it hasn't been noticed," Young commented. "There was a small flareup of opposition from Rockport, but it was soon settled.

"The general commission of the State Board of Education held a hearing with a delegation from Rockport. The success of the program in Evansville, New Albany and Jeffersonville was cited and the protestants were told they would have to abide by the law."

Young was State superintendent in 1949, and he recalled there was "very little opposition" to the desegregation measure in the Legislature.

"It has gone very smoothly as far as the pupils are concerned," Robert H. Wyatt, executive secretary of the Indiana State Teachers Association said. He added:

"I think the system has been more satisfactory than most people expected it would be."

Charles Noble of Vevay, superintendent of Switzerland County schools, is president of the County superintendents state association.

No Direct Contact

"There was no segregation in the schools in my county when the law was enacted," Noble said. "For this reason I did not have direct contact with the problem.

"However, from what I have heard from members of our association the system for integration has gone very smoothly."

Ray Goldman, Huntingburg City superintendent, heads the state association of City school superintendents.

He said desegregation posed no local problem because there were no Negroes in his area. Reports by members of his association indicated that "by and large, the system has worked out very well."

"We have not run into any teacher problems yet," Goldman continued, "but I can see how they could arise."

Effect on Negro Teachers?

Other persons who are familiar with the education field suggested desegregation in Indiana presently may adversely affect job opportunities of Negro teachers.

They reported there apparently is a growing trend for Negro pupils in the larger cities to switch from what were the Negro high schools to the white high schools. There is, it was pointed out, a possibility that if this movement from the Negro schools continues to grow there might be a consequent drying up of job opportunities for Negro teachers.

Generally the view is, however, that given time to work out some adjustments, statewide desegregation need not cause too much economic hardship on Negroes in the teaching profession.

WILBUR YOUNG
Says desegregation was no problem

ROBERT WYATT
'System more satisfactory than expected'

Picket Line in Evansville

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 20 (AP)—A picket line of forty parents paraded today in front of the Harwood School in near-by Center Township, protesting the admission of thirty Negro pupils. The picketing was orderly as a sheriff and two deputies watched.

Negroes attend all high schools and most grade schools in Evansville, but this is the first time they were admitted in the Center Township school, just north of Evansville.

Alabama to Shun Hearing

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 20—Alabama will not participate in the school segregation cases awaiting final decrees in the Supreme Court, Acting Attorney General Bernard Sykes indicated today. He asserted that while the state was not directly involved in the pending cases, the filing of a brief might obligate the state "legally or morally."

Spring Hill College, a Jesuit institution at Mobile, admitted Negro students to its day classes for the first time in its 124 years. The school said Negroes had been admitted to night classes during the last several years.

In Montgomery twenty-three Negro students unsuccessfully attempted to enroll at a white elementary school. They were told the State Constitution forbade the mixing of white and Negro students in public schools.

Topeka To Drop School Color Bar

TOPEKA, Kans. — While this city is preparing to end segregation in 12 more elementary schools next fall, three of the four other states with school segregation cases pending before the Supreme court have reaffirmed their determination to keep dual systems.

Action by the Topeka board of education last Thursday will affect 113 Negro pupils and is part of a gradual abolition of segregation. However, the city next Fall will still operate five segregated white schools and four Negro ones.

Governors Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James Byrnes of South Carolina again, last week, vowed to end public schools in their states in the event the high court outlaws segregation.

Meanwhile, the Mississippi house of representatives went "on record as to what this state believes" by voting 93-3 to "resist by all lawful means" any attempt to abolish segregation in schools. Gov. Talmadge warned Monday that he will call out the state militia if necessary to enforce Georgia's traditional Jim Crow policies in schools. He made his statement as he swore in a special education commission formed to study methods of preserving racial segregation, should the Supreme Court outlaw the current practice.

Byrnes, in an address before the South Carolina general assembly, expressed belief that there will be years of litigation regarding of how the high court rules.

ed its plan of ending racial discrimination in its grade schools Wednesday by opening twelve more schools to Negro pupils. One hundred and fifteen Negro children attending the city's four all-Negro schools are affected by this change.

Only five all-white schools remain in this city. There are plans under way to admit Negro children to these schools and thus end all separation of Negroes.

Topeka Kansas Goes Ahead With Integration

TOPEKA, Kan. — The Topeka Board of Education is not waiting for the U. S. Supreme court to outlaw segregation It is going ahead with its program for the gradual elimination of separate schools.

Last fall, the Topeka school board began this program by opening two previously "all white' schools, Randolph and Southwest, to Negro pupils. Ten Negro children have been attending these two schools since September.

The second step toward integration was taken Wednesday when the Topeka school board voted to end segregation in 12 more elementary schools beginning in September of 1954.

The four schools operated as Negro schools will continue to operate next year the board said, but 113 of the Negro children attending them will be transferred to the 12 schools now attended exclusively by white.

The board announced that the following white schools will begin to integrate next fall and will enroll the following number of Negro pupils Central Park 21; Clay 13; Crestview ,none; Gage one; Grant, 3; Oakland none; Polk 3; Potwin, none; Quincy, 34; Quincy Height 10; State Street, 21 and Summer 7.

The schools which will become integrated are located in sections of Topeka where Negro families now live. The colored children now are sent to one of the four Negro schools with the school board paying the transportation Beginning next year, the board will no longer pay the transportation to the Negro schools but parents may continue to send their children to the Negro schools if they desire.

With the change at the 12 schools next fall, that will leave only five Topeka schools exclusively for white pupils. Members of the board said that their ultimate goal is to integrate these five schools and the four schools now attended only by Negroes The four Negro school have a total enrollment of 711 pupils.

The furor raised in Topeka last year over the school board's plan to "purge' the system of Negro school teachers in the event that segregation was outlawed by the Supreme Court was eased temporarily when the Supreme Court decision was delayed. Six Topeka teachers dismissed in anticipation of a ruling against segregation were re-employed last fall.

The citizens of Topeka and the state of Kansas plan to fight for the integration of Negro teachers into the public school system as well as the pupils.

Mixed Classes to Be Held In Kansas City Schools

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, June 12.— Mixed classes or Negroes and whites in public schools will be permitted for the first time in Kansas City's history with the opening of the summer session Monday.

That decision was reached by the Board of Education last night after a brief discussion of the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

"The majority of the board felt the action must be taken because it was the law of the land, and we must abide by the law," Ray O. Joslyn, board president, said.

Mr. Joslyn said the board will decide later whether to abolish segregation in the regular school term starting in September.

Topeka Ending School Bias

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Topeka Board of Education supplement-

INTEGRATION AT ATCHISON.—Shown here with the assigning of the Emporia State Teachers his sixth grade class at Washington school, college graduate to two sixth-grade classes Atchison, Kas., is the first Negro teacher to which have only one Negro boy among them. be appointed by the Atchison school board Gary also serves as principal's relief at the following the Supreme Court's decision banning school. He has been with the Atchison segregation in the nation's schools. He is 33- system since 1947 and previously served on the year-old Printice Gary, a war veteran and Atchison high school coaching native of Abilene, Kas. No fanfare accompanied staff.

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New Policy on Tax Assessment Brings School Equality Nearer

MORE than 40 years ago a special commission pointed out that Kentucky counties generally ignore the Constitution in the matter of property taxes. A report warned then that much property escapes taxation and that even more, if not most, was unfairly assessed.

Failure or lack of public services was traced in 1913 to lazy or complacent local custom, political timidity, ignorance of proper methods, absence of supervision and instruction. The principle of Section 172 was in consequence widely flouted. This is that assessment be made on "fair market value . . . estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale." The losers were the people, in their schools and in the quality of their general government.

After seven or more succeeding reports, each more emphatic than the one which went before, a special session of the legislature in 1949 moved to mend the situation by new assessment laws. A plan of state aid and supervision was the core. On the basis of these and of authority that already existed, the state now moves toward equality and fairness. The State Tax Commission orders that no property assessments shall fall below 30 per cent of fair market value.

This is the first step. The prospect is that next year the minimum will be raised to 40 per cent. As it is, 71 of Kentucky's 120 counties must bring their assessments up to the floor of 30 per cent as to town lots, farm acreage or both. The State Tax Commission may reject assessments which do not come up to the minimum.

As Governor WETHERBY says, this is sound policy. It is to be enforced for the sake of local services which include first of all schools, then county and city governments. It is fair policy, as may be seen in the comment that property assessments ranged in 1953 from 17 per cent of cash value in Magoffin County to 57 per cent in Wolfe County. These counties lie side by side. Their resources and standards are approximately the same. What this means is shown by comparisons made by HUGH MORRIS, reporting the new policy in a Frankfort dispatch: "A $10,000 house is assessed at $5,700 in Wolfe County and $1,700 in Magoffin. A $2 tax rate would cost the homeowner $114 in taxes in Wolfe and only $34 in taxes in Magoffin."

The rate of $2 on the $100 of property valuation for taxes is that which is allowable for schools. The comparison shows how much lesser advantage Magoffin's children have than Wolfe's, in case both have the same tax rate. There is a fresh, sharp point in this fact, since the state is committed to supporting a minimum foundation for education. This guarantees to each school district a basic level of schooling. What the district itself provides over this amount is the measure of the district's accomplishment for its children.

The state's insistence upon a more nearly equal level of assessments is therefore first of all a demand for fair play in the name of school children. The whole purpose of a minimum foundation could be defeated if a county or district inclines toward taking the state guarantee as a relief from local responsibility. It is this point that the Governor labors in his comment on the new policy on tax assessments.

"THIRTY-TWO school districts had short terms during the past year," said Mr. WETHERBY, "as result of lack of money to pay for a full nine months' term. All of us want to pay our fair share of taxes—but no more. We want our children educated properly and to see law and order prevail in our communities. Property taxes make these things possible."

Here is a fact which may go far to disarm resistance to the state's new policy. It is local government that benefits from property taxes. This means in most Kentucky counties, perhaps five out of six, mainly the school districts. The county tax rate is limited to 50 cents on the $100, the state rate to a mere five cents. Tax rates for small cities may not exceed 75 cents. For schools, the limit goes up to $2, counting the special 50-cent building tax now allowable.

The stake of Jefferson County and Louisville in the new policy is a matter of the future. By the Tax Commission's figures, this county is barely above the 30-per cent floor—town lots assessed at 30.6 per cent of cash value, farm acreage at 31.3 per cent. These calculations are disputed by County Assessor TRAGER's office, which claims that the state's selection of sales records is not representative. However, another lifting of the floor would almost certainly raise Jefferson-Louisville assessments.

School Officials Discuss Desegregation Problems

Negro Teachers and Assignment of Pupils Are Topics as Kentucky Superintendents Meet

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 10.—Problems that will confront Kentucky public schools when the Supreme Court orders desegregation were discussed here today at the annual conference of Kentucky school superintendents.

In a discussion led by Omer Carmichael, superintendent of City schools at Louisville, the group considered these the principal problems they will face when the Supreme Court lays down its pattern for carrying out desegregation:

1. The Negro elementary-school teacher who has a continuing contract, in particular, and all Negro teachers in general.

2. Pupil assignment, and how flexible to make integration.

3. Where and when integration should begin, once the Supreme Court settles the matter.

'High Schools A Starting Point'

It was thought by some that integration should begin in high schools because most Negro high schools are small and offer limited curricula.

Several superintendents thought the court should order integration immediately, from a financial viewpoint.

There were other discussions on budget problems, teacher tenure, recruitment and retirement, textbook adoption, building programs, tax collection and assessment, and vocational education.

The school administrators were concerned with present salary schedules for teachers and lack of new teachers, and were confused about the teacher-tenure law.

F.T.A. Chapters Urged

They suggested that a chapter of Future Teachers of America be organized in every school in Kentucky to encourage more youngsters to become teachers.

They also asked Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction, to distribute to all superintendents a digest of Kentucky's teacher-tenure law, with its recent interpretation by the courts.

A group of about 45 endorsed the State's property-equalization program.

Chief problems in the school-construction field were overcrowded schools and how to lower building costs without lowering the standard of construction.

Discussion Leaders

Discussion leaders were Superintendents C. D. Redding, Frankfort City schools; Frank Ogden, Winchester; Claude H. Farley, Pike County; A. D. Owens, Newport; Richard Van Hoose, Jefferson County; Zelna Carter, Murray, and James Patton, head of the Bureau of Vocational Education of the Department of Education.

At a dinner meeting tonight, John Fred Williams, superintendent of public instruction during the administration of Governor Simeon Willis, cautioned the educators not to take the "narrow view" in seeking ways to fully finance the new school/foundation program.

"Don't overlook the fact that highways, welfare, conservation, and other State services, also contribute much to the whole development of Kentucky," he said.

Warns of 'Selfish Pressure'

Williams urged the group not to set up a "selfish pressure group" to try and put over a specific tax program.

He said educators should rather take the problem to the people, explain the foundation program to them, and let the people suggest ways to finance it.

The association presented gifts of wrist watches to Superintendent and Mrs. Butler.

About 200 registered for the meeting, which will end at noon tomorrow. Theme of the conference is financing the foundation program.

Speakers Listed

Speakers this morning included C. R. Hager, Nicholasville, president of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators; Carlos Oakley, Morganfield, superintendent of Union County schools; Mrs. James G. Sheehan, Danville, former president of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Wendell Howard, Louisville, director of insurance services of the Kentucky Farm Bureau.

Butler urged unity in achieving a method to finance the foundation program.

Plans for financing the program will be discussed tomorrow morning by Butler, Hager, and Marvin Dodson, executive secretary of the Kentucky Education Association.

Integration Leader Pooh-Poohs Critics

Attorney Thurgood Marshall Here For Negro Church's Convention

By PHIL HARSHAM

The attorney who led the Negro's fight for the Supreme Court's public-school-segregation ban pooh-poohed yesterday those critics who say desegregation won't work.

"Sure there'll be fights," Thurgood Marshall said here in an interview here. "But there are fights every day in Negro schools. And there are fights every day in white schools."

He recalled his own school days in an all-Negro school in Baltimore. "We fought each other," he said, "and you know why?

"Because one kid called another a dirty so-and-so, or a pigeon-toed so-and-so, or a flap-lipped so-and-so.

Noun More Important Than Adjective

"Mix the students and some of them will call others black so-and-sos, or white so-and-sos. And they'll fight.

"But they'll be fighting over the noun, not the adjective."

It's the noun that Marshall considers most important in the Supreme Court's ruling also.

"The main thing is to have public-school laws refer to students," he said. "Not white students or colored students."

And when that is accomplished, he believes, the details of desegregation will take care of themselves.

Some critics, he said, fear trouble in schools having swimming pools. White parents, he said, don't want their children swimming in the same pool with Negro children.

But that will solve itself, Marshall said. "Just let the white kids hold a swimming meet. Then let the Negro kids hold a swimming meet."

Thinks Athletics Will Aid Integration

Soon, he said, they will be challenging each other. He believes athletics will have a major role in making desegregation work.

Marshall arrived here yesterday from New York to address a meeting last night of the A.M.E. Zion Church's General Christian Education convention at Central High School.

He will return to New York today to meet with other lawyers employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who are working on the brief to be used in arguments on terms of the Supreme Court desegregation ruling. Briefs must be submitted by October 1 and the arguments will begin later that month.

At present, Marshall said, he hasn't "the faintest idea" what approach he'll use in the arguments. That depends largely, he said, upon the approach to be taken by representatives of Southern states opposing the Supreme Court ruling.

Marshall refuses to "take swipes" at state governors who insist they will not permit desegregation in their schools.

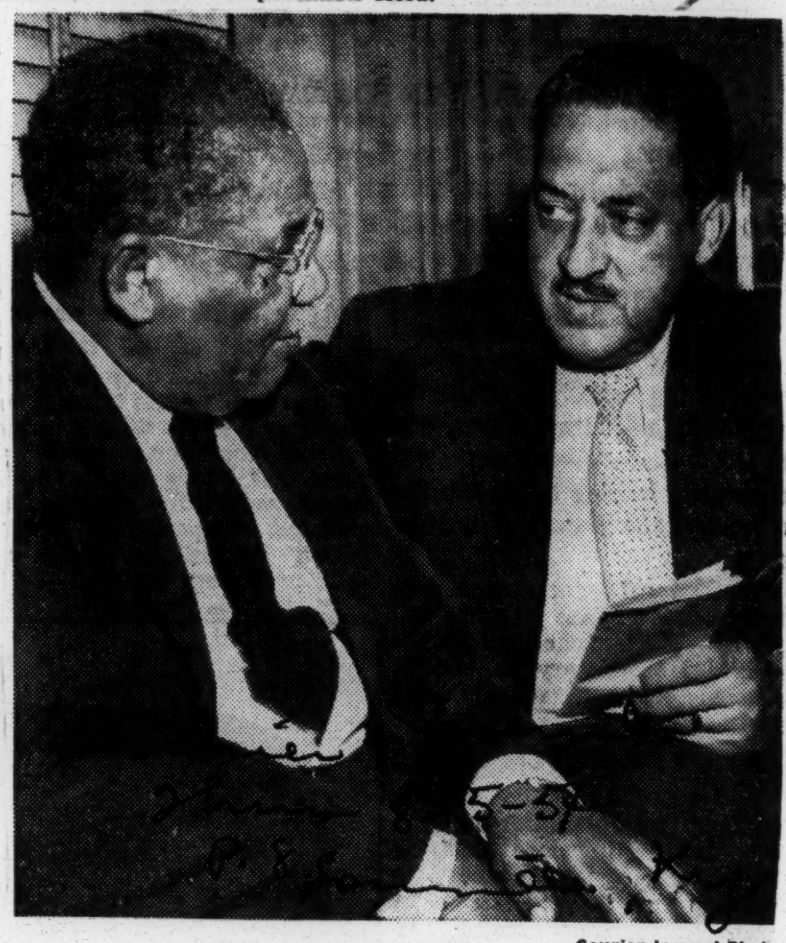
"They don't bother me," he said, "because they don't really count.

"It's the little people in the communities that do count. And while the governors are arguing, the little people are getting together and figuring out ways to make the Supreme Court ruling work. The little people will abide by what their Federal Government says regardless of what their governors say."

He said he has been outside the South only 12 or 15 days since the Supreme Court reached its decision in mid-May. "From what I've seen," he said, "I don't anticipate any trouble whatever."

Marshall, who is chief counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., said that organization would carry its fight against segregation into other fields after the public-school issue is settled.

The N.A.A.C.P. has already asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to end segregation on public carriers going from state to state. It will concentrate next, Marshall said, on segregation in the interurban transportation field.



Courier-Journal Photo

OLD FRIENDS Thurgood Marshall, right, and the Rev. William Jacob Walls, senior bishop in the A.M.E. Zion Church, confer on a future speaking engagement for Marshall, chief counsel for the N.A.A.C.P.

Desegregation Group Meets With Wetherby

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 17.—Governor Wetherby held his first meeting with his advisory committee on education segregation today.

The meeting was closed. Both the Governor and the committee declined to be photographed.

The Governor said the committee hoped the matter would continue to do its work as it has until now, "with as little fanfare as possible."

After the hour-long conference, Wetherby said the advisory committee would meet with the State Board of Education to discuss the desegregation problem. Meantime, committee members will continue to study the question so that their ideas and suggestions can be given to the State board at its next meeting in March.

Present were Dr. Wade Weldon, Owensboro, minister; the Rev. Homer E. Nutter, Lexington; Earl Pruitt, Louisville; Walter Wells, Pikeville; Ernest Pittman, Elizabethtown, and Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction. Pruitt and Nutter are Negroes.

Unable to attend today's meeting were Mrs. Simeon Willis, Ashland, and Pryor Sutherlin, Mayfield. Because of their absences, the Governor said, the committee did not choose a chairman.

Courier-Journal Photos by Joe Reister

DESEGREGATION of the races in the schools was the subject of Dr. A. Lee Coleman of the University's departments of sociology and rural sociology. At right, Dr. Coleman is addressing a group studying "How To Approach The Problem of School Integration."

Southern Whites Tell How Negroes Entered Schools

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Three white Southern educators told a conference here last week how Negroes were admitted to their respective schools.

The unrevealed story of how Negroes were first admitted to the University of Louisville, University of Kentucky and Louisiana State University was given to two separate conferences of educators meeting here.

President Troy H. Middleton, Louisiana State University and President Phillip Davidson, University of Louisville told their stories to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dr. Frank Dickey, dean, University of Kentucky School of Education, told of his school's progress to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"This was our approach—to oppose with dignity (their admittance) in the courts," Middleton said. "You can well understand the reluctance in that part of the country to admit Negroes to a white institution."

He also told the group that not all LSU schools are open to Negroes.

"We will continue to admit them by court order only, at least for the time being."

92 NEGRO STUDENTS

However, he admitted that 368 Negroes have been admitted to the school since 1950. Last summer 232 Negroes, mostly teachers in Louisiana public schools—attended the graduate summer school. The school now has 92 Negro students in graduate schools.

The only Negro ever admitted as an undergraduate entered in September, 1953, after a court fight. The decision, Middleton said, was overthrown by a higher court on a technicality and the student went elsewhere.

In sharp contrast to Middleton's story was that of President Davidson. He told how all U of L schools and divisions were voluntarily opened to Negroes in 1951. This came after an amendment to the Day law which prohibited Negroes from attending the same classroom.

FIRST ADMITTED

"We are not trying to promote racial equality, or social reform, but we are trying to operate a first-class educational institution in every way," he declared.

Immediately after Negro students were first admitted, "a lot of white students leaned over backwards to have a Negro student on every committee, and things of that sort," he observed.

Now, student committees are picked on the basis of "who's the best man for the job," he said.

Davidson admitted he has been "troubled" by the fact that integration of the old Louisville Municipal College (Negro) with the U of L meant "we were unable to take on many able people" who formerly taught at the Negro institution.

He said there are at least 200 Negroes in the school but he was unable to tell the exact number since no record was kept of the number in attendance. He concluded:

"At the University of Louisville, we have social activities on the campus open to all students. Colored students attend the dances, although I don't know that we've had mixed dancing. There is a Negro fraternity on the campus....I don't believe the white fraternities and sororities admit Negroes."

Desegregation Group Proposes Teachers' Pool

Also Suggests New State Division To Work On Local Problems Created by Integration

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—The State Board of Education was asked tonight to take three preliminary steps toward meeting problems expected to arise when the Supreme Court finally lays down its pattern for desegregation in the public schools.

The request was presented by a Citizens Committee on Desegregation, headed by James A. Crumlin, Louisville, president of the Kentucky Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

With Crumlin were Mrs. Anita Wilson Robinson, Louisville, executive secretary of the Kentucky Teachers Association; Harry S. McAlpin, Louisville attorney and member of the executive board of the N.A.A.C.P., and Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College here.

Proposes Pool of Jobless

McAlpin, spokesman for the group, urged the State board to consider these suggestions:

1. Set up a state-wide pool of qualified teachers, both white and Negro, who may be forced out of jobs in local school districts by integration, consolidation, or merger. These qualified pool teachers would then be used to replace many of the emergency teachers now being employed.

2. Create within the State Department of Education a new division, to devote full time and attention to local desegregation problems, headed jointly by white and Negro associate directors.

Would Ask for Money

3. Request the Governor to allocate sufficient money from his emergency fund to carry on the work of the desegregation division as long as it may be needed.

McAlpin said those were the compositive views of the three organizations he represented—the N.A.A.C.P., Kentucky Teachers Association, and the Parent-Teacher Association. The three groups have held meetings to discuss the problem, McAlpin added.

McAlpin said he felt sure the State board would agree "that the Supreme Court has made this a problem for all of us."

Not 'Usurping' Powers

"It is not a white persons' problem. It is not a colored persons' problem. The decision—as it affects our children—already has been made. Segregation now is not constitutional. It only remains for the Supreme Court to say how integration shall be brought about."

McAlpin said his group was not trying to "usurp" powers and functions of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education Desegregation. But it feels that since the State Board of Education will be charged directly with the responsibility for integration, it should offer to co-operate and help the State board in any way possible.

Most Negroes Qualified

McAlpin said his group was deeply concerned about the future of qualified teachers and the employment of new teachers in an integrated school system. Very few of the 2,000 Negro schoolteachers in Kentucky are not fully qualified, he said.

"We are concerned that qualified persons do not suffer because of the color of their skin," he said.

In proposing that the State board set up a "pool" of qualified teachers, McAlphin pointed out that State law allows emergency teachers to be employed only with approval of the State Board of Education.

And, since each school superintendent wanting to hire an emergency teacher must state that he is unable to find a qualified teacher, the State board could instead refer him to the pool and suggest he hire one of those qualified teachers.

Says Thought, Effort Needed

"The problem, we believe, will be solved where thought is given and efforts are made to make it work," he added.

In proposing a new division of desegregation in the State Department of Education, McAlpin said the associate directors should be "persons of broad social outlook with a background in the field of education and a desire to see it work."

This division and its staff would devote its entire time to helping and advising local school districts with their desegregation problems, thus "setting an example for the state, the nation, and the world," he said.

Budget Problem Involved

"Now I realize there is a budgetary problem involved in such a proposal," McAlpin admitted, "but we feel the matter is so important it would justify the Governor's using some of his emergency funds to carry on this work as long as it might be needed."

Mrs. Robinson thanked the State board for the opportunity to be heard, and told the members:

"If your stand is firm and sure, you will strengthen all the local school boards to stand firm. I urge you to take that stand."

Chairman Wendell P. Butler assured the group the State board would give the suggestions "every consideration."

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KENTUCKY

Nun Can Teach In State School, Court Declares

Circuit Judge Upholds Right Of Sisters; Constitutionality To Be Tested In Appeal

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 28.—Franklin Circuit Judge William B. Ardery today upheld the right of garbed Roman Catholic sisters to teach in Kentucky public schools.

The decision upheld a long-standing practice of some school districts which the Rev. J. C. Rawlings, Bradfordsville, sought to have declared illegal in a suit filed last October 13.

Today's ruling, in effect, also disposes of a similar question raised in a suit filed two weeks ago by 460 Marion County residents against their Board of Education.

Residents Contest Decision

The residents, embittered over the Marion County board's August 21 decision to close Bradfordsville High School and transport pupils to Lebanon High School, asked the court to reopen their school and to halt employment of Catholic sisters as teachers.

The issues in the Bradfordsville controversy are now apparently reduced to whether the Marion County board exceeded its authority in closing the Bradfordsville school, and whether the board has indulged in certain practices of discrimination against the high school, as charged in the suit.

Rawlings Is Retired Pastor

Mr. Rawlings, 80, is a retired Methodist minister and president of the Kentucky Free Public Schools Committee. His attorney is Eugene Siler, Williamsburg, former judge of the Court of Appeals, and moderator of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky.

Mr. Rawlings brought suit against Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, and the boards of education of Casey, Grayson, Marion, Meade, Nelson, and Washington counties. He asked that they be restrained from permitting public money to be used in schools where garbed Roman Catholic sisters are teaching. Eighty-three Catholic sisters teach in the six County-school districts.

Judge Ardery's order in the church-state suit said:

"The only question here is, may sisters of the Catholic Church, while garbed in the habiliments of nuns, teach in the public schools.

"On this question we find nothing in the Constitution, the Statutes. or the Kentucky Recorded (court) Cases that prevents such teaching."

The suit also charged that the Nelson County Fiscal Court contracted to pay the School Board $10,000 this year to transport pupils attending Roman Catholic schools.

Of this, Judge Ardery said, "We may not determine . . . the constitutionality of the appropriation of the Nelson Fiscal Court which provides bus service to Church-owned schools for the reason the Fiscal Court of Nelson County is not a party to this action."

(In 1945, the Court of Appeals upheld a 1944 legislative act permitting fiscal courts to pay for transporting parochial students with money from the counties' general operating funds.)

Both Siler and Attorney General J. D. Buckman, Jr., are anxious to "get the matter settled one way or the other."

Appeal Will Be Filed

Siler, in Louisville for a Baptist meeting, said he will file an appeal with the Appellate Court within 30 days.

The Williamsburg attorney expressed disappointment at the ruling. He added, "A great many Kentuckians likewise will be disappointed, but at the same time will look at it as a constitutional matter, rather than personal prejudice, as I have done."

Siler reiterated his stand that the practice contradicts the principle of separation of church and state insured by the United States and Kentucky constitutions. "When we depart from that, we are violating the principles of Americanism," he said.

Buckman Is Pleased

Buckman, pleased at the ruling, said he felt Judge Ardery had followed the intention of the constitutions.

"We want it appealed to settle it once and for all," said the attorney general.

Butler declined to comment, leaving any statements to the attorney general, who handled the case for him.

The suit made these principal contentions:

1. The policy of the Roman Catholic Church and the policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are irreconcilably opposed in the field of education of children. As a result, the two policies cannot coexist in any one school at the same time.

2. If the Roman Catholic Church policy is in effect, wholly or partially, in any school, that school cannot in fact be a common school or a free public school within the meaning of the policy of this State.

3. The use of public money, whether collected locally or received from the State, for the support of any school in which Roman Catholic Church policy is either dominant or effective, is an unlawful act contrary to the laws and policy of Kentucky.

4. The sisters teach sectarian doctrine in their respective common schools by reason of their distinctive garb, the wearing of religious symbols, and the manner of life followed by them.

5. By reason of these practices, a preference has been given the Roman Catholic Church. Citizens of Kentucky have been compelled to send their children to schools to which they are conscientiously opposed. Public taxes have been levied and collected for educational purposes, and have been appropriated and used in aid of sectarian schools.

Unconstitutionality Denied

The Commonwealth denied the suit's contention that the practice violates either the United States or Kentucky constitutions.

It contended that if the State should refuse to permit sisters to teach in public schools, it would abridge the privileges and immunities guaranteed them as citizens by the U. S. Constitution.

The State also contended the sisters would be denied the equal protection of the laws and would be deprived of liberty and property without due process of law.

Further, the State argued, to deprive Roman Catholic sisters of the right to teach in Kentucky public schools solely because of their garb amounts to persecution. It is not the business of the school boards or the superintendent to question the attire of teachers so long as the teachers are clothed decently, the State declared.

The State added that the sisters should be barred from teaching only if they sought to teach or impress their religious beliefs upon the pupils.

85 Sisters Now Teaching

An assistant attorney general said that approximately 85 sisters were all known to be teaching in public schools of the state.

Opposing attorneys in the case had agreed that:

The six County boards had these sisters teaching in public, tax-supported schools—Casey, 2; Marion, 43; Washington, 9; Nelson, 13; Meade, 14, and Grayson, 3.

The boards had public schools in property owned by the Catholic Church and leased to the boards as follows—Casey, one building, rent free; Washington, one building, rent free; Marion, various rooms at $75 a room per year; Nelson, one building rented for $900 a year; Meade, one building rented for $300, and another for $32 a year, and Grayson, one building, for $2,400 a year.

Each nun regularly turned over her salary as a teacher, after deducting living expenses, to her order or religious community.

Can't afford compromise with JC in school cases

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)—Resolutions urging leaders not to "enter into any collusion or compromise" in affecting the Supreme Court decision on segregation were adopted by the AME Zion Church during its recent week long convention here.

The resolutions, submitted by the bishops of the denomination, called the Court's decision nothing short of a divine miracle. . ."

The warning to the leaders was contained in a statement which read:

—o O o—

"WE WOULD ALSO press it upon those of our leadership who have the desire to get along with neighbors peacefully in race relations that they do not for the mere sake of temporary peace and falsely professed good will enter into any collusion or compromise in applying this great decision of law to the local communities.

"And by no means should we in any place permit ourselves to become adjusted to voluntary segregation, professing that we think it necessary to keep the peace."

The convention elected the following officers:

John S. Tally, Detroit, president; C. M. Palmer, Durham, N.C., vice-president; Dr. Victor J. N.C., vice-president; Dr. Victor J Tulane, Washington, executive secretary, and Arthur E. Brooks, Washington, treasurer.

K.E.A. Group To Study Segregation-Ruling Effect

Site Here for Headquarters Building Sought; J. Marvin Dodson Named Executive Secretary

By JEAN HOWERTON

The Kentucky Education Association board of directors yesterday:

1. Voted to appoint a committee to study the possible effects in Kentucky of a forthcoming United States Supreme Court ruling on school segregation.

2. Appointed J. Marvin Dodson executive secretary for a four-year term. He has been acting secretary since January, 1953.

3. Announced that a site is being sought in Louisville for a new K.E.A. headquarters building.

The directors were asked by Dr. Charles H. Parrish, professor of sociology at the University of Louisville to set up the committee to explore the segregation question.

Negro Committee Named

The Kentucky Teachers Association, state Negro group now meeting here, last night named a similar committee to work with the K.E.A. committee. Appointed by K.T.A. president A. R. Lasley were Dr. Parrish; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Dr. D. G. Wilson, Frankfort; H. E. Goodloe, Owensboro, and J. A. Matthews, Benham.

A Negro college president says the Supreme Court will abolish segregation in public schools, according to a story on Page 19.

Ruling Expected In June

K.E.A. President Lyman V. Ginger, Lexington, said he learned yesterday the Supreme Court decision is expected in June.

The court will rule on five cases involving the constitutionality of State laws relating to separate schols for white and Negro children. Kentucky is not one of the five states. How the decision would affect Kentucky, whose Day Law makes segregation mandatory in grades one through 12, is not known, Ginger said.

"We don't want to be taken off guard when the decision comes," Ginger said. "That's why we will set up this committee to find out what could be done in Kentucky communities to take care of the problem if segregation is ruled unconstitutional."

Might Void Day Law

William T. Baskett, attorney for the Louisville Board of Education, told a reporter he believes a Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation would automatically make the Day Law unconstitutional. Baskett believes it would be unnecessary to repeal the Day Law.

However, Baskett said a special session of the General Assembly might be necessary to discuss the question.

Dodson told a reporter a site for the new K.E.A. building is being sought in an outlying area of Louisville on or near a highway leading into Louisville.

K.E.A. headquarters have been in the Heyburn Building for a number of years.

Directors Meet First Event

The K.E.A. directors' meeting yesterday morning was the opening event of the three-day 82d annual K.E.A. convention.

The directors gave new titles to members of the K.E.A. office staff. They are Miss Lillian Lehman, consultant for professional services; Mrs. Coletta Capstack, secretary to Miss Lehman; Miss Rachel Bell, administrative assistant to Dodson; Miss Lillian Gebhard, treasurer and bookkeeper, and Mrs. Vernice Baker, secretary to Miss Bell.

At an afternoon session of the

K.E.A. Directors Vote To Study Ruling Effect

Continued from First Page

430-member delegate assembly, legislative body of the K.E.A., Dodson reported the association has 18,633 members.

Mrs. Willie Ray, Shelbyville, National Education Association director for Kentucky, reported there are 9,901 N.E.A. members in Kentucky.

A total of about 6,500 persons are expected to attend the convention.

H. Roe Bartle, Kansas City attorney and administrator of the American Humanics Foundation, told an estimated 1,500 teachers last night at Memorial Auditorium to believe in religion, in education, and in politics. He said they should inspire youngsters to enter the teaching profession.

"Nobody ever told me to be a preacherman or a teacher," he said. "They told me to go make money if I wanted to be a success."

On today's program are 9:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. general sessions at Memorial Auditorium and a 4:30 p.m. meeting of the delegate assembly at the Louisville Service Club.

Speakers at the morning session will be Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction; President Ginger, and Harold C. Kessinger, Municipal judge of Ridgewood, N. J.

Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the New York University School of Education, will speak at the night session.

New K.E.A. officers will be nominated at today's assembly meeting and elected tomorrow by secret ballot.

C. R. Hager, Nicholasville, superintendent of Jessamine County Schools, was elected president of the K.E.A. department of school administrators. Other new officers are Roy G. Eversole, Hazard, vice-president; James Sublett, Louisville, secretary-treasurer, and John E. Robinson, Dansville, and Sam B. Pollock, Madisonville, directors.

C. R. HAGER
Heads school administrators

Ky. Negro Supports Jim Crow Education

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — The lone Negro member of the Kentucky state board of education, last week supported a resolution calling for a continuance of segregation in schools, despite a statement by the state chief executive that Kentucky would comply with the Supreme court ruling outlawing segregation.

The board member, A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville, made a motion for the adoption of a statement advising local boards to plan their 1954-55 term under Kentucky law requiring segregated classes. The state board decided on the policy

Easy Integration Likely In Western Kentucky

Almost Unanimous Opinion Voiced By School Superintendents In That Area

By HARRY BOLSER
The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., May 16.—School facilities generally in Western Kentucky will be sufficient to meet changes resulting from the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation, superintendents of most of the section's larger schools said today.

The superintendents were of the almost unanimous opinion that little or no trouble will be encountered in opening the school systems to Negroes. Several gave offhand opinions that one of the big problems will be maintaining faculties. They said they believe many teachers will refuse to teach Negro students and will leave the profession.

Expects No Great Rush

A veteran Western Kentucky Negro educator, C. L. Timberlake, president of the State's West Kentucky Vocational School here, predicted there will be no great rush of Negroes into white schools. He explained that the chief interest of his race has been removal of the stigma of not having equal social and educational rights.

Here is the reaction of some of Western Kentucky school administrators on the Supreme Court decision:

Timberlake—"I think you will find that the Negroes will proceed slowly and cautiously in this matter. Colored people generally have had no great desire to move into the white schools and other places. What they have been seeking is removal of the stigma of not having the right to do those things."

'Democracy In Action'

Professor Timberlake said he doesn't believe the end of segregation will affect West Kentucky Vocational except that the school will now be opened to white students.

E. W. Whiteside, principal of Lincoln High School for Negroes, Paducah—"This is democracy in action; a step in the right direction, especially since the United States is in a strategic position of world leadership."

Dr. Mark Scully, superintendent of Paducah City schools—"ending of segregation will have no tremendous effect on us."

Owensboroan Optimistic

Dr. Ralph W. Cherry, Owensboro City schools superintendent—"If we are permitted a period of readjustment I don't think we'll encounter many problems. Of course, we'll abide by the law—whatever that takes. Owensboro will not encounter too serious a problem in effecting a change-over. We have a large modern Negro high school. There will not have to be many population shifts in order to comply with the law. Of course, there will be some friction. We know that, but we'll just have to face it like any other school problem."

Ohio, McLean, and Hancock counties also send their Negro high-school students to the Owensboro Negro High School.

Been Thinking About It

George Taylor, Central City schools superintendent—"We've been thinking about that problem for some time. But we will not encounter the problems that face other cities. Central City has lost much of its Negro population in recent years. We have a five-room Negro school, but two of those rooms are vacant now. Actually, our Negro school census shows only 70 from ages 6 to 18. I don't anticipate any sentiment against the end of segregation here."

J. Marvin Glenn, Mayfield superintendent—"We can handle the situation adequately."

Fulton Facilities Adequate

W. L. Holland, Fulton superintendent: "Our facilities are adequate to meet the change in the system. We have a modern elementary school. We anticipate no trouble in acceptance of the situation. Actually the change will mean an addition of only 28 to 30 students in the high school."

Gladstone Coffman, Hopkinsville superintendent—"We'll have to conform with the law, of course. But we'll face a much greater problem than most school systems in Kentucky because of our large Negro population. Our last school census showed 2,585, 30 per cent of which are colored students. I hope we'll be afforded a sufficient period of adjustment."

Negro Population Large

In proportion to size, Hopkinsville has one of the largest Negro populations of any Kentucky city.

L. C. Curry, Bowling Green superintendent—"We've been expecting this. We'll conform with the law in every detail. There is a good spirit among all groups here and we don't anticipate any difficulty in making the adjustment. We're building a new large Negro school and that, of course, will be used for all students.

No Surprise In Henderson

Stanley Johnson, Henderson superintendent—"That comes as no suprise to us in Henderson. We've been making plans to handle such a situation. We're in the midst of a school-building program and when it is completed we'll have adequate facilities. Henderson doesn't have a large Negro population."

Sam Pollack, Madisonville superintendent—"Because of the merger of the City and County school systems our physical properties will not be adequate to meet the change. The first buildings under the consolidation plan have not been completed and our facilities now are inadequate. We will face a serious problem in conforming with the law."

Eastern Kentuckians Foresaw Court Ruling

School Officials Expect No Repercussions From Decision Banning Racial Segregation

By GERALD GRIFFIN
The Courier-Journal East Kentucky Bureau

Pikeville, Ky., May 17.—The Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in public schools came as no surprise to Eastern Kentucky school officials.

As there is no cause for immediate action, Eastern Kentucky school men probably will mark time until the matter is discussed at the teachers' work shops this summer at the State colleges.

John M. York, superintendent of Pikeville City Schools, said he expected the court to rule as it did. "Here in Pikeville," he said, "we will follow what the State board says we must do."

Has Good Negro School

The problem, he said, is what to do with the Negro teachers now employed in the Negro grade and high schools here. He thinks the possibility of voluntary segregation is good, especially in a town like Pikeville, which has a good Negro school.

The only facility of the white school now utilized by Negro pupils is the gymnasium. Basketball games of the Perry A. Cline Colored High School team are played in the Pikeville High School gymnasium, one of the finest in the state.

Holds Office In Association

J. A. Cawood, superintendent of Harlan County schools, isn't worried about repercussions over the decision.

There already is a fine relationship between white and Negro teachers in the Harlan County school system, Cawood said, with teachers of both races holding membership in the Harlan County Educational Associatoin.

A Negro, J. A. Matthews, is secretary of the association. Principal of the Benham Colored High School, Matthews holds a master-of-arts degree from the University of Michigan.

Cawood said there has been only one association in Harlan County for 10 or 15 years. There are 23 Negro teachers serving in the eight Negro graded schools and one Negro high school in the county.

Race Relations Lauded

"There are probably better race relationships in Harlan than in any other county in the state," Cawood said.

There is no problem in the schools of Paintsville and Johnson County. As there are no Negro residents in the entire county, there is no need for a Negro school. There never has been.

From Central and Northern Kentucky came these comments:

Superintendent Glenn O. Swing of Covington: "I anticipate little difficulty because I believe Negroes will want to continue in their own schools."

Superintendent A. D. Owens of Newport: "Our system will have to formulate a new program in view of the fact Newport pays tuition now to send its Negro high-school students to William Grant High School. in Covington."

Fayette County Superintendent N. C. Turpen: "I feel people in Kentucky are law-abiding and will make whatever adjustments are required."

Lexington City Superintendent John M. Ridgway: He and members of the City School Board have been studying the matter for some time and they feel it will make "relatively little difference" to the City school system.

Desegregation Delayed In State

Schools Told To Make No Change Until Court Ruling Becomes Final

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., June 17.—Pending a final decree on desegregation by the Supreme Court, the State Board of Education today advised local boards to plan their 1954-55 term under Kentucky law requiring segregated classes.

The board instructed Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction, to mail this statement of policy to all superintendents:

"The Supreme Court has ruled on segregation, but has not issued the final decree on how and when the decision is to be carried out.

'Action Not Final'

"Since the present action of the Court is not final, it is contemplated that public schools of Kentucky will operate for the 1954-55 school year on the same basis as for the current year. No immediate change in the financial operation of public schools for Kentucky in 1954-55 should be made.

"The public-school system of Kentucky is administered under the State Constitution and the statutes passed by the Kentucky Legislature. No change should be made until further action has been taken by the Supreme Court. Every local board should plan its budget, program, and policies for 1954-55 pursuant to Kentucky law."

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL AT CAMPBELLSVILLE

Campbellsville's New Negro School Drawing Attention of Larger Towns

It Was Finished Before Ruling

Special to The Courier-Journal

Campbellsville, Ky., Aug. 5.—The Campbellsville Graded School District is providing educational facilities for Negroes on the elementary and high-school level that are possibly not equaled in a town its size in Kentucky.

The new Durham School was built at a cost of $150,000 last year, months before the United States Supreme Court ruled against segregation.

Construction began in February, 1953, and the building was put into use in October. Campbellsville's population was listed as only 3,500 in the 1950 census.

Other Towns Take Note

The new school has drawn attention from many larger towns in the state, particularly since the segregation decision.

Plans for the school, to replace an antiquated building, were begun several years ago by the Campbellsville Board of Education.

Money was not available for the Negro school or for a much-needed addition to other public schools in Campbellsville.

Taxpayers Increase Load

A special school building-fund tax was voted in 1951 for an additional 50 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation. Campbellsville School District residents were already paying the maximum $1.50 and had to vote an extra tax on themselves in order to increase local school facilities.

(Taylor County schools are operated under a separate setup, and the County is now in the process of merging the 20 one-room elementary schools into a consolidated system.)

With additional revenue coming in, plans were drawn for the construction of Durham School and for a large addition to the Campbellsville High School.

Is Easily Accessible

The Durham School is about a mile and a half from the business area of Campbellsville on a 30-acre plot facing a State highway. It is easily accessible. Twelve acres of the plot will be retained as a permanent school site.

One of the chief boasts of the Durham School is its faculty. The six teachers, including the principal, are all college graduates. Two have master's degrees.

Last year's enrollment in the elementary school was 108. There were 54 in high school.

Has Gym, 7 Classrooms

There are seven classrooms in the new building, also a library, kitchen, and gymnasium-auditorium. The gym has a regulation-size basketball floor and will seat 500 persons. There are also an office for the principal, showers and rest rooms, and a furnace room housing a modern oil heating system.

A look into the new building reveals well-furnished classrooms. The library is equipped with shelves, tables, chairs, magazine racks, and a convenient workroom for the librarian.

The kitchen has an electric stove, a 30-cubic-foot refrigerator, steam table, and sinks. The home-economics room is also supplied with electrical appliances and conveniences.

Ky. education group favors integration

ASHLAND, Ky. (ANP) — Desegregation picked up another friend in the Blue Grass State last week as the Eastern Kentucky Educational Ass'n. endorsed a resolution favoring the abolition of segregation in the state's public schools.

The resolution came at the end of the 31st annual meeting of the organization. It was first passed by the National Education Association when it met in New York last summer.

It says, in part, that "All problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution by citizens of intelligence, saneness, and reasonableness working together in the interest of national unity."

* * *

KENTUCKY IS reportedly waiting for a final Supreme Court ruling on integration of the races in public schools before going ahead with a desegregation plan.

Meanwhile, Kentucky's colored teachers were told they must prepare themselves for desegregation if the nation's program is to succeed. Dr. Mozell Hill, chairman of Atlanta University's sociology department, speaking at a meeting of the fifth district of the Kentucky Teachers Association at Central High School, said some Southern states may delay desegregation, but they cannot hold out for more than five years.

The association represents some 1,800 colored teachers in the state.

"It is a matter of whether the South is going to be lawless or obey the law," he said. He also said colored teachers should prepare themselves for their role in the new program or "be pulled into an unwitting conspiracy to prove that desegregation is unworkable."

—o O o—

HE ADDED THAT colored teachers should prepare to be "psychologically" ready for new problems of teaching members of both races.

MISS. SOLON FIGHTS FOR JAMES CROW:

Kentucky senator seeks integration

FRANKFORT, Ky. (ANP)—A Kentucky legislator last week asked for the end of segregation in the state's public schools, while a solon in Mississippi called for additional legislation to continue segregation in his state's schools.

Sen. C. W. A. McCann of Louisville introduced a bill in the Kentucky legislature to ban segregation in Kentucky schools. If the Democrat senator's bill is approved, a constitutional amendment will be required, with the approval of voters, to repeal Section 187, which calls for separate but equal schools for colored and white pupils.

In Mississippi, Rep. Joel Blass said he was preparing a bill to make it illegal for mingling of the races in the state's schools.

Would Continue Theory

Calling for a continuance of separate but equal theory, the bill states the state legislature recognizes that white and colored races are entitled to equal educational opportunities and further recognizes that in order to prevent disturbance of the peace it is necessary to prohibit the commingling of races in public schools.

Representative Blass is relying on police powers reserved by the state, to make such a law valid, regardless of a U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Kentucky Proposal

His bill, if it becomes law, would make it a misdemeanor for any parent or guardian or any school board to send a pupil of one race to a school of another race. Violators would be subject to fines ranging from $1,000 or imprisonment of 30 days to six months, or both.

In Kentucky, Senator McCann is asking the legislature to change Section 187 so that it will allow admission of pupils to public schools without regard to race, color, religion, creed or national origin.

As it now is written, Section 187 says "no distinction shall be made on account of race or color," but it also points out that "separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained."

Bill Would Kill Law Segregating Schools

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6.—A bill that would repeal Kentucky's Day Law was introduced in the Legislature today by State Senator C. W. A. McCann, Louisville Democrat.

The Day Law generally requires separate schools in Kentucky for white and Negro students.

McCann's bill would require all educational institutions except denominational schools to admit qualified students regardless of "race, color, creed, or national origin."

McCann's bill also calls for repeal of the section of Kentucky's Constitution that requires separate schools for whites and Negroes. This would require approval of the voters.

Law Nullified In Part

Recent Federal Court decisions, coupled with exceptions enacted by the 1948 and 1950 Legislatures, have nullified the Day Law in part. But its broad application continues, especially in elementary and high schools.

The General Assembly was asked to approve legislation to extend state senators' terms to six years and representatives' to four years. The terms now are four and two years, respectively.

Senators E. V. Withers, Hardyville Democrat, and John M. Williams, Guston Democrat, introduced a bill for the terms' extension.

It proposed a constitutional amendment, which would have to be approved by the voters.

Scooter Licensing Sought

Representative Fred H. Morgan, Paducah Democrat, introduced a bill to authorize a special license for youngsters between 14 and 16 years old to operate farm vehicles, motor scooters, and motorized bicycles. Manufacturers would be required to stencil the place of manufacture and horsepower on each motor scooter and bicycle.

Representative Morris Weinstraub, Newport Democrat, introduced a bill that would subject capital stock of building and loan associations to taxation by cities as well as by the State.

Would Nix Jim Crow In Kentucky Schools

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—A bill to ban racial segregation in public schools of Kentucky was introduced last week in the state senate by Democrat Senator C. W. A. McCann of Louisville.

Why Be Afraid of the Supreme Court?

IF THE Supreme Court holds that separation of white and Negro children in public schools must stop, what will Kentucky do about it?

This is a natural and pressing question, but one which everybody seems to have been shying away from too long. The court's rule, for or against separate schools, will come almost any week now. There should be a blueprint for adjustment if, as it reasonably appears, the decision is against the historical and statutory arrangement in this and 16 other states.

Thus, although it may be a little late, Kentucky's school people set out to find the answer. Committees from the Kentucky Education Association, representing white teachers, and the Kentucky Teachers Association, Negro teachers, join forces for the study.

One thought occurs immediately. Kentucky, for all her advances toward better relationships in the last few years, has still some distance to go when professional groups concerned in the matter, the teachers themselves, are separated by race. This may be incidental, of course, but it stands out.

Then comes the thought that Dr. Lyman Ginger, president of K.E.A., has put the question in its proper setting when he says: "We will set up this committee to find out what should be done in Kentucky communities to take care of the problem if segregation is ruled unconstitutional."

It will be, first and last, a problem for communities or school districts to work out, and this is best. A rule imposed from the top—say, by states—could well bring about the worst of the fears. It is a problem for people to settle.

If the Supreme Court rules against segregation, the direct order in the case doubtless will go to the five school systems involved in the suits. These are in Clarendon County, S. C.; Prince Edward County, Va.; Topeka, Kansas; Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C. The rule will hold generally, however, as far as all the other separated systems are concerned. There are some 11,000 of these. In many, there will be swift compliance. In perhaps most, the rule will have to be pressed through lawsuits citing the Supreme Court decision or through simple petitions and conversations.

Perhaps for the sake of accord among neighbors, for the sake of community relations over the long pull, there will be few immediate moves to force "desegregation." This is an opinion expressed by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, a famous Negro school.

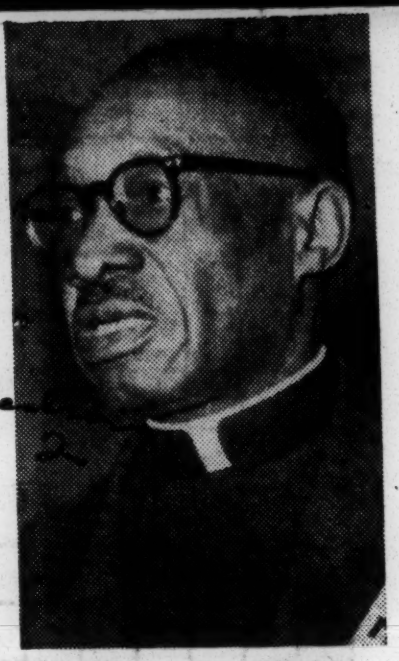
"We are unduly excited," said Dr. Mays, in a paper published by the Southern Regional Council, "because whether we like it or not, the process of desegregation will be much slower than we think, and it will be easier than we think."

Negro parents in many parts of the South, Dr. Mays said, will move cautiously. "Once Negroes have gained the right to attend non-segregated schools," he explained, "and once segregation by law is knocked out, the cause for the pressure of non-segregation will have been removed. There will be a tendency for the Negro to relax. . . . In many areas of the North, Negroes are free to worship in white churches, but they prefer the Negro church where they hold membership and where their fathers and mothers were members. This will be the case in public schools if the Negro school is first rate. . . .

The Supreme Court rule, in effect against segregation, will hasten the correction of injustices and inequality in education. It will impose reason as well as fairness. It will as a prime fact write a principle of freedom for the world to see. But it should not, in a community where friend-

WANDA SMITH
Student raps segregation

CONNIE WILLARD
Berea student tells story



THE REV. R. C. WHITE
Madisonvillian for bill

Courier-Journal Photos by Cort Best
RABBI MAURICE DAVIS
Lexingtonian backs bill

Segregated Schools Deplored at Hearing

Galleries Full As All Speakers Back Senate Bill

By JOHN BRINEY
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24.—The morals, ethics, and economics of segregated schools were discussed today at a Senate public hearing.

And the emotional aspects of the question were touched on by Miss Connie Willard, a Negro student at Berea College.

Miss Willard's story of her experiences, first in a segregated school system and later at Berea College, drew loud applause. She said:

"When I was a child, the white and Negro children in my community played together, lived together, and loved each other.

"But when we were old enough to go to school, we found things were different. Their school was nicer than mine. . . . And there were other differences.

"At first we were shocked—we didn't know what was behind it all."

"Later, we found that a barrier had grown up between us. I felt inferior, they felt hostile, we both felt insecure."

The hearing, on Senate Bill 6, was held before a joint House-Senate committee on constitutional amendments. Senator Carl Ruh, South Fort Mitchell Democrat, presided.

Senate Bill 6, introduced by Senator C. W. A. McCann, Louisville, would:

1. Repeal the Day Law, which provides penalties for nonsegregation practices in Kentucky schools.

2. Amend Section 187 of Kentucky's Constitution, which provides that the State shall maintain separate school systems for whites and Negroes.

No one spoke against the bill.

Abets Reds, Minister Says

The Rev. M.M.D. Perdue, Louisville, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Democratic Schools in Kentucky, pleaded for "one integrated school system ruled by fair educational practices."

He indicated that a segregated school system—because it hampers the Negro student economically all through his life—encourages the spread of communism.

The Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, secretary of the Jefferson County Sunday School Association, said scientists had proved that there is no biological basis for a feeling of racial superiority.

Rabbi Cites 'Basic Right'

Professor Roscoe Griffin, Berea College, said segregation "sharpens resentment between whites and Negroes."

And Rabbi Maurice Davis of Temple Adath Israel, Lexington, said many white college students felt they were being deprived of "a basic right" in not being allowed to go to school with Negroes.

This week is Brotherhood Week, Rabbi Davis pointed out. "But in this state even during Brotherhood Week, citizens still ride in segregated trains, still wait in segregated depots, still eat in segregated restaurants, and—most important of all—will attend segregated schools," he said.

William F. Billingsley, secretary-treasurer of the state C.I.O. Council, said he believed the people in Kentucky really desired nonsegregated schools.

R. Everett Ray, Louisville attorney and past president of the Louisville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that "segregation in public education violates every known principle of common decency."

He and other speakers argued that maintaining separate schools for whites and Negroes in a community is uneconomic.

Galleries Full

Among others who spoke—and there were about a dozen speakers in all—were Norbert F. Blume, representing the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, and Miss Wanda Smith, a student at Eastern Kentucky State College.

The hearing drew a sizable crowd. The Senate galleries were full and a good many standees lined the walls of the chamber.

After the hearing, at least one Frankfort segregation barrier was broken down. About a dozen Negroes who attended the hearing ate lunch at the cafeteria in the Capitol Annex. The cafeteria usually is off limits to Negroes.

Paducah Negroes Ask Integration In Schools

Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Paducah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked for integration of whites and Negroes in schools and public housing and ending of exclusion of Negroes from juries.

The organization requested early conferences with education, housing, and court officials.

The requests were in letters sent to Dr. Ralph W. Osborne, City school superintendent; J. J. Munal, head of the Municipal Housing Commission, and McCracken Circuit Judge Holland G. Bryan. The letters were signed by Curlee Brown, N.A.A.C.P. Paducah branch president.

Catholics Adopt Wait-See Policy

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Any announcement of policy on Catholic school segregation here has been deferred until it is determined if the recent Supreme Court decision invalidated the State's Day Law provisions on private schools.

Father Felix Pitt, superintendent of Louisville Catholic schools, last week said attorneys were studying the question.

Several Catholic dioceses have voluntarily banned segregation, including New Orleans, St. Louis, Baltimore and Wilmington, Del.

14d(1) 1954 LOUISIANA

When Negroes, Whites Went to School Together in La.

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

Back in 1868 State Constitution Okayed Action and It Worked Under Wm. G. Brown, Negro Superintendent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—There's hardly a man around who remembers it, but some eighty-five years ago Negroes and whites did attend the same schools in the State of Louisiana.

The Louisiana State Constitution, adopted March 7, 1868, pointed out that all persons of the state between the ages of 6 and 21 "shall be admitted to the public schools . . . without distinction of race, color or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools nor institutions established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana."

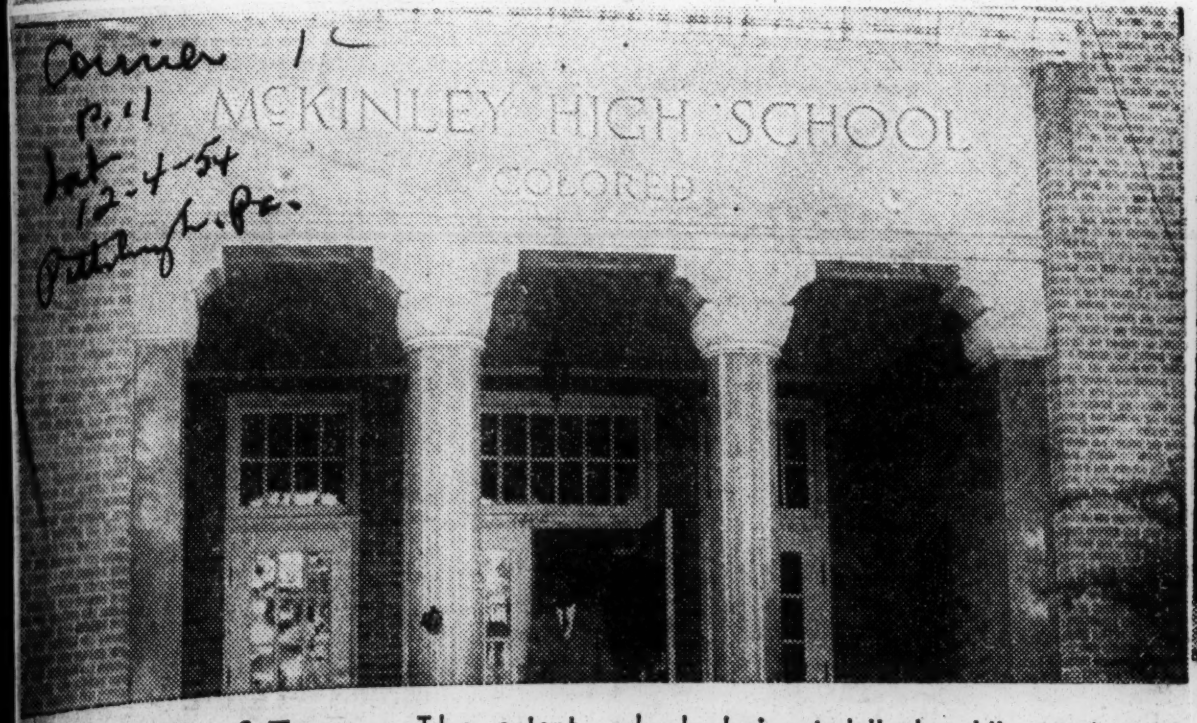
In the Republican landslide of 1872 William G. Brown, a Negro, was elected State Superintendent of Public Education. He served in this capacity until 1876.

During his period of office he fought for complete integration and set up a workable educational system. Before he became superintendent, schools for whites had been very poor and there were none for Negroes.

Mr. Brown met tremendous opposition from hostile whites during his campaign for integration.

Following the overthrow of the "Carpetbag Government" in Louisiana by the White League on Sept. 14, 1874, white supremacists began the fight against the integrated educational system but had no success until 1878.

When the integrated schools were finally abolished and separate schools set up for Negroes and whites, an attempt was made to establish entirely different schools in New Orleans for mulattoes and light-skinned Negroes who objected to attending schools with darker Negroes. This final move proved unsuccessful.



Reversal of Form—The extent to which the school authorities went to differentiate between white and Negro schools is shown here. If the Supreme Court's decision is implemented scores of whites will go to the schools designated "colored." At the McKinley High School in Baton Rouge, La., many whites and foreigners who own shops in Negro ghettoes would be forced to send their children to the "colored" school.—Rivera Photo.

Pity! Pity!—In New Orleans the life between white and Negroes is easy-going. The most irritating segregation occurs on the buses. Negroes are required by law to sit behind a sign marked "For Colored Patrons Only." The sign slips into holes on the back of each seat and as the bus fills up with Negroes they move it forward. When white passengers are predominant they move it back. Negro students drop them out of the window and take them home for souvenirs.—Rivera Photo.

In New Orleans

Dedicate 2 New Public Schools

Courier p. 17
Sat. 11-13-54

NEW ORLEANS—The Carter G. Woodson Junior High School, 2514 Third Street, Charles B. Rousseve, principal, and the McDonogh 36 School, 2631 Freret Street, Mrs. Inez R. Labat, principal, were formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies last week.

These new schools are the fifth and sixth dedicated under the Orleans Parish School Board's new building program. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Woodson school is designed to accommodate 1,500 students and is comprised of seven separate buildings connected by covered passageways. It is the first secondary school to be dedicated under the construction program.

McDonogh 36 is of similar design and will handle 1,000 students.

Mrs. Jacqueline T. Leonhard of the school board addressed audiences at both dedications. Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison appeared on the Woodson program. Others on both programs included Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent of schools; Dr. Clarence Scheps, school board president; C. P. Besse, school board member, and Ernest O. Becker, assistant superintendent.

Catholic Schools At New Orleans To Uphold Ruling

NEW ORLEANS, May 27 (AP) — The Catholic School board of the New Orleans archdiocese today gave its support to the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation and urged all citizens to "work sympathetically" toward applying the tribunal's decision.

The Very Rev. Msgr. Henry C. Bezou, superintendent of Catholic schools and board secretary, issued the board's statement today. It was passed unanimously last night.

Courier Post
5-28-54

The board said, "we consider the statement of the court fully in according with the principles of democracy . . . and Christian social principles affirming the equality of all men."

"Undoubtedly the ruling . . . will increase the prestige of the United States in the eyes of other nations . . . that in recent years, have looked with increasing interest and reverence to this country for leadership."

The statement added that the board recognized the difficulties involved in the practical application of the decision.

But it said, "we feel that all should work earnestly and sympathetically to the end that a practical implementation of the decision may be successfully and charitably effected."

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel is president of the board.

La. Decision Backs School Segregation

BATON ROUGE, May 24 (AP)—The Senate Education Committee today passed a resolution favoring continued public school segregation after rejecting an amendment to further soften the language.

"This resolution is strong for a purpose," said Sen. W. M. Rainach of Summerfield. "Strength will gain us time. A strong stand will incline the U.S. Supreme Court to be lenient in putting the decree into effect.

"A weak stand will signify acquiescence on our part and in effect tell the court there shall be no delay in putting its decision into effect."

The resolution, which calls for positive action by the Louisiana Legislature to maintain segregation in public schools, barreled through the House by a 93-3 vote.

LOUISIANA HITS BIAS BAN

Legislature Votes for Continuing Segregation in Public Schools

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 26—The Louisiana Senate was told today that "positive action" to keep segregation in effect in the state's public schools would be taken during the current legislative session.

The pledge came from Senator William Rainach of Summerfield, who pushed through the Senate a resolution denouncing the United States Supreme Court decree that segregation must be abolished. The House had approved the resolution. The Senate vote was 32 to 1. Senator Charles Deshotels of New Orleans cast the lone opposing vote.

The resolution calls for positive action to continue segregation in Louisiana schools and terms the court decision "intolerable, impracticable and unenforceable.".

Catholic Board In N. O. Backs School Decision

NEW ORLEANS, May 27 (AP)—The Catholic school board of the New Orleans archdiocese today gave its support to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation and urged all citizens to "work sympathetically" toward applying the tribunal's decision.

The Very Rev. Msgr. Henry C. Bezou, superintendent of Catholic schools and board secretary, issued the board's statement today. It was passed unanimously last night.

The board said, "We consider the statement of the court fully in accordance with the principles of democracy . . . and Christian social principles affirming the equality of all men."

Ask Legislature Find Ways To Impliment Ruling

Mounting evidence of sentiment to comply with the U. S. Supreme court's ruling to outlaw segregation in public schools spotlighted the news on the local scene this week when the New Orleans Council of Churches, the Council of Social Agencies and an attorney publicly agreed that the ruling was in keeping with the principles of democracy. The two named organizations urged Louisiana legislators to find ways to implement compliance with the decision.

The New Orleans Council of Churches last Monday passed a resolution approving the Supreme court's decision as "consistent with the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ." Board members of the Council of Social Agencies went on record last Saturday as opposing any Louisiana legislation that "might tend to eliminate or destroy the public school system in the state." Speaking before the plenary session of the National Community Relations Advisory Council in Atlantic City, N. J., last Saturday night, Atty. Isaac S. Heller stressed that the Supreme court decision abolishing segregation must be accepted and carried out according to its present terms.

Similar action was taken several weeks ago by Archbishop Joseph Rummel of the New Orleans Catholic archdiocese.

The sentiments of these and other organizations throughout the city showed the significance of the far-reaching edict and gave a clear-cut picture of liberal-minded citizens who sanction the belief that all men are created equal, having the same rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In sharp contrast to these forward-looking and implementing views, the Louisiana State legislators continued this week to seek ways and means to by-pass the highest court in the land's desegregation edict in the public schools.

The Council of Churches' resolution stated:

"We humbly confess that we have not achieved what we believe to be God's will in this area of human relations . . . Christian truth and strategy must reach us where we are and lead us by divine grace where God would have us be.

"We believe that the effectiveness of the ruling will be greatly enhanced by the wise decision of the court to postpone for months the hearings on the means, methods, and time scheduled by which this whole issue of segregation may be resolved.

"We call upon the members of our State Legislature to find just ways of implementing in our state the decision of the U. S. Supreme court. We ask th[e] r- cumstance they e[xpect] d calm judgment an[d] ood will in all their a[ctions] d ac- tions concerning [the] matter in accordance wit[h] eals of our Christian faith."

Miss Mary C. Raymond, executive director, announced last Saturday that the board members of the council of social agencies listed opposition to:

"H. B. 1136, a constitutional amendment, and H. B. 1139, an enabling act, as in effect destroying the public school system and substituting payment for individual children in private schools.

"H. B.'s 1137 and 1138 as tending to circumvent the recent Supreme court ruling on segregation."

Apparently realizing the many years of tireless struggling the Negro has undergone in his fight for first-class citizenship and a firm longing for a feeling of belonging, Heller declared: "It (the decision) must not be diluted by the pleas of expedience. There must be no turning back of the clock of progress."

He diagnosed the chief method of attacking the desegregation ruling as an attempt to do away with the public school system.

In pointing out that desegregation is not only right but works, the local lawyer explained: "Tucson integrated its schools in 1951 with noteworthy smoothness. When Arizona amended its segregation law, making segregation optional, Tucson announced that the dual system would be abandoned at the beginning of the next term.

"School officials had been preparing for the move for some time, and there was active support among leading church and civic groups."

Heller assailed the stereotype myth of racial inferiority, explaining it was untrue and an evil concept. The Negro's record in America shows that he has made unprecedented progress in a little over a century, he said.

He advised: "With respect to this problem of segregation and with respects to all problems of the relations of groups—the safest principle to follow is that on which our nation was founded, that all men are created free and equal, and the rights with which they are endowed may not be alienated."

Louisiana Group Asks Integration

BATON ROUGE, La., May 30 (AP)—Louisiana leaders for the Neation Association for Advancement of Colored People today called for an "integration of students, teachers and the personnel" of state public schools.

They listed two suits pending and 21 ready to be filed if the state stalls in putting into effect the U.S. Supreme Court's decree banning public school segregation.

Daniel Byrd of New Orleans, field secretary for the NAACP legal staff, said Louisiana had more suits ready to file than any other Southern state.

The 12 members of the executive board of the state NAACP met here, approved a statement of policy issued last Sunday at Atlanta by NAACP leaders from 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, and named a nine-member group to work with state officials in school integration.

Dr. E. A. Johnson of Natchitoches, state president, said the group would meet 4 p.m. Tuesday in New Orleans to elect officers and discuss plans.

"We're willing to work with state officials in whatever way we can," Johnson said. "We realize it is a problem and we think that by getting together and talking it over we can smooth some of the rough spots.

"We might have some suggestions and they might have some. We want to negotiate in good faith, but we don't want to be sucked into any attempt to circumvent the court's ruling."

Fight Seizure Of Land For Negro School

NEW ORLEANS — The recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools is being used by a New Orleans attorney to fight the seizure of a piece of property for a Negro school.

The Orleans Parish board has filed suit in Civil District Court to expropriate property owned by John A. Shambra at 2600 Dumaine.

Counsel for Shambra contends that the seizure of the property to build a Negro school would be unconstitutional, because the recent Supreme court decision has declared segregation of whites from Negroes in the public schools is illegal.

Judge Stich has dismissed the plea on the constitutionality ground, but had not ruled early this week on whether the school board's petition will be granted.

NEGRO EDUCATION GAINS ARE CITED

PAR Reports Progress in Several Areas

BATON ROUGE, June 12 (AP)—Negro education has shown solid gains in per cent of children of education age enrolled in school, length of school sessions, education of teachers and pupil-teacher ratio in the last two decades.

The Public Affairs Research Council reported today the following gains from 1930-31 to 1951-52:

Enrollment of educables, 61 per cent to 71.

Length of sessions (days), 111 to 174.

Teachers with two years or more of college, 43.2 per cent to 94.9.

Average pupils per teacher, 41 to 29.3.

During the same period the white schools changed at the following rate:

Enrollment of educables, 70.5 per cent to 71.

Length of session, 174 to 180.

Teachers with two years or more of college, 89.5 per cent to 99.1.

Average pupils per teacher, 25.5 to 22.6.

Noting that bills before the Legislature provide for granting of financial aid to children attending private schools maintaining segregation, PAR said that about 87,000 children—about 17 per cent of the school age children—go to private schools.

PAR said the proposals raised two questions:

1. Would the children now attending the private schools be also eligible to receive financial support as proposed for children now in public schools?

2. If so, what would be the added capital outlay and operating costs?

PAR says Louisiana is one of 17 states and the District of Columbia which maintains separate schools for Negro and white children. The District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia have announced plans to integrate their school systems next fall as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision banning public school segregation.

Of the 31 states with integrated schools, PAR says four have laws permitting segregation, 16 forbid it and 11 have no legislation on the subject.

Louisiana Senator Makes Claim

Senate Told Mixed Schools To Cause Strife, Turmoil

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, Tuesday presented to the Senate a resolution passed by the Louisiana Legislature deploring the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The resolution, presented by Ellender without any comment, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The decision, the resolution declared, "can only result in racial turmoil, strife and confusion, to the irreparable harm and injury of the people of the State of Louisiana and of most of the States of the Union."

* * *

THE RESOLUTION also states that it is the "solemn judgment" of the Louisiana Legislature that the mixing of white and colored children in public schools is not desired by the vast majority of colored or white people in the State, and that it is "clearly intolerable, impracticable, and . . . unenforceable upon the free people of a sovereign State."

The Louisiana Legislature petitioned other states "to take positive action" to uphold the reserved powers of the states against "usurpation" of power by the Supreme Court.

* * *

IT CHARGED that the decision violated the spirit of the constitution when measured by previous decisions on the same subject matter.

In the preamble to the resolution, the legislature declared that the establishment of segregated schools was a valid exercise of states' rights, and that separate but equal schools have been provided "at staggering expense to the taxpayers" of the states maintaining dual school systems.

N. O. Parochial Schools To Keep Segregation

NEW ORLEANS—(INS)— Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans has scotched rumors that segregation in the city's parochial schools will be abolished this year.

In a statement that also condemned the measures passed by the 1954 Louisiana legislature aimed at maintaining segregation, the Archbishop said that any attempt to wipe out segregation in parochial schools this year would "create a stupendous problem."

He said that the problem involves "an extremely grave responsibility, considering the crowded conditions of our parochial schools both for white and colored children."

Regarding the segregation measures, the Archbishop said that they were "conceived in an atmosphere of haste, prejudice and controversy and conflict with the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

believed that it would serve as a delaying tactic.

Three Adopted

The three measures were adopted with only two dissenting votes in the Senate and none in the House. Orators had a field day with such phrases as "way of life of the South" and assertions that colored people as well as whites desire to continue segregation.

Bill No. 1 was an act authorizing state agencies to use the state's police power to continue segregation in the public schools for the specific purposes of preserving peace, order, and health.

Bill No. 2 put the same proposition in the form of an amendment to the state constitution to be submitted to the voters in a referendum in November.

Assignment Provision

Bill No. 3 directs parish (county) school superintendents to assign children to schools in advance of school terms.

Before the bills were passed, provisions which would have extended their effect to Catholic schools were stricken by amendments. Also stricken was a clause making it a crime for an attorney to bring suit attacking segregation in Louisiana.

Louisiana solons pass three bills to keep segregation

BATON ROUGE, La. (NNPA) — The Louisiana Legislature, the first southern state legislative body to hold a session since the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in public schools, Tuesday passed three bills designed to maintain segregation through use of the state's police power.

The police power idea was put forward by a ten-man legislative committee, headed by State Sen. William M. Rainach. It is based on the theory that all states have inherent power to preserve peace, order and the health of their people.

Some Senators predicted during debate that the Supreme Court would knock down this theory in five minutes. Others

Act of defiance

Louisiana intends to openly and deliberately defy the Supreme Court decision by perverting the use of its inherent police powers.

The scheme, the brainchild of a ten-man legislative committee, was overwhelmingly adopted by the legislature called into special session by the state's Dixiecratic Governor Robert Kennon.

In what is hoped will be a court-proof plan to sidestep the May 17 decision, the legislature would retain segregated schools through a three - point plan.

First, it would ask consent of the voters to amend the constitution to permit use of police powers to enforce school segregation;

Secondly, it would accomplish the same objective through a legislative act;

Thirdly, it would empower school superintendents to assign children to specific schools in advance of the regular terms.

The first step must first be approved by the electorate before it becomes law.

The last two, already okayed by the legislature, await only the signature of Governor Kennon.

It's important to note that parochial and private schools asked and obtained exemption from these bills.

The Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans made it clear that it wanted no part of this conspiracy of defiance of the nation's highest judicial body.

We are in agreement with Louisiana State Senator Laurance Eustis, who in voting against the proposal, wisely predicted: "The Supreme Court will knock this out in five minutes."

The Louisiana legislators are fooling nobody. Their triple-play was clearly executed to evade and prolong a situation that they may as well face right now.

LOUISIANA FIRST STATE TO DEFY SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES RESPECTING SEGREGATION

Will Use Police Power of Commonwealth To Continue Dual System of Education

GOVERNOR TO SIGN TWO LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—Louisiana became the first southern state to openly defy the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation when its legislature last week passed three bills designed to maintain the dual school system.

Two of the bills now go to Gov. Robert Kennon. He already has announced his intentions of keeping segregation, thus is expected to sign the bills. The third bill paves the way for a constitutional amendment and will have to be submitted in a general election scheduled for November.

The bills would allow:

The state to use its inherent police power, never contested by the Supreme court, to continue separate white and Negro schools in Louisiana; the legislature to call a special election at any time to consider educational change in the state constitution when the high court hands down its decree enforcing the segregation decision, and school superintendents to assign children to schools in advance of the school term.

Two senators, Lawrence Eustis and David Machauer, both of New Orleans, voted against the bill for the constitutional amendment.

All three bills were amended to exclude private and parochial schools. This was done because of objections raised by the Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Sen. William M. Rainach, Summerfield, suggested using the state's police power to keep segregation. The idea is based on a theory that all states of the union, irrespective of the Supreme court have inherent power to preserve peace, order, and the health of their people.

Some senators supported the idea; others did not.

Among the latter were Sens. Eustis and Machouer.

Sen. Eustis said the state was "wasting its time on these bills I think they are unconstitutional and the Supreme court will throw them out in five minutes.

"We should have our attorney general and other representatives in Washington right now, talking to the Supreme court, to work out some plain . . ."

Sen. Machauer, a Catholic, disagreed with the bills for Christian reason. He said he could not vote "as a Christian" for the principle that "long has been immoral and is now illegal."

The bill, which would give local superintendents the right to assign each pupil to a school, was passed without dissent.

House bill 1136—a constitutional amendment which would require public approval—is the heart of the entire program. It would give the Legislature constitutional power to call a special election at any time to change the constitution with emergency educational plans once the supreme court issues its final decrees.

"House bill 1136 is the one that will arm Louisiana with power to insure continuance of segregation once the supreme court takes its final stand," Rainach said.

"We think Louisiana has developed the most practical and workable answer to the problem in the South."

House bill 1136 also authorizes the Legislature to establish entrance requirements for admission to public schools. It directs separate school facilities for both whites and Negroes—as present law does—with the new feature that this is done "in the exercise of the state police power."

The House will act on House bills 1136, 1137 and 1138 Monday. "These measures," Rainach said, "are designed to alter the existing laws in order to require segregation of white and colored school children on legal grounds not heretofore held unconstitutional by the supreme court."

The last two are legislative acts that would:

1. Declare the state shall maintain separate school facilities, "for the preservation of peace and good order in the state and

1136, 1137 and 1138—are "still objectionable" notwithstanding the exemption of parochial and private schools.

This was so, he said, "because they place education under the state police power, were conceived in an atmosphere of haste, prejudice and controversy and conflict with the federal constitution as interpreted by the supreme court."

The archbishop's statement further said, "Unfortunately, an erroneous and unwarranted impression has been created that we intend to desegregate our parochial schools in whole or in part in September of the present year.

"For this precipitous action there is absolutely no evidence in the form of an official statement, but we have explicitly indicated in the resolution of our school board that we would await further instruction from the supreme court."

The archbishop concluded that "wisdom and prudence imperatively counsel deliberation."

Left-Handed Deal: Jeff Davis School Given To Negroes

NEW ORLEANS — Another school, heretofore used for white children, has been converted to Negro use. Ironically the name of the school is Jefferson Davis, in honor of the Confederate leader.

The school is in the downtown section of the city and is expected to relieve congested conditions in V. C. Jones and Marie Convent schools.

Separate Parochial Schools Won't End This Year, Says Archbishop

Segregation will not be abolished in New Orleans parochial schools this year, Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel said Thursday.

To do so at present, he said, "would create a stupendous problem, an extremely grave responsibility considering the crowded condition of our parochial schools, both for white and for colored children."

He released a statement in which he also condemned three bills of the Louisiana Legislature which invoked state police powers to enforce segregation.

He said the bills—House bills

In New Orleans last year nearly 10,000 Negro children were given only half day schooling. The vote to convert was three to five, the president and one member of the board voting against it.

Many of the schools in New Orleans now used by Negroes have been converted from white use due to the shifts in population.

New Orleans School For Negro Use

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Latest development in the fight to maintain segregated schools in New Orleans occurred last week with the conversion of Jefferson Elementary School from white to Negro students, effective in September.

School board members estimated that 100 Negro students would have to attend school on a half day basis unless this change was made. The separate school system is to be maintained in the city for at least another term.

Board members were told that Valena C. Jones and Mattie C. Couvent schools would have to place their Negro students on a part-time basis if Davis School were not converted. The parish board voted 3-2 for the conversion.

Action Upcoming Monday on Segregation Program

Legislature Takes Wraps for Legal Plan

By JAMES M'LEAN

BATON ROUGE, June 26 (AP)—The Louisiana Legislature, first since the supreme court ruling to plot ways of continuing school segregation, has unwrapped a flexible legal "out" its sponsors hail as smartest in the Southland.

With two weeks to go, the 60-day Legislature finally is ready to try out the first of its six-point program in a House vote Monday.

After the court shattered Dixie's tradition of separation of the races in public schools, Gov. Robert F. Kennon pledged Louisiana would keep its prized dual school system.

And the Legislature, quickly, said by resolution that's exactly what it intended to do. The state is proud of equalized school facilities.

To co-ordinate legislative thinking, a 10-man committee of five senators and five representatives was named to take over. But its first steps were hush hush.

When three of the six proposals were trotted out for a floor test last Thursday, the House balked because some members warned against "haste" and protested strongly they didn't know what it was all about.

In an interview Saturday, Sen. W. E. Rainach of Summerfield, chairman of the special legislative committee on segregation policies, offered the first authoritative analysis of what is proposed.

"This program is extremely flexible," he explained, "because it will permit the Legislature and the people to act quickly in counteracting any final decree of the supreme court that would destroy our Southern institutions, traditions and way of life."

under its inherent police power; prohibit "fomenting" of court action to defeat purposes of the act by persons not directly interested; deny Louisiana's free textbooks and state-financed school lunches to schools violating the separate-facilities requirement.

2. Direct the parish school superintendent to assign each student to a school and provide steps of appeal from such assignment.

If these laws are knocked out, constitutionally, then the Legislature can fall back on the flexible provisions of House bill 1136.

Three other measures—all constitutional amendments — are geared for later action. They extend the state's helping hand to school boards already at their limit of debt in school construction.

It will be two years before another regular session of the Legislature convenes. Present law permits a public vote on constitutional amendments only in elections for Congress or the Legislature.

Because of this, Rainach said, "the Louisiana school system for at least two more years will be at the mercy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other agitators who would destroy it, unless these constitutional amendments are adopted at this time.

"It is urgent that every citizen interested in the welfare of school children contact his legislators at once," Rainach appealed.

"Let them know that they will receive the support and assistance of the people of the state in carrying through this program."

Final drafts were prepared as a joint effort by the committee, the education department, the state board of education, the governor's office and the attorney general's office.

Rainach said original proposals were eliminated which sought to set up state financial assistance for students in private schools and which would authorize a school zoning system.

Fear that these designs would lead to abandonment of the long-established public school system and would inject a religious issue —since South Louisiana has a large number of private Catholic schools—caused these features to be thrown aside.

The three equalization finance measures:

House bill 837 would raise the maximum limit on bond debt of local school districts from 20 to 25 per cent of assessed valuation.

House bill 997 would permit local shool boards to levy an additional maintenance and capital outlay tax of five mills, when necessary.

House bill 1190 lets the Legislature use surplus money from the beer tax to provide grants-in-aid for school districts to completely equalize separate school facilities when the districts have reached the maximum debt limit under the law.

Sen. Rainach described all six of the measures as emergency legislation.

Once the Legislature adjourns in two weeks, he said, the committe will call statewide hearings on the constitutional measures designed for a public decision in the November election.

Students Denied Entry To College In Hammond, La.

HAMMOND, La.—(INS)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attempted tonight 12 Negroes enrolled at Southeastern Louisiana College at Hammond Friday in a test move, eastern said the 12 negro students but they were turned down.

President Luther Dyson of South were rejected on the basis of the State segregation law which forbids integration of white and Negro students.

Atty A P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans, a NAACP official in Louisiana said the students merely were seeking to enroll for the fall term as they have in other schools

Last week students were rejected at a West Baton Rouge Parish Public School on the same basis— the state's segregation law.

Louisiana Also Declines To Admit Negro Children

ATLANTA, Sept. 3 (UP)—Baton Rouge, La., officials refused today to admit 30 Negro children to an all-white school located a block from Negro homes as an apparent Southwide drive got underway to break down public school segregation.

It was the second march in two days by Negroes on a segregated school. Formal petitions have also been filed in Texas, North Carolina and Mississippi for admission of Negro children to all-white schools.

With the opening of Southern schools this week, however, Negro leaders apparently are seeking immediate obedience to the court ruling.

School authorities told the children at Baton Rouge that "the registration hours are over" as they sought to enroll in the Gilmer Wright School, located in a school district where both whites and Negroes live.

Attorney Alex Pitcher, who accompanied the group, said that in the past, "Negro children have had to bypass the school to find equal facilities in other parts of the city."

Pitcher said the orderly attempt to gain admittance served as a "test" case.

A group of Negro school children sought Thursday to enroll in a white school at Montgomery, Ala., but also were turned down. No demonstration accompanied the move although Aubrey Williams Jr., who went with the youngsters, said he received two threatening telephone calls afterwards.

Williams said one caller told him, "We'll get you tonight," while the other said, "We'll meet up sometime." Williams, son of the former WPA and NYA official, termed the callers "just excited people."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, heading the drive to gain admittance to white schools, has filed petitions to force school officials to take in Negroes at Dallas, Walthall County, Miss., in Vance County, N. C., and in a number of Louisiana parishes.

ALL SOUTHERN STATES URGED TO FILE BRIEFS

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—An Arkansas newspaper editor urged today that all Southern states file briefs with the U.S. Supreme Court advising how and when they think the ruling outlawing racial segregation in public schools should be put into effect.

Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, said it was "unfortunate" that Georgia state officials had taken the position that they would decline the Supreme Court's invitation to file friend of the court briefs in the case.

"I feel that the South's point of view needs to be represented as fully as possible," he told newsmen here.

"The court deliberately delayed ordering its decision into effect in order to get the views of the Southern states as to how the decision should be implemented."

Ashmore, en route to Atlanta to speak to a group of Southern school officials on the Supreme Court decision, stopped off here on invitation of Florida Supt. of Public Instruction Thomas D. Bailey and Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin for consultation on the matter.

Ervin is preparing a brief in which he will urge that desegregation, if it comes eventually, should come only after a reasonable period of time and then on a county by county or local basis.

Ashmore, who has done research for the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education on the problem, said he agreed that desegregation should come gradually and on a local basis.

Ashmore said the northern tier of Southern states would begin setting desegregation patterns "after two or three years" in his opinion, but it would be a long time before some of the deep South states would desegregate.

There will be less pressure against desegregation generally in the rural areas than in the cities, he predicted.

RACE IS MARKED, COLUMNIST SAYS

Court Rule 'Very Clearly Labels Negroes'

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 17—"If I were a Negro I would resent the supreme court decision," Thurman Sensing, well-known southern newspaper columnist, told 300 members of the Louisiana Forestry Association at their seventh annual banquet held here Friday night.

"The decision (on school segregation) very clearly labels Negroes as an inferior race."

Sensing was the second nationally known speaker appearing before the forestry group. At a noon luncheon, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia discussed the progress of forestry in his home state and in the South.

Gov. Talmadge said the tremendous strides in forestry protection in his state have been due largely to "the intense interest the present administration took in forestry."

Talmadge said Georgia now leads the nation in acres of forest land under organized protection.

Georgia landowners, he said "received more annual income from the forest than from any other agricultural crop." He said more than 175,000 Georgians are directly engaged in forestry and allied industries.

"Georgia's forests are her most valuable and extensive crop, and her greatest renewable resource," Talmadge said. "Comprising a total of 25,178,964 acres, woodlands cover 86 per cent—two out of every three acres—of the total land area of the state. Georgia ranks first in the nation in privately-owned forest area."

He said the total turnover from growing, harvesting, manufacture and sale of forest products in 1947-48 was $300 million. The turnover has now jumped to $750 million.

SPECIAL SESSION HELD NOT NEEDED

Times-Picayune

Rainach Cites Segregation Situation in State

New Orleans

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 17—Sen. W. M. Rainach, Summerfield, chairman of a 10-man joint legislative committee on segregation, said here Thursday that he saw no need for a special session of the Legislature to check attempts by Negroes to register in white schools.

Sen. Rainach said that the laws "we have passed and have on the books will give us enough power to handle the situation."

The state Legislature at its last session approved legislation to protect segregation. The legislation included a proposed constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to call special elections to cope with any decree the supreme court may hand down in connection with its segregation decision.

The North Louisiana senator also said that he does not believe Louisiana plans to file a brief with the United States supreme court in connection with the decision banning segregation in the public schools.

Pictures

Filing of Briefs

States that require or permit segregation have been invited to file briefs offering the supreme court advice on working out the mechanics and timetables for final integration of the races in the public schools.

Sen. Rainach was here Thursday for a meeting of the legislative committee set up to preserve segregation.

Maps Program

He mapped a three-point program of action:

1. "We must accumulate data and statistics to defend the measures we have passed."

2. "We should exchange information with representatives of other states."

3. "We must pass from the defensive to the offensive in our fight. We must restore to the states the control of education that have been usurped by this supreme court in order to curry favor with the NAACP."

In Louisiana

Lawyers' Case Aired

Times-Picayune

Sat. 12-11-54

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana State Bar Association's committee on professional ethics and grievances last Thursday and Friday held a hearing on complaints against Attys. Alex Pitcher Jr. and Johnnie Anderson Jones, charged with "stirring up strife" by trying to enroll twenty-three Negro children in a white school last September.

Committee Chairman James A. Schillin, New Orleans, said the attorneys did not obtain consent of the children's parents for the action. Defense counsel were Attys. Jesse N. Stone, Shreveport, La., and Richard Millspaugh, Opelousas, La.

Harry B. Kelleher, New Orleans, vice chairman of the state bar committee on professional ethics and grievances, said the only issue to be considered is that of possible professional misconduct.

THE HEARING, which was aimed at possible disbarment, began at 11 A. M. Thursday when Mrs. Lilly Taylor, principal of the Gilmer Wright School, testified that she refused to admit the group of Negro children because "I could not register them without court proceedings."

A statement introduced by Pitcher said he was representing the North Baton Rouge Civic League when he attempted the registration and that he and the children, while walking to school, had met Jones and took him along also.

Pitcher said also that he is a member of the NAACP and had consulted Atty. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, before taking action.

AMONG WITNESSES called were Mrs. Wilma Isaac who denied giving permission to her two children to attempt registration in the white elementary school, but added that her daughter, Deana Isaac, had seen other children going to the white school and had taken her brother and joined the group; Mrs. Mary Hilton, who said she had not given permission to her son, Mack, 10, as she was in the hospital that day, but that her oldest daughter had given the boy permission, and Ellis Robinson, who said he had given permission to his nephew, Harold Porter Kent.

Sitting with the bar committee was W. M. Shaw, Homer, La., attorney for the Joint Legislation Committee to Preserve Segregation.

NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE DEDICATED

Times-Picayune

Integration Will Work in City, Speaker Predicts

Mon. 10-25-54

The opinion that racial integration will work in New Orleans schools was expressed by one of the speakers at the dedication of a new Negro school Sunday.

Clarence Laws, public relations director of the Louisiana Weekly Publishing Company, urged that "democracy not only be taught in our schools, but be put into action here" as he spoke at the dedication of the John W. Hoffman school, 2622 S. Prieur.

"The beauty of this new Hoffman school will be enhanced when it becomes a school for all children and not just a school for Negroes," Laws said.

New Orleans States

He described a proposed amendment by the state Legislature to avoid integration in public schools as an "emotional and short-sighted act to circumvent the supreme court decision."

Laws was one of the speakers at dedication ceremonies for two new Negro elementary schools, Hoffman and the Paul Dunbar school, 9330 Forshey.

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Mrs. Jacqueline T. Leonhard, vice-president, Orleans parish school board, and Dr. W. T. Talbot Handy, district superintendent, New Orleans District Methodist church, Central Jurisdiction, were other featured speakers.

'Symbol of Hope'

Mrs. Leonhard spoke at the Hoffman ceremony and described the new school as "a symbol of hope for progress for the people and said "this school will turn out many fine citizens in the future."

Dr. Clarence Scheps, president of the school board, and Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent of public schools, spoke at both dedications.

Dr. Scheps said the city was marking "a revolutionary day in providing adequate schools" with the two new buildings and promised the board would continue to work for more and better facilities.

Faculties Praised

Dr. Redmond told the two audiences that "this program today has a theme of hope for the future" and praised the principals and faculties of the schools.

Archie W. Arnaud, principal of Hoffman school, and Mrs. Maud A Cummings, principal of Dunbar, were praised in two talks by Parent-Teacher Association presidents.

Mason R. Harrison, a fifth grade pupil at Hoffman, accepted that school on behalf of the student body and two other pupils were on the program.

A first grade pupil, Barbara Ambrose, accepted a school banner presented to the school by Rev. Avery S. Alexander. Camille Ross, a second grader, accepted an American flag given the school by Clifton H. Denson.

The Dunbar program featured a responsive reading dedicaiton service with the audience participating.

Petition Against Inequalities

Allen Pr. Parents Attack Biased School Board Prog.

The glaring inequalities which exist between white and Negro public schools throughout the state was attacked last week in a petition by parents of Negro school children in Allen parish.

The petition, the fourth in a series of similar petitions within Louisiana, is the first one this year. The other three cases were filed last year which included eight parishes.

Louis Berry, of New Orleans and Alexandria, is handling the allegations which is termed a "class action."

Named as plaintiffs were Joseph L. Watkins, Jr., Herdly Gaudeau, Herbert Delafosse and Jessie Prudhomme.

The plaintiffs contend that the designated use of the schools is based simply on race and color and that the Allen Parish Training (Negro) school is grossly inferior and inadequate to the Oakdale (white) High school in that the Allen Parish Training school is a frame structure with no sanitary toilets, gymnasium, inadequate floor space, curriculum, transportation and personnel. Whereas the Oakdale High school is a modern brick structure with sanitary toilets, gymnasium, adequate floor space, curriculum, transportation and personnel.

The facilities furnished the petitioners' children and all other Negro children similarly situated constitutes illegal discrimination based simply and solely on race and color which violates the equal protection clause to the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the petition disclosed.

The petitioners further showed that the maintenance of a segregated school system based simply and solely on race and color wherein Negro children are supplied inferior facilities, violates the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution.

The petitioners ask that the Allen Parish School Board immediately provide equal school facilities for their children and other Negro children similarly situated and that the board grant them permission to attend Oakdale High school and any other state supported institution without any restriction based on race or color.

The first series of petitions were filed last September by five parishes. In October the second series was filed by two parishes and the third in December. The parishes Claiborne Union, Rapides, Lafayette, Webster, East Carroll, Madison, Lincoln and Franklin. The present case ups the total to nine parishes which are attempting to alleviate the pitiful and deplorable plight of Negro school children within the state.

N.O. Principal 'Not Interested' In Integration

NEW ORLEANS — The Orleans Parish School Board met last week and Negro and white principals sat side by side as part of an expressed policy of integration.

The meeting was, however, not without incident. One principal, M. H. Bowles, of the Dunbar School, stated he was not interested in meeting with "the white folks." He said he would much rather meet with those of his own race, with whom he "felt at home."

Though the meeting was not segregated no Negro principals were on the panel program.

La. Gov. Takes Stand Against De-Segregation

NEW ORLEANS —(INS)— Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana said in New Orleans that a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court to abolish segregation in the public schools would be a blow against local self-government.

Speaking before the Louisiana School Boards Association in New Orleans Kennon curtly commented that "we don't want an edict from a town on the Potomac River to handle our children in Louisiana."

Kennon added that Louisiana had done much for its school children, "regardless of creed or color, more than any other state, I believe."

Continuing, Kennon declared that it was against the very fundamental American principles of self-government for a decision to be made on the Potomac River as to how the various school districts will operate their local affairs.

"We've made progress in recent years and we expect to continue.

"We don't have to be made to continue,' he concluded.

Negro Schools Consolidation Set

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., April 8— A consolidation of Negro schools in Caddo parish, creating seven new centers and calling for expenditure of $4,369,500 for new buildings has been adopted by the Caddo parish school board.

The plan has been under study by the building and grounds committee for two years and follows largely the recommendation of the Peabody survey report. The survey had recommended expenditure of $3,500,000 for 16 centers. The number of school centers was reduced but the expenditure was increased.

Supt. Roscoe H. White said the belief is that the fewer centers will be as economical, if not more so, than the 16 schools recommended.

The number of small frame, one and two-room schools, will be reduced from 78.

School on Stilts: *In New Orleans, the first new school for Negroes in thirteen years has just opened. Built on concrete "stilts," the Thomy Lafon Elementary School—for 520 pupils—provides a playground under the building where children can romp in any weather.*

BIAS

United Action Marred By Only Two Exceptions

Tired of their children being humiliated, embarrassed and shamed at the annual McDonogh Day observance in Lafayette Square, parents of Negro children in the finest effort of unity in years finally put their foot down last Friday and kept their youngsters away from the shameful spectacle.

For the first time since the beginning of the historical ceremonies, there was only token Negro participation in paying homage to the great public school benefactor who left his wealth to educate both Negro and white children, equally.

The limited delegation was attributed to a "keep your children at home" movement spearheaded by PTA, labor and civic leaders who resented the open "display of racial supremacy and a humiliating experience of shame for the Negro children who in past years had to wait under the most trying circumstances until the white children had concluded their celebration."

The effort which was the most unified action ever undertaken by local Negroes was marred by only two exceptions.

The two exceptions were: four eighth grade pupils and Miss A. M. Glasper, the ranking teacher of Valena C. Jones, and approximately 30 boys from the Milne home

for boys accompanied by Principal Aubry who reportedly had no choice in the matter. They were ushered through city hall by Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent of the Orleans parish school board, where each school received a key to the city from Mayor de-Lesseps Morrison. Prior to this distinction, a member of the visiting school was presented a certificate of merit at the foot of the McDonogh monument by Dr. Clarence Scheps, president of the school board. There are approximately 32,000 Negro children in the public school system.

Also in attendance was Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of V. C. Jones, who told a reporter that she had come to "unofficially" observe the ceremonies. "I have been attending these ceremonies for quite some time," she added, "and since this is my last one before my retirement, I felt that as an American citizen I would not miss the opportunity."

Commenting on the mass action, Mrs. Ethel J. Young, president of the Parent-Teachers Associations council, declared, "The parents have spoken and have gone on record as not approving of the second-class citizenship demonstration accorded their children at the biased McDonogh Day ceremonies. This was proven by their action last Friday, although they did not forget the great benefactor. The schools did send flowers. Appropriate exercises paying tribute to the founder were held in all of the school classrooms."

Dr. Scheps said, "I am very sorry that all the Negro children did not participate in the ceremonies, because it means a great deal to them. It's a shame Negro leaders and parents deprived their children of an educational experience." No comment was made on what type of educational experience the Negro children were missing by their remaining away.

Mrs. Simon Marine, president of the PTA at Jones school, stated, "I don't feel discouraged. I worked hard for them not to go, and I am greatly disappointed that even four children from my school had to go.

"I know of one case in which the teacher actually went to the parents asking that the child attend. One or two of the parents permitted their children to go, fearing that failure to comply with the teacher's request would mean no promotion for their children.

"One child who attended said that she did not know why. Another parent came to the school to stop her child from going, but the child began crying so the parent gave in. When the delegation left, the accompanying teacher said that she was an American citizen and would go anywhere she pleased."

SCHOOL MEASURE BACKED, 79 TO 4

Would Set Up 9-Member Legislative Committee

BATON ROUGE, May 31 (AP)—With little noise and limited debate, the Louisiana House Monday voted, 79-4, to set up a nine-member legislative committee to seek means of continuing public school segregation.

The concurrent resolution now moves to the Senate.

The committee is the second step following adoption of a concurrent resolution by the Legislature urging positive action to retain segregation.

Rep. E. W. Gravolet of Plaquemines parish introduced Monday's resolution, just as he sponsored the previous one.

Reps. Bernard Engert and Mrs. Bland Cox Bruns of Orleans parish and Edward Pavy of St. Landry parish opposed the first resolution. They were joined by Rep. Mrs. Richard S. Parrott of St. Landry Monday.

Engert and Mrs. Bruns spoke against the resolution.

Mrs. Bruns called for "calm consideration" of the problem and reminded "the whole United States is watching this Legislature and churches are attempting to take leadership in this issue."

Her talk brought light applause. She moved the bill be refered to the education committee and was voted down, 7-12.

Engert argued the resolution was "an attempt to get around the laws of our United States."

Rep. Wellborn Jack of Caddo parish said, "Let's be frank enough to say whether you want your children to go to school with Negroes. My children are not going to do so."

The House was silent as Jack concluded.

Rep. Lee Fontenot of Evangeline parish said, "As a school teacher, I want to say I will teach Negro classes or white classes. But I will not teach mixed classes."

The Gravolet resolution gives the group of four senators and five representatives the power to call upon state agencies and school boards for information.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AID IS PROPOSED

Six Bills to Counteract Ruling Presented

By B. L. KREBS
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, May 31—Five bills were introduced in the House of Representatives Sunday night to counteract the effect of the recent US supreme court decision outlawing "equal but separate" public schools for Negroes.

One group, including a proposed constitutional amendment and three enabling acts, introduced by Reps. E. W. Gravolet Jr., Plaquemines, and T. T. Fields, Union, would authorize the state, parishes and municipalities to provide financial assistance to minors for obtaining elementary and secondary education in private schools, subject to provisions of the Legislature therefor."

Authority for state and local assistance to individual children would be enacted by amending Sections 14, 15, 16, and 23 of Article 12 of the Constitution to include the above quoted language.

Section one of the article would also be re-enacted to include, following the constitutional requirement for separate white and Negro schools, the assertion:

"This provision is made in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, morals, better education and the peace and good order of the state, and not because of race. The Legislature shall enact laws to enforce the state police power in this regard."

Separate Measure

A separate measure by Representatives H. N. Goff, Rapides, and Nicholas Cefalu, Tangipahoa, would provide:

"Each parish or city school board shall have authority and power to establish zones of school attendance and designate the school in which any child may be enrolled, and no child shall attend any school until such individual designation shall have been made.

"The assignment and designation shall individually take into consideration the educational needs and welfare of the child involved, the welfare and best interests of all the pupils attending the school or schools involved, the availability of school facilities, health, safety and moral factors at the school or schools involved and in the community, and any other factors deemed pertinent."

A similar law providing for school attendance zones was enacted by the Mississippi Legislature at its recent session.

In a bill introduced by P. R. Cefalu and Wellborn Jack of Caddo, the school superintendent of each parish would be authorized to designate the school to be attended by each pupil.

One of the Gravolet-Field acts accompanying the proposed constitutional amendment provides that all elementary and secondary schools shall be operated separately for white and Negro school children, and prohibits the state board of education from approving any public or private school which violates the act. The bill further prohibits the state university and state colleges from recognizing for admission the certificate of any public or private school violating the act.

Parishes Would Decide

Another proposed act by Gravolet and Field authorizes the parish superintendent to determine each year "the particular public school within each parish to be attended by each school child therein." In event of dissatisfaction with the school assignment, parents or next of kin may apply for a hearing, with a decision to be handed down within 30 days after the hearing.

The decision of the superintendent resulting from the hearing may be reviewable by the school board on petition of the aggrieved party, the hearing to be held within 60 days, and the applicant to pay the cost of transcribing the evidence and furnish bond. Following the decision of the school board, to be given in writing "as soon as practicable," the petitioner can then appeal to the courts.

A third enabling act by Gravolet and Field, setting up boards for private schools and providing for financial assistance to individual children to obtain an elementary and secondary education reads:

That the parish school boards of the state of Louisiana be fully authorized and empowered to grant and to give financial assistance to minors residing in their respective parishes to defray or assist in defraying the cost of attending private elementary and secondary schools of their choice and that such grants may be made by school boards on the basis of the total amount of available parish school funds and the number of minors applying for admission either to the parish public school for financial assistance to attend private elementary and secondary schools.

Schools Regulated

That all such grants of financial assistance shall be made for and on account of said minors applying therefor to private school trustees who may volunteer or may be selected by the parents of such school children, and approved by the parish school board as to their number and qualifications of responsibility. Said private school trustees shall be required to furnish bond in such amount as may be required by the school board, consistent with the amount of funds to be handled by said trustees for said minor school children which bond shall be conditioned upon their faithful performance, for the violation of which, the parent or tutor of any minor who may suffer loss as a result of any violation of such trust shall have a right of action to enforce the conditions of said bond. Upon the grant and transfer of such financial assistance to said finors, through their private school trustees, for their elementary or secondary school education, full title to said fund shall vest in the minors, as recipients thereof through said private school trustees, and the school board shall have no right or authority over the handling or disbursement of said funds.

Parish school boards are fully authorized and empowered to sell or lease any school property under such terms, conditions, and for such consideration as, in their judgment, may be to the best interest of the parish, after advertisement in the parish official journal for not less than fifteen (15) days requiring sealed bids to be submitted therefor. After selling or the leasing of said school property, the school board shall have no control over the operation thereof.

This act shall take effect only after adoption of House joint resolution No. ——— for amendment to setcions 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 23 of article XII of the constitution of Louisiana and only in the event of there being a final unappealable decision rendered against the continued maintenance of separate public schools for the education of white and colored children in the state of Louisiana.

14d(1) 1954

No Time to Dally on Education Law

Although the Louisiana Legislature several weeks ago went on record as determined to attempt to keep separate school systems in the state, no positive action toward that goal had been taken Sunday by either the House or Senate.

There seemed to be an attitude on the part of some members of the Legislature to put off action as long as possible.

This, it seems to us, was shortsighted.

If no action is taken by the present Legislature, there is a strong probability that no effective action will be possible until 1956—if ever.

As it stands, the state constitution provides that proposed amendments to its articles or sections shall be voted on in general elections for the Legislature or for members of Congress.

Article 12 of the state constitution, as presently written, is in conflict with the United States supreme court decision of May 17—which held that segregation in public schools should come to an end.

As we observed when that decision was handed down, by calling for briefs and arguments "on when and how its decision should be effected, it (the supreme court) indicated that it is as much lost as anybody about how to achieve its purpose with the minimum possible damage to education and disturbance of the people."

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A proposed constitutional amendment pending at Baton Rouge would change the language of Article 12 to assert that the state maintains separate school systems in the exercise of its police power. More important, it seems to us, is another clause in the proposed amendment which would permit future changes in Article 12 to be voted at special elections—instead of at general elections which come every two years.

We believe it imperative that the Legislature should give the people in November, 1954, a chance to express themselves on this issue and to place in the state government machinery a flexibility or a mobility which it now lacks.

If the supreme court should issue an order in late 1954 or early in 1955 to enforce its anti-segregation decision, Louisiana would be unable to amend its basic law to meet the new situation until November, 1956—unless the present Legislature takes action.

In addition to the proposed constitutional amendment, the present Legislature has before it a proposed statute which we consider worthy of immediate attention.

This bill would set up an administrative system by which parish school superintendents would assign pupils to various schools. Under the bill, a procedure would be provided by which appeals might be filed with school boards from the superintendents' decisions. Finally, appeals to the district court would be in order.

Unless some such administrative system is established, it seems to us, chaos and friction will be inevitable. Without such a system, the courts will be swamped.

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None of the proposals offered by the 10 legislators selected to consider this problem is perfect, but all are worthy of immediate consideration and action. The authors apparently have faced their task seriously and diligently.

We urge other members of the Legislature to give their recommendations serious and diligent consideration and recommend strongly that the people of Louisiana, in November, have an opportunity to express themselves on this issue.

LOUISIANA

'Integrate Schools Immediately'--Bourgeois

Former School Supt. Proposes Positive Approach To Decision

By Clarence A. Laws

In the absence of a positive approach to de-segregating public schools by state and parish superintendents of education, and in view of the negative approach being advanced and fostered by certain members of the state legislature, on Tuesday Lionel J. Bourgeois, former superintendent of public schools for Orleans Parish, was interviewed for his reaction to the court ruling and for recommendations for implementing that ruling.

Addressing himself to the "problem of adjustment" Mr. Bourgeois said:

"There is no gainsaying the fact that implementation of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court poses problems of adjustment which can be satisfactorily made only through wise leadership in a spirit of temperance and moderation. Unfortunately, recent utterances of men in high position are the antithesis of what is pressingly needed if we are to move from segregation to integration in schools of the South. I firmly believe, and feel reasonably assured that most constitutional lawyers will agree, that no legal subterfuge can be found with which to circumvent the forthcoming decrees implementing the decision of the court outlawing segregation in the public schools. It appears to me that the wise and intelligent thing to do is to accept the decision as an axiomatic fact in the American system and to proceed from that point towards devising ways and means to soften those adjustments which must be made during the period of transition.

"Since no one has yet proposed anything resembling an affirmative program for immediate action fully, realizing that in doing so I am treading on very thin ice which may not support me because of the avalanche of criticism which may

with Negroes ... e has convinced me ... ave great pride in their ... rtecedents, in their compl... ty to compete on equal ... ith the best racial stocks o... ... and their full measure of ... cism and devotion whereve... ... owe allegiance. All of v... convinces me that in practice ... Negroes will elect to attend schools preponderantly of their own race.

"Should the intelligence and sober judgment of both races prevail in accepting the two proposals submitted above, or, for that matter, any affirmative plan, New Orleans might well be cited for again taking its place in the vanguard of progress."

Mr. Bourgeois speaks from a background of 30 years of experience in the public school system of New Orleans. He held just about every position in the system having to do with the education of youth. These included instructor of commercial law at Warren Easton, beginning in 1921 through principalships of elementary and then high schools, district superintendent, assistant superintendent, superintendent in charge of all instruction, and superintendent of schools in 1946. Mr. Bourgeois tendered his resignation as superintendent in May, 1950, to become effective January 1, 1951. This action was taken after he had won a case in the Supreme court involving a dispute between him and the school board.

Since he resigned from the school system Mr. Bourgeois spent some time in private law practice and as a representative of a publishing company. He is now associated with Meyers, Whitty and Hodge, a firm which handles all forms of general insurance.

follow. If, however, the proposal proves as successful in practice as were the Green Book proposal to convert Kruttchnitt, White, Davey, McDonogh 18, Merrick and Rogers schools from white to Negro occupancy (despite hysteria and law suits), the community will have made another step forward in race relations."

"Here is the proposal: 1) Integration immediately at all levels. 2) Return immediately to separate schools for boys and girls at the junior and senior high school levels.

"As to proposal 1, all will agree that young children will adjust to integration without incident, and that during the first six grades each child will learn the basic meaning of the dignity and worth of each human being as such. The second proposal is frankly aimed at minimizing boy-girl incidents at the post-pubescent and adolescent stages of maturation. It is in this area that the smallest incident can undo or retard the complete acceptance of the new order.

"Hysteria and unwarranted fear should be substantially allayed by the fact that geographical distribution of the races of itself will for a long time continue a considerable degree of natural segregation the result of domicile."

When asked to comment on the social implications of integrated schools which have been raised by some of the bitterest opponents of the plan, Mr. Bourgeois com-

mented:

"In the last analysis integration to the Negro will have greater meaning as a symbol of equality than as the professed desire to force his friendship upon anyone. My long experience in dealing

Orders Police Tactics

Brighter Picture Seen in Other Areas of Country

(By Courier Press Service)

Louisiana's State Senate has approved three bills designed to flout the United States Supreme Court verdict against segregation in the nation's public schools.

The pro-segregationist measures were passed despite the admonition of one of their supporters, State Senator Laurence Eustis of New Orleans, who admitted that he felt the High Court would declare the acts unconstitutional "in five minutes."

The three measures call for mandatory segregation on elementary and secondary levels in Louisiana schools backed by police power; mandatory state regulation of enrollments; and, state control of "qualifications for admittance" to public schools.

BUT, IN Morgantown, W. Va., a different approach to the question was achieved when the school board legislated the all-Negro Monongalia High School out of existence.

The West Virginia action provided for 100 per cent integration of teachers and pupils into the town's school system.

The new setup takes effect on Sept. 1. The Monongalia High School, under the principalship of Arthur Barnett had been in existence since 1916.

Down in Washington, D. C., George Washington University announced that it had dropped all racial bars in opening its doors to Negroes. This action was taken as a Supreme Court spokesman said that the court's first conference in Oct. 11 will announce the date on which it will hear arguments designed on how it will carry out its decision against school segregation.

IN NASHVILLE, Tenn., Roman Catholic Bishop William L. Adrian announced that all parochial schools in the city would be open to both Negro and white in accordance with the High Court's verdict. In addition, one of the city's two all-Negro Catholic Churches has been shut down.

In Missouri, Attorney-General John M. Dalton ruled that segregation in the "Show Me" state had been kayoed by the Supreme Court's ruling.

A Pine Bluff, Ark., citizens' group, headed up by Atty. W. Harold Flowers lashed out against "the complacent and indifferent attitude of Arkansas" in planning for the end of school jim crow.

Florida's office of the Attorney-General is conducting a "survey" among white and Negro citizens in ten counties, material from which will be used by the state in its arguments before the High Court.

THE PRESBYTERIAN Church of the South adopted "wait and see" attitude with respect to Kings College in Bristol, Tenn., postponing action on the segregation issue until 1955.

The State of South Carolina has sent out a "fact-finding" group of six men to tour other Southern states to find out what is being done about school segregation. The group is headed by Senator L. Marion Gressette, chairman of a South Carolina sub-committee.

Gov. Lawrence W. Weatherby of Kentucky named two Negroes to an "advisory committee" which will study ways and means to end public school segregation.

Delivering a speech in West Lafayette, Ind., on Saturday, U. S. Attorney-General Herbert Brownell cited the High Court's school decision as a weapon against communism.

He asserted, "Now the court's decision must be implemented and carried out in communities throughout the nation. I urge each person here tonight to give support and exercise leadership to this end. The decision presents new responsibilities and new opportunities as well—to the American people.

"I am confident that their response will be in keeping with the cause of human dignity and freedom."

School Decision by Court Praised

A resolution praising the recent decision of the United States supreme court against segregation in public schools was unanimously adopted by 1500 delegates from 64 Louisiana parishes at the conclusion of the Louisiana Missionary Baptist State Convention in New Iberia Sunday.

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, minister of the Concord Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., called the decree "the hand of God and the forward march of civilization." Ministers were urged to prepare their congregation for changes resulting from the court's decision.

30 Negroes Refused At Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 3 (AP).—Some 30 Negro children accompanied by an attorney and two Negro adults attempted to register at a white elementary school here today. But the principal refused to accept them.

The attorney told the woman principal the action was a test case.

G. A. Smalling, assistant superintendent of East Baton Rouge Parish Schools, said it was the first time in the Capital City history, as far as he knows, that Negroes sought admission to white public schools.

LOUISIANA PASSES SEGREGATION BILL

BATON ROUGE, La.—An amendment to the state constitution and two bills designed to evade the U. S. Supreme Court decision on school segregation went to the governor of Louisiana last Thursday after the senate tacked on the amendment to satisfy objections raised by the Catholic church to what it termed "government encroachment."

State Senator W. M. Rainach declared, "A vote for these bills is a vote to preserve the southern way of life. A vote against them is an open invitation to the carpet baggers, scalawags and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to integrate our schools."

The senate Tuesday gave final legislative passage to the constitutional amendment and two bills enabling Louisiana to use its inherent police power to continue separate white and Negro schools and directing parish superintendents to assign children in advance of a school term.

The constitutional amendment will be submitted to voters for approval in a November general election. The others become law with Gov. Robert Kennon's signature.

Kennon, who has said Louisiana would continue to have segregation, previously indicated he would sign the legislation.

Reference to parochial and private schools were deleted from all three measures after the Catholic archdiocese of New Orleans protested the danger of government encroachment on their school system.

Louisiana's legislature was the first in the South to meet since the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision that reversed a century of southern racial traditions.

The heart of Louisiana's attempt to preserve that tradition is contained in the constitutional amendment and legislative act declaring that segregation is a matter of health and morals and subject to control by the state's inherent police power.

"Nowhere in its decision," Sen. Rainach explained, "does the court say segregation on any basis other than race is unconstitutional."

Rainach headed a committee of 10 lawmakers who masterminded Louisiana's plan and termed it the "smartest in Dixie."

Both police power proposals passed by identical 35-2 votes. Two New Orleans senators opposed the measures. One senator was absent and another refrained from voting.

Bills Called 'Impractical'

One opponent, Sen. Laurance Eustis, called the bills impractical.

"The Supreme Court will throw this out in five minutes," he warned. "I don't agree with what the court did, but we won't get anywhere defying them. What are you going to do, secede again?"

Rainach admitted the bills were not "perfect," but warned that "the consequences of inaction is disaster.

Louisiana School Bars Admission

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — An Attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reportedly took 39 Negro children to a small white elementary school in North Baton Rouge Friday, but the woman principal refused to register the students.

The principal, who's identity was not made known by the NAACP, said she was not authorized to accept the students.

The unidentified attorney politely indicated to the principal that the move was a test case, but a G. A. Smalling of the NAACP said there were no plans for such a move at present, although it was believed to be part of a statewide move being launched by the NAACP yesterday in Louisiana.

SCHOOL PROGRAM BILLS PROPOSED

Series of 18 Put Before House at Session

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 12 — A series of 18 bills to finance and plug loopholes in the brand new Negro-white minimum education program outlined in the pre-Christmas special session were proposed Tuesday in the House.

Heading the list of measures were four tax proposals which would produce $17,750,000 in new revenue to finance the school program and also provide a margin of funds for the state treasury.

The tax measures have already been introduced in the current regular session in the Senate.

The Legislature had outlined the new school equalization program in a 55-day special session, but failed to finance it.

Rep. Ney Gore, Quitman county, led a list of about 12 other House members in sponsoring the education measures submitted at Tuesday's session.

One of the measures proposed would heal the controversy created by an enabling act passed at the special session which could require school teachers to work for nine months on eight months pay.

The special session act provided that school districts could pay teachers any amount for the ninth month they desired. Under the program the state guarantees funds for only eight months.

The new proposal would make it mandatory that teachers be paid for the ninth month of work at the same rate they are paid for other months. Gov. Hugh White had recommended correction of the act in his message to the Legislature last week.

Meanwhile Tuesday in the Senate, the first proposals to carry out the economy wave in the Legislature were dropped into the hopper.

Sen. W. B. Lucas, Macon, who heads the 13-member economy committee which is combining the state budget, proposed three measures to cut down on the cost of state government.

His bills were: Repeal the 1952 livestock and poultry loan act which was sponsored by Gov. White; abolish state microfilming division; repeal the $8000 biennial expense fund for the lieutenant governor's office and to dispense with keeping the Senate secretary's office open between sessions of the Legislature.

Gov. White meanwhile Tuesday made no comment on the proposal by Lucas to abolish the livestock loan act, for which $2 million was appropriated at the 1952 session.

Since its enactment loans totaling $225,000 have been made from the fund.

In another measure aimed at economy, Sen. L. B. Porter, Union, joined by Sen. Lucas proposed the abolition of the state marketing commission, which was cut off from funds in the 1952 session of the Legislature.

Rep. Joel Blass, Stone county, who had opposed in the special session the proposed amendment to abolish the public school system in the event the US supreme court ruled out segregation, Tuesday presented in the House the measure he said he believed was "an alternative" if segregation is outlawed.

His measure vests the state with authority under its police powers to prohibit the comingling of races within the public schools of the state, in order to preserve the "personal safety, security and tranquillity of all the citizens of the state of all races."

Blass said that he feared the abolition of segregation in schools "would lead to bloodshed in many counties" if Negroes attempted to enter white schools.

He said that adoption of his measure prior to the ruling of the US supreme court on pending cases attacking the constitutionality of segregation "would not mean we are circumventing any decree of the supreme court."

Blass' bill would make it a misdemeanor for any parent or school official to permit the attendance of any Negro child in any school assigned to white children.

In other major new legislation proposed Tuesday, Rep. John Farese, Benton-Tippah counties, joined by five other lawmakers, proposed a constitutional amendment to permit sheriffs to immediately succeed themselves in office. The present constitutional provision bars sheriffs from succession.

Rep. John Tackett, Monroe county, submitted a measure placing a five-cent limit on telephone calls from hotels and similar establishments.

Another Tackett measure would place a 10 per cent ceiling on the amount of interest and fees which could be charged by small loan brokers. The present limit is 15 per cent.

A proposal changing the due date of local and state ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1, and provide that ad valorem taxes must be paid before a license tag can be issued to the vehicle owner was proposed by four House members, headed by Rep. Blass and Rep. Bennett Smith, Choctaw county.

The Senate finance committee Wednesday will open hearings at 1:30 p. m. on the proposed 2 per cent increase in the state oil and natural gas severance taxes as part of the school finance program, marking the first action of the session on the tax measures.

The Senate resumes work at 10 a. m. Wednesday and the House goes back into session at 2 p. m.

SCHOOL BLAZES BEING CHECKED

Fire Marshal Probing Two Possible Arson Cases

The state fire marshal's office Tuesday launched an investigation into fires which caused extensive damages to two Negro public schools Monday night and early Tuesday.

Deputy state fire marshal E. Jack Hoffstadt described the fires —one at the Booker T. Washington High school, Euphrosine and S. Claiborne, about 1:15 a. m. Tuesday and the other at the John W. Hoffman school, 2939 Third, about 6:45 p. m. Monday —as the work of arsonists.

The fire at the Washington school broke out in three places in two adjoining rooms on the second floor across from the principal's office and in a room on the third floor in which four beds were set ablaze. An estimated $10,000 in damage was caused to the building and contents.

Entrance Forced

Police and fire marshal investigators said entrance was forced to the building and several windows were broken. Bloodstains were found on part of a broken window and investigators expressed the opinion that one of the intruders had cut himself. A part of a brickbat was found in the building.

Samuel S. Lewis Sr., 45, 3138 Calliope, janitor at the school, told police that he and his son, Samuel Jr., left the building at 12:30 a. m. Tuesday after cleaning up. He said all doors and windows were locked.

After inspecting the school, Harold Porter, Orleans parish public school board business manager, said two classrooms were destroyed and two others made unusable.

To Ask More Police

The fire at the Hoffman school caused damage estimated at $3000. One four-classroom building was destroyed, forcing an additional 200 children to attend classes on a platoon basis. The school's 490 students are now attending half days.

Dr. James F. Redmond, public school superintendent, said he would ask the city police department for increased patrolling of schools, which, he said, have been plagued by vandals at least once a week for the past two years.

It was also disclosed by school officials that vandals smashed a plate glass window valued at $99 at the Sophie B. Wright Junior school, 1426 Napoleon, recently for the second time in two weeks.

Booker T. Washington Classroom After Blaze

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

SCHOOL IS ONE OF TWO BELIEVED ARSONIST'S TARGETS

First In Thirteen Years

New Thomy Lafon School Opens For Classes, Platooning Ended

The new Thomy Lafon school—first new Negro public school in New Orleans in 13 years—opened for classes today (Wednesday), Dr. James F. Redmond, school superintendent, said today.

The 14-classroom building will provide facilities for 643 children.

"Opening of the Lafon school is a great step forward," Dr. Redmond said, "chiefly because it will enable us to provide a full day of schooling for the 643 youngsters who have been on platoon. (Under the platoon system, children attend school only a half day.)

"However, it also points up the need for additional schools because we will still have 6619 children on platoon. We cannot provide the kind of schooling these children need and deserve until we have enough schools to eliminate platooning entirely."

The Lafon School was originally planned to replace the old frame building in the Magnolia Housing Project at 2916 S. Robertson St. However, increases in school attendance made it necessary to continue use of the old school, Dr. Redmond explained.

The new building, constructed for approximately $450,000, was designed by Curtis and Davis, architects. In addition to the 14 classrooms, it contains a library, multi-purpose classroom clinic, combination cafeteria-auditorium, teachers' work room, conference room and administrative suite.

Because the school site was unusually small and additional ground could not be bought, the architects increased the playground area of the school by building the classroom units on a second-floor level. The area underneath serves as a play area, particularly desirable in bad weather, and also eliminates the need for expensive corridors in the building. There is a separate stairway leading to each two classrooms. In addition, there is a wide ramp leading to the kindergarten rooms.

This plan also made it possible to provide cross-ventilation and bilateral lighting in each classroom. Glare-proof and heat-resistant glass has been used at the windows to control the light in each room. As a result, expensive wide overhangs were not needed at the windows.

The classroom units were built of reinforced concrete, the cafeteria-auditorium and other areas have a light steel frame.

All community facilities have been placed on the ground level and can be opened for after-school and holiday activities without opening the classrooms, Dr. Redmond explained. "All of our new schools have been planned for community use," he said. "This building will serve a real need in an area where so few community facilities are available."

The library, cafeteria-auditorium and other public facilities will be used by students in the old, frame Lafon building, which contains 34 classrooms, as well as those in the new building.

O. Perry Walker, first assistant superintendent, explained that 643 children are expected to eat lunch in the new cafeteria. Until now, 400 children have been eating lunch in the makeshift cafeteria in the basement of the old school. The old cafeteria will be converted to classroom use.

Mr. Walker added that the new cafeteria will not open with the rest of the school because all kitchen equipment has not yet been delivered and installed. Until then, the old cafeteria will be used.

Dan S. Martin, director of the Office of Planning and Construction, pointed out that Lafon is one of three new Negro schools which will be opened this year. Others are a replacement of the dilapidated Hoffman School at Third and Roman Sts., and a replacement of the old, frame McDonogh No. 36 School at 2401 Jackson Ave.

Construction of these two schools is nearly completed.

However, increases in school enrollment have been so great that the dilapidated old buildings cannot be completely abandoned, Mr. Martin added. Classrooms will continue to be used in part of the old Hoffman School and in the McDonogh No. 36 building.

The ultra modernistic Thomy Lafon public grade school, 2916 S. Robertson, doors opened for the first time Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, to the delight of more than 600 pupils and teachers. The smiling, cheery faces of the pupils was further evidence that they realize the significance and necessitation of the new school. The teachers were pleased because they have laboriously worked countless years under the most unusual handicaps. To the left is the new Lafon built on stilts to provide more play space on the small site. The new structure affords adequate space for the children to romp freely despite the limited space. The other photograph is an interior shot of the 'new look' in classroom styles. The new arrangement is conducive for the very best of teacher-pupil attention. Numerous parents and friends were on hand to observe the opening day ceremonies.

Louisiana School Bars 30 Negroes

By UNITED PRESS

Baton Rouge, La., officials refused Friday to admit 30 Negro children to an all-white school located a block from Negro homes as an apparent southwide drive began to break down public school segregation.

It was the second march in two days by Negroes on a segregated school. Formal petitions also have been filed in Texas, North Carolina and Mississippi for admission of Negro children to all-white schools.

The Supreme Court banned segregation May 17 but announced it would hear arguments this fall on just how the ruling should be implemented.

With the opening of Southern schools this week, however, Negro leaders apparently are seeking immediate obedience to the court ruling.

School authorities told the children at Baton Rouge that "the registration hours are over" as they sought to enroll in the Lemer Wright School, located in a school district where both whites and Negroes live.

Atty. Alex Pitcher, who accompanied the group, said that in the past, "Negro children have had to bypass the school to find equal facilities in other parts of the city."

Pitcher said the orderly attempt to gain admittance served as a "test" case.

A group of Negro school children sought yesterday to enroll in a white school at Montgomery, Ala. They also were turned down.

SCHOOL OF THE WEEK:

Another new plant dedicated in Maryland

WASHINGTON

Another link was forged in the neighboring Maryland educational chain with the recent dedication of the new ultra-modern $250,000 Brooks Rod Elementary School at Seat Pleasant, Md.

With seven teachers and an enrollment of 235 pupils, the new school is headed by Mrs. Grace B. Cabaniss, principal.

The idea of the new Brooks Road consolidated elementary school was a part of the overall planning of the Board of Eucation of Prince George county since 1943. The war years temporarily held up the planning.

Started After War

Immediately after the war, the late G. Gardner Shugart former county superintendent; Dr. Paul D. Cooper former director of school planning; and Doswell E. Brooks, supervisor of schools; continued planning the proposed consolidation of schools.

Planned by 3 Men

The plans for the present building were executed by William S. Schmidt, county superintendent; Thomas S. Gwynn Jr., assistant superintendent; and Doswell E. Brooks, supervisor of schools.

The completed plans for the building were presented to the local Parent-Teacher association by Arthur J. Kelsey, the architect at the request of the association. Construction began in the late summer of 1952. Classes began Sept. 8, 1953.

Mrs. Cabaniss Presides

At the dedication Mrs. Grace B. Cabaniss, principal, was mistress of ceremonies and the Rev. Charles B. Ashton, pastor of Jackson Methodist church, Forestville, Md., gave the invocation.

William Littleton, president of the PTA welcomed the audience; William J. Griffith, member of the board of education, brought greetings from the board; and from the county staff.

William S. Schmidt, county superintendent, presented the building and Vincent Boone, vice-president of the P-TA, accepted on behalf of the parents.

Miss Shirley Young, fifth grade student, accepted for the students: and Mrs. Mary S. Burrell fifth grade teacher, accepted for the faculty.

Dr. Knox Speaker

William W. Hall, assistant supervisor, introduced the guest speaker, Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education, Howard University. Dr. Knox called the Brooks Road School one of the most modern and well-equipped schools in the nation.

Doswell E. Brooks, county supervisor, who was to appear on the program was ill and unable to attend.

Music was rendered by the Glee Club and the Rhythm Band under the direction of Miss Marian R. King, assisted by Mrs. Veryl T. Floyd.

George Robinson, assistant superintendent, and Mrs. Cabaniss introduced other platform guests not on the program, including:

Other Guests

George Crawford, Maryland State Supervisor of Curriculum; Joseph C. Parks, supervisor of schools in Charles County, Md.; Mrs. Louise D. Youill, member of the board of education; Mr. Milestead, associated architect; Mrs. C. L. Pinkney, president of the county-wide PTA.

Other guests were present from Washington, D. C., Baltimore City, New Jersey and New York. Benediction was given by the Rev. Chester C. Ball, pastor of D.C.

After the program the guests toured the building. Each classroom displayed exhibits of work done by the pupils. Student guides explained the exhibits to the visitors. Refreshments were served in the cafeteria.

ANOTHER FIRST — Miss Carrie A. Johnson, mathematics teacher, was recently rewarded for her long years of association with Carver Vocational high school with an appointment as its first vice-principal. She lives at 2011 N. Fulton ave. She joined the faculty in 1927.

Baltimore schools to end segregation

BALTIMORE, June 4—(AP)—Segregation in Baltimore city public schools will end with the start of classes in September, but will continue in the state's 23 counties until the Supreme Court clarifies its historic edit.

praised the Fair management for calling the meeting and reviewing the situation well in advance of Fair time.

Everyone agreed that the 1954 Alabama State Fair will be a "bigger, better and cleaner Fair that will appeal to all the people of Alabama."

The conflicting situation developed yesterday when the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners voted unanimously to open public schools on a non-segregated basis next September.

Just last week, the State Board of Education voted to continue segregation in the public schools throughout Maryland's 23 counties until such time as the Supreme Court rules how its edict ending segregation in the nation's public schools should be carried out.

Baltimore Lifts School Segregation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Negro and white children began attending classes together today in public schools in Baltimore, Md., at two Army post schools in Virginia and at several Catholic schools in Virginia.

But Negro pupils who tried to register at a white elementary school in Hutchins, Tex., in a test case were politely refused admission.

There were no reported incidents as public schools in Baltimore, long separated on a racial basis, quietly bowed to the Supreme Court's edict last spring that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

FEW PROTESTS

School officials said only three protests were received from parents. Only about a dozen schools have mixed classes thus far, however, and only two Negro teachers will give instructions to white pupils this fall.

Public schools throughout the rest of Maryland, on advice of State Atty. Gen. Edward D. E. Rollins, are waiting for the Supreme Court to hand down enforcement orders before taking steps to "integrate" Negro and white classes.

Maryland's parochial schools have been taking in Negro children previously, and continued to do so with the opening of the fall term today.

ARMY POST CLASSES

Parochial (Catholic) schools likewise began admitting Negro children in the Catholic diocese of Richmond, Va., and in northern Virginia adjacent to Washington.

Public schools throughout Virginia remained segregated, but elementary schools at Fts. Myer and Belvoir near here opened racially mixed classes under military operation in line with President Eisenhower's anti-segregation policies.

MAKING PLANS FOR INTEGRATION OF COUNTY SCHOOLS—Members of the State Board of Education clockwise around table are J. Jerome Frampton Jr., Dr. Thomas G. Pullen Jr., state superintendent of schools; Wendell D. Allen, president; Mrs. Helen C. Walker, Richard Marcus, Mrs. Garvin Tankersley, Miss Merle S. Bateman, William A. Gunter and Dr. D. O. W. Holmes.

Negro Pupils Are Enrolled In Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1 (AP). Negroes have started formally registering for the first time in schools formerly restricted to whites in Baltimore.

The city is the only one in Maryland which will open all its schools to everybody next month. County schools have been advised by the attorney general to wait for the Supreme Court to make final its ruling against segregation.

The court handed down its opinion in April, but a formal decree was delayed. Baltimore's school board announced in June that it would end segregation when the schools reopened September 8.

Last year, there were 51,827 Negro students and 86,206 white in Baltimore's 180 public schools.

Formal registration is being held today and tomorrow. Several hundred Negroes registered for white schools throughout the summer, Dr. John Fischer, superintendent said.

BALTIMORE SCHOOL ENDS RACE BAN

FOR THE FIRT TIME in the history of Baltimore, a white and a Negro student are registered together at a public school as the result of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation. Shown at the Clifton Park Junior High School, they are Lillian Hobbs, 13, and Thomas Mason, 13. A teacher helps them to register. *(International)*

Sat 9-11-54
Baltimore, Md
Afro-American P.2

A BUSY DAY it was for Dr. Mary Braun, principal at School No. 99, North Ave. and Washington St., as she registered pupils for the fall term. In left foreground are: Mrs. Bertha Rohe, 1923 N. Pearlman St., and daughters Mary, 9, fourth grade; Frances, 6, first grade; Mrs. Edith Coleianne, 1748 E. 25th St., and children, Vicki, 3, and Tony, 7, third grade. Right are: Mrs. Rosa Burton, 1805 N. Broadway and children, Barbara, 8, third grade and John, 7, second grade.

Baltimore Pupils Calm As Schools Mix Races

Post
Trouble Fails
To Develop; Only
Protest Is Over
Building Condition
News p. 13

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 (AP). About 143,000 Baltimore children quietly began a new era in race relations today as the city opened its schools for the first time to Negro and white children alike.

At least 16 public schools had mixed classes on the first day of school.

Sun 9-8-54

Registration was not tallied according to race so it was not possible to determine the exact number of schools with both white and colored children.

The only school disturbance reported today was over the condition of one of the school buildings. About a third of the school body at School No. 200 remained home in protest.

A huge open cesspool, closed off with a broken fence, was one of the main issues at the primary school. Parents claim it was dangerous and pointed also to a number of eroded gullies about 2 feet deep on the property.

The school was formerly a Negro school, but is now primarily white.

Elementary schools with mixed enrollments were mainly located in neighborhoods composed of both races.

There was proportionately more integration on the secondary school level and it appeared all but one or two of the city's high schools would have Negro students.

Some had only a few. At Eastern High, where the enrollment is about 2000, there were only seven Negro students today.

At Baltimore Polytechnic High School, Negro students were no novelty. They were admitted last year to accelerated courses because there was nothing equal to it in any of the Negro schools.

In the counties, segregation continued. The difference in policy between Baltimore and the counties stems from differing interpretations of the United States Supreme Court ruling banning race segregation in public schools.

Baltimore City Solicitor Thomas N. Biddison viewed the ruling as rendering the city ordinances providing for segregation as unconstitutional. Acting on Biddison's interpretation, the Board of School Commissioners ended segregation.

Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins had another interpretation for the state. He said segregation was still in effect under state law until the Supreme Court implents its decision, an action expected after methods of carrying out the ruling are discussed before the Supreme Court in October.

However, parochial schools were taking in Negro students.

14 d
Afro American
P 2
Sat 9-11-54

READY FOR SCHOOL—These smiling youngsters wait anxiously to be registered at Sir Robert Eden School No. 20, Eden and Federal Sts., by Miss Frances McGinity, vice principal. Left to right: Mrs. Mary Tate, 1729 Aisquith, who registered niece (second from right) Pearl Queen, 12, seventh grad; Mrs. Audry Orem, 933 McAleir Court, and her two children, Carol, 10, fifth grade.. Douglas, 6, first grade; Miss Anita Glasgow, 1212 E. Oliver, who registered a friend's youngster, Jesse Davis, 5, kindergarten, 1214 E. Oliver.

47 Baltimore schools mixed; D. C. to follow

All over the nation, last week, the impetus of the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous ruling of May 17 on the five school cases that racial segregation is unconstitutional has led to the breakdown or imminent collapse of the dual public school systems.

Most of the border states, following the lead of Washington, the nation's capital, and Baltimore have bowed to the inevitable conclusion that waiting for the Supreme Court's decree on the manner in which to implement its decision is a waste of time in attaining full integration and have begun, this semester, to build one school system comprising children, teachers and staff members regardless of race.

Only in the Deep South and in scattered communities elsewhere where hot beds of racism smoulder ingloriously is there found real defiance of the high court's mandate.

EVEN A CONFERENCE of school officials from 11 southern states, assembled in Atlanta, Ga., had to assent to the prediction of a Tennessee lawyer that segregation in the nation is to be brought to an end. He was Cecil Sims, attorney for the Nashville (Tenn.) Board of Education.

Going into the fall term, here is a roundup of how various cities and states have reacted to the court's ruling:

Baltimore, Md.

Approximately 1,200 classes in Baltimore schools were integrated as the first week of the fall term neared an end on Thursday.

At week's end there were 47 schools scattered throughout the city having mixed enrolment. The majority of the new pupils have registered in elementary schools.

Official figures showing the total enrollment and the break down of colored and white students, and the complete list of integrated schools will be presented at the Sept. 16 meeting of the School Board.

At present it is known that there are at least 143,690 pupils enrolled this fall, which is a record school registration for the city.

THE HISTORICAL ending of school segregation, here, came about as results of the June 3 ruling of the School Board. Its action was in line with the Supreme Court's May 17th decision which outlawed separation of races in public education.

This integration marks the first time in Baltimore that pupils have been able to attend schools nearest their homes. In previous years, youngsters had been forced to travel 12 and 13 blocks, crossing busy thorofares to get to school.

Also benefitting from integration are the 20 kindergarten children enrolled at Arlington School No. 131, Rogers and Magnolia Ave.

Under a segregated setup, they would not have been able to attend school because the previous all-colored Braxton School No. 157 has no kindergarten facilities.

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SCHOOL OFFICIALS have noted that teachers, parents and pupils have readily adjusted to the new situation with no problem.

At the Junior High School No. 72, Hanover and Lee Sts., where two colored mathematics teachers were assigned, the all-white student body had little concern for their color.

The new teachers are Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, a former teacher at Booker T. Washington Junior High tnd Miss Ruth Green, a former teacher at Dunbar High School.

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THE SCHOOL reported to have the largest enrollment of new pupils is the Oliver Cromwell School No. 74, 22nd St. and Homewood Aves., where approximately 275 colored pupils registered this week.

Other schools where the enrollment of new pupils has been heavy include:

Columbus School No. 99, North Ave. and Washington St., 110; Sidney Lanier School No. 14, Linden Ave. and Wilson St., 60; Margaret Brent School, 26th St. and St. Paul St., 32; Elementary School No. 60, Gwynns Falls Pkwy. and Warwick Ave., 95, and Sir Robert Eden School No. 20, Edenand Federal, 125.

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THIS SCHOOL term also marks the end of separate office facilities for colored school supervisors.

All have been housed together at 3 E. 25th St., for the past three months.

The former headquarters of colored school officials at Madison Ave. near Lafayette Ave., behind Booker T. Washington Junior High, have been converted into classrooms, thus eliminating part-time classes at the main building.

Mixed registration of about 12,000 new pupils in Washington's grade schools and kindergartens was being completed yesterday afternoon in the city's first major step toward a desegregated school system.

The registration proceeded smoothly and normally, school officials reported. Youngsters enrolled were assigned without regard to race in accordance with the new school boundaries which will prevail throughout the whole system.

A total of 106,000 pupils are expected to attend opening classes in public schools Monday.

Meanwhile half day classes were held Thursday at Catholic schools in the city, many of which are integrated.

Catholic officials stated that final statistics would not be available until Oct. 3, but it was estimated that about 37,000 pupils would be enrolled, an increase of about 2,000 over last year. No figures were available on the number of colored pupils.

Half day classes will continue today (Friday) in the Catholic schools with full time sessions starting Monday.

"It's been wonderful. We haven't met a disgruntled person in the entire registration," Mrs. Bessie H. Lacy, principal of Petworth School, said Wednesday in describing the first desegregated enrollment at her building.

Mrs. Lacy said from 90 to 100 pupils had been registered, but she had no idea of the racial identity of the children.

The school, located at 8th and Shepherd Sts., NW, is one of several elementary schools which will have mixed pupil populations this year for the first time. Registration ended Thursday and regular classes start Monday.

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A MAJORITY of the children observed entering the District system for the first time at Petworth were colored, with one 16 year-old girl registering her five brothers and sisters.

The five members of this family, who will attend grades one through six, according to Miss Dorothy Cohen, clerk, are Meridith, 8, Gertha, 12, Reginald, 9, Cora, 6, and Rhoda Woolfolk, 10,

ANOTHER YOUNGSTER who was being brought to the school for the first time by his parents was 4½-year-old Harrison J. White II, of 4200 Third St. NW.

Mr. White said he and his wife and family had just returned from Atlantic City and were rushing to enroll their child before going back to work the next day.

WHEN TOLD THE former controversial Petworth School would probably be a fully integrated school this year, Mr. White said, "That's progress isn't it?"

One colored teacher, Mrs. Emily Cornish, formerly of the John F. Cook school was observed in the Petworth building straightening her second grade class - room.

"I think there will be four or five of us here this year," Mrs. Cornish said. But, Mrs. Lacy refused to give any information on her teachers' racial identity, saying, "all I know is their names."

Two white parents assisted the principal and her clerk in the registration, but said they only represented the afternoon shift.

"Everything was fine — just as it should be" one of the volunteers said. Mrs. Lacy said she did not think it was necessary forthem to give their names.

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Richmond, Va.

Color bars fell in three Roman Catholic High Schools here Tuesday when 11 colored pupils enrolled in what had formerly been lily-white classes.

The Catholic high schools here were ordered integrated by Bishop Peter L. Ireton a few weeks before the May 17 ruling outlawing public school segregation.

Bishop Ireton said that graduates of Richmond's parochial elementary school—Van de Vyver — were entitled to enroll in Catholic high schools since no colored Catholic high school exists here.

As Richmond had its first taste of integrated schools, two boys were enrolled at Benedictine High School, three girls at St. Patricks High and four girls and two boys at Cathedral High School.

White and colored youngsters also attended classes together Tuesday in two military schools (Fort Belvoir and Fort Meyer) and three Catholic parochia schools in northern Virginia, near Washington.

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ALTHOUGH NOT classed as public schools, Catholic schools in Virginia and most other southern areas have followed the traditional pattern of separate facilities for the races.

One of the Fort Meyer pupils, Brenda Hines, 8, had attended both segregated and integrated schools in the past.

Breda, daughter of M/Sgt. George and Mrs. Hines first attended an integrated school for U.S. Army personnel in Germany.

Last year she was segregated in a Fairfax County School. Tuesday, she entered the third grade at the recently integrated Fort Meyer Elementary School.

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MEANWHILE, PUBLIC schools in Virginia opened this week on a segregated basis. An estimated 36,000 pupils returned on Wednesday.

The State plans to continue racial segregation in public schools until a final decree is issued by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the meantime, a 32-man legislative commission appointed by Governor Stanley last week is studying the school integration issue. The NAACP plans to go ahead with its program of petitioning local school boards to integrate schools, Oliver W. Hill, attorney disclosed.

THIS POLICY was established at a meeting early this year in Atlanta. Mr. Hill said a number of school boards will be petitioned in the fall months.

Integration of the races in public schools is getting underway in West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arkansas and the District of Columbia. No unpleasant incidents have been reported.

Charleston, W. Va.

Public school integration continues to be affected in this state without incident, as some 41 colored pupils reported for classes in white schools in Brooke county as the new term opened.

Colored children were already mingling with white ones in other schools which opened earlier. However, it was reported that some counties will continue to maintain segregated schools this term.

Parents are picketing unsegregated school in two West Virginia counties, however.

Little Rock, Ark.

Ed McCuistion, state director of colored education, last week offered the opinion that "desegregation will test how grand is the human spirit" and went on to say that integration depends to a large extent on the ability of colored and whites to work together in solving it.

Stating that Arkansas has a "running start" over the rest of the segregated areas, McCuistion, explained to representatives of the Christian Science Monitor how local cooperation had been attained between white and colored people in efforts to building a dual school system.

But he later showed them figures which listed expenditures on colored and white education under the segregated pattern.

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AMONG OTHER things the figures revealed that during 1952-53 school year, there were 324,475 white children and young people in the state between ages of 6 and 21, compared to 109,342 colored ones in the same age brackets.

There were 1,450 white schools and 634 colored schools. There were also 816 white schools in districts having no colored schools.

There were 11,164 white teachers with an average salary of $2,064 a year, compared to 2,858 colored teachers, with salary averages of $1,669.

Out of an operating budget of $49,574,207, whites received $40,822,732 and colored ones $8,751,475. Of school property valued at $139,891,306, white property was valued at $122,442,547, and colored, at $17,448,759.

DECLARING THAT more money is needed throughout the state, McCuistion estimated that $21,000,000 is needed to provide colored children and teachers with facilities equal to whites.

McCuistion also said the greatest impact on integration will be in the elementary grades. For the 1952-53 school year, he said out of 100,322 colored pupils enrolled in school, only 14,052 were above the eighth grade.

Meanwhile high white officials have taken a concilliatory attitude toward the ban on segregation.

Gov. Francis Cherry has said the state will abide with the high court's ruling when it knows what it is. On the other hand, House Speaker Carroll Hollensworth summed it up:

"We've got to live with it. We might as well do what we have to do with as little fuss and as much thought as possible."

Public school segregation in Arkansas is only statutory and not required by the constitution.

Chester, Pa.

CHESTER—The local branch of the NAACP has requested the Chester Board of Education to completely integrate the public school system, with the beginning of the current term on Thursday, Sept. 9.

The request was contained in a letter to A. H. Showalter, superintendent of schools.

The NAACP congratulated the board for voting, Aug. 23, to integrate the school system.

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IT WAS pointed out, however, that the board failed to adopt a program by which integration would be implemented.

The NAACP's letter further pointed out that the proposals previously made by Mr. Showalter are unacceptable to the parents and the NAACP's executive board.

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THE FOLLOWING recommendations were made to the board of education:

1. All children be directed to attend schools within the districts where they reside.

Transfers should be restricted to children who change residence.

2. Retarded children be assigned to the Graham and Hoskins Schools, irrespective of race.

All children residing south of Seventh St., to the river, be assigned to the Hoskins School. All north of this line be assigned to the Graham School.

3. A master roster of all school personnel be prepared, according to professional qualifications training and seniority.

Assignments be made from this roster, irrespective of race. Also, that professional personnel be qualified and assigned to schools as teachers, principals and technical personnel.

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4. **HIGH SCHOOL** pupils now attending Dewey-Mann School be assigned to Douglass Junior High School.

Upon completion of the new Central Junior High School, boundaries for the three schools be established following a public hearing.

Children now attending Douglass, from Chester Township, be transferred to the Franklin School.

5. Plans to transfer the second grade from Washington Elementary to Lomokin Village Center be discontinued.

The board establish a cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium for the Washington School.

The NAACP's letter was over the signatures of George Raymond, president; Rufus S. Watson, counsel, and Elaine Hackett, board member.

Englewood, N.J.

ENGLEWOOD, N.J.—The Division Against Discrimination has called a public hearing in Trenton on Sept. 28 on the refusal of the local Board of Education to desegregate its schools in compliance with the Supreme Court's historic ruling.

The scheduled hearing climaxes years of fruitless efforts by the Bergen County NAACP Branch and numerous racial and interracial organizations to get the Board to end segregation at the Lincoln School and to integrate its teaching staff.

The NAACP of Bergen County and the parents involved will be represented at the hearing by Mrs. Constance Motley of the national office, and Leonard Williams of Trenton, a member of the legal redress committee of the State Conference of NAACP Branches.

THE MAJOR ISSUES involved in the fight to bring about complete integration at the pupil and teacher levels, were discussed at an overflow public meeting at Galilee Meohodist Church last Thursday night.

The principal speaker, Mrs. Motley, interpreted the Supreme Court's desegregation decision as it related to the local school system.

She was introduced by the host pastor, the Rev. Walter S. Taylor, who is also the militant president of the Bergen County NAACP Branch.

THE RALLY was called by the NAACP to protest the adoption by the Board of Education last June 28 of new school zone lines, effective Sept. 1, that would continue Lincoln as a segregated school.

Other Communities

A former all-white high school in Fayetteville, Ark., admitted five colored girls yesterday—the first high school in the Confederate South to break the color line.

But in Louisiana and Mississippi steps were taken to continue non-compliance with the United States Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

Fayetteville School Superintendent Wayne White said the school board's decision to integrate the high school received almost unanimous approval from school patrons.

The five colored girls already registered are sophomores. When juniors and seniors register Monday at least three other colored pupils are expected.

IN HAMMOND, La., the Southeastern Louisiana College turned away twelve colored persons who attempted to register for the fall term. President Luther Dyson cited Louisiana's segregation laws, which have not yet been subjected to surveillance by the courts.

Dean J. B. Wooley said" of course, we had to turn them down."

Southeastern Louisiana is one of eight colleges under supervision of the State Board of Education. Colored people have already attempted to register at Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette and McNeese College at Lake Charles. Southwestern was ordered to admit our colored applicants this fall by a three-man Federal court. The court ruled that there are "no equal accommodations for white and colored races" in the vicinity of Lafayette.

IN JACKSON, the Mississippi House of Representatives by a vote of 105-14 passed a bill empowering the Legislature to abolish public schools as a last resort in the State's fight to maintain segregation.

The measure will be considered in the Senate next, where it is practically assured of approval. Thirty-three senators, more than the necessary two thirds, signed the bill as co-authors.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., School Superintendent C. M. Dannelly canceled a meeting with parents of colored children. He had scheduled the meeting for Thursday, but said he canceled it after he learned that newspaper men had found out about it.

"It was a friendly gesture to understand everything," Dannelly said. "Publicity would have defeated the purpose of the meeting."

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia's new Governor-designate, a protege of Governor Herman Talmadge, declared Thursday that he will campaign for passage of the Talmadge-sponsored "private school" amendment, similar to Mississippi's measure.

Lieutenant - Governor Marvin Griffin, nominated Wednesday in a landslide, said he will plug for passage of the amendment as "insurance" to "private" schools if necessary to help preserve school segregation to maintain segregation. Behind the plan is a proposal to convert public schools

LEARNING THE TRADE—This group of young men from the Printing Shop of Veterans Trade Schools Nos. 456-457-454C visited the press and linotype rooms of the AFRO recently accompanied by their instructor, Travis. Here they watch Leon S. Young, AFRO stereo-printer, at work. In photo are Edward D. Gross, William N. Allen, Irvin Johnson, Johnny C. Lawyer, William B. Anderson, Norman M. Whipple, George Warner, Joseph Link and Edward Bailey.

'AND THE LITTLE RED HEN'—These enthusiastic first graders at the Elementary School No. 60, Gwynns Falls Pkwy. and Warwick Ave., join in with their teacher, Mrs. Margaret Ellison in reading the childhood favorite tale, "The Little Red Hen." This classroom scene is typical of 46 other schools throughout the city which have mixed enrollment.

Oklahomans Visit School In Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 (AP).—A dozen Oklahoma High School students and their principal arrived Monday for a week's visit at Baltimore's Southern High School.

Principal Harry West of Oklahoma City's John Marshall Junior-Senior High said the visit is aimed at helping students better understand other communities.

Last week Southern High sent 10 students to the Oklahoma school.

West and John H. Schwatka, Southern's principal, met at a school administrator's meeting in 1953 and the student exchange is a result.

The Oklahoma students will tour historical sites in the ara in addition to attending classes.

State Sends 15 Negroes To Rosewood

CROWNSVILLE, Md., Dec. 27 (AP).—The State today moved 15 Negro children from the mental hospital here to the Rosewood Training School, a transfer first proposed two years ago.

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, commissioner of mental hygiene, said the 15 children from 2 to 6 years old comprise a test group. A study of their integration will determine how many more will be transferred.

Dr. Arnold Eichert, superintendent at Crownsville, said hospital vehicles transported the 15 with a nurse and attendants. He said they had been picked because of physical defects in addition to mental which could be treated better at Rosewood than Crownsville.

The transfer first was proposed by Dr. Perkins and approved by the General Assembly to relieve crowding at the Anne Arundel institution.

Parents of white patients at Rosewood in Owings Mills, Baltimore County, objected and sought a court injunction.

Dr. Perkins was under the impression this pending court action prevented the transfer and made no move to go through with it.

Recently, however, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin personally inspected Crownsville after conditions were criticized by an Anne Arundel grand jury. On the advice of W. Giles Parker, assistant attorney general, the Governor directed Perkins to go ahead with the transfers.

Parker advised that since the injunction has not been granted there is no legal block to it.

The state was given 30 days after December 9 to give reasons why Circuit Judge J. Howard Murray should not grant the injunction by default. The judge also asked the state to show cause why it shouldn't bring up to date answers to a list of questions raised by the Rosewood parents on February 10, 1953.

Mixed classes in 52 schools, board reports

BALTIMORE

Fifty-two schools now have mixed enrollment and four formerly all-white schools now have colored teachers.

Official figures were released on Thursday by the Board of School Commissioners.

A total of 1,575 colored pupils are now enrolled in formerly all-white schools, with the largest number concentrated in the elementary grades.

The figures also revealed that one colored pupil has been admitted to the Montob School, No. 44, the elementary demonstration school at Hartford Rd. and 32nd St., and the heaviest concentration of colored pupils is at the Oliver Cromwell School, No. 74, 22nd and Homewood, where 321 are enrolled.

The new teachers are Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, a former teacher at Booker T. Washington Junior High, and Miss Ruth Green, a former teacher at Dunbar. Both are teaching mathematics at Junior High School No. 72, Hanover and Lee Sts.

At the Joseph Lockerman School, No. 100, Mount and Saratoga Sts., a white student is enrolled, and there are three at School No. 109, Broadway and Ashland Ave., and two at School No. 139, Central Ave near Lexington.

Mrs. Maude Johnson has been transferred from the home economics staff of the Douglass High School to that of the Garrison High School.

Miss Lela Cox has been appointed to teach home economics at Southern High School and Marcel W. Couze of Washington to teach French at the Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, No. 239, Cambria and 12th Sts., Curtis Bay.

These are the latest official figures on the number of colored students now attending integrated schools.

FIRST DAY—This was an often repeated scene in Baltimore on Tuesday as public schools opened on an integrated basis for the first time. This group is entering Oliver Cromwell School No. 74 at 22nd St. and Homewood Ave., which formerly had only white pupils.

BRIEF RIOT FLARES IN BALTIMORE

BY EDWARD FREEMAN

BALTIMORE — More than 400 white students rioted at a Baltimore High School, attacking two Negro boys and attempting to upset a police cruiser.

The disturbance resulted when several police and a white minister attempted to escort three Negro boys and one Negro girl from the Southern High School.

White students, who have been picketing in protest against an end to segregation in Baltimore public schools, attacked two of the Negro youths, beating them over the head, slapping them, and hurling curses at the quartet.

The police finally rescued the two boys and arrested one white student. They drove away to a police station with the three in a ponce car, but not before the milling white students almost overturned the vehicle.

At last reports, the other two Negro students had not been molested. It was not known whether there were any injuries.

Appeal Two Cases Challenging Maryland Segregation Policies

RICHMOND, Va. — Two cases questioning the validity of Maryland's segregation policy were filed here last week with the U. S. Court of Appeals by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund lawyers on behalf of Negroes who had been denied the use of recreational facilities in Baltimore.

The cases are the results of lower courts' decisions which upheld a Jim Crow policy in the segregation of Negroes at two public beaches and sought injunctions restraining the operators from segregating users of the beaches because of race.

One of the Dawson case, brought against the City of Baltimore and the corporation operating the city-owned public beach at Fort Smallwood Park, in 1950. Robert Dawson and other Negroes were denied the use of the beach and facilities solely because of their race. No such facilities were available to Negroes in Baltimore. On March 2, 1951, the court ordered the operator of the beach to cease its discrimination against Negroes, but certain days were set aside by the operators for the beach to be used by each racial group.

However, in 1952, the construction of a segregated beach for Negroes was authorized. The Negroes petitioned the court to order Fort Smallwood Park be open to all persons without regard to race or color. While the defendants, which included the Mayor and City Director of the Department of Recreation and Parks, the Board of Recreation and Parks, and the corporation which operated the facilities, acknowledged the demand, the beach was completed and has been operated as a Jim Crow set up since.

Negroes have been refused admittance to the other beach since the completion of the one set aside for the exclusive use of Negroes. The operator claimed that segregation was consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment which called for the equality of physical facilities.

On May 27, 1954, 10 days after the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the School Segregation Cases, a motion for judgment was filed based on the fact that segregation is a violation of the Federal Constitution. On July 27 the court denied the motion on the ground that the May 17th decision did not outlaw segregation in recreational facilities, and on Aug. 25, entered final judgment and dismissed the complaint with costs.

The other suit is the Lonesome case which sought an injunction against the State Commissioners of Forrests and Parks and the Superintendent of Sandy Point State Park and Beach on the ground that the maintenance of segregated beaches and bathing facilities constitute a violation of the Federal Constitution.

All facilities in the Sandy Point State Park and Beach, a public recreation center owned and operated by the state, are open to all persons on a non-discriminatory basis except the beach and bathing facilities. The state operates the South Beach for the exclusive use of white persons and the East Beach for Negroes.

On July 4, 1952, Milton Lonesome and several Negroes sought admission to the South Beach but were personally escorted to the East Beach by employees of the beach. They refused to use the Jim Crow beach on the ground that the facilities did not and would not "afford complete and wholesome recreation."

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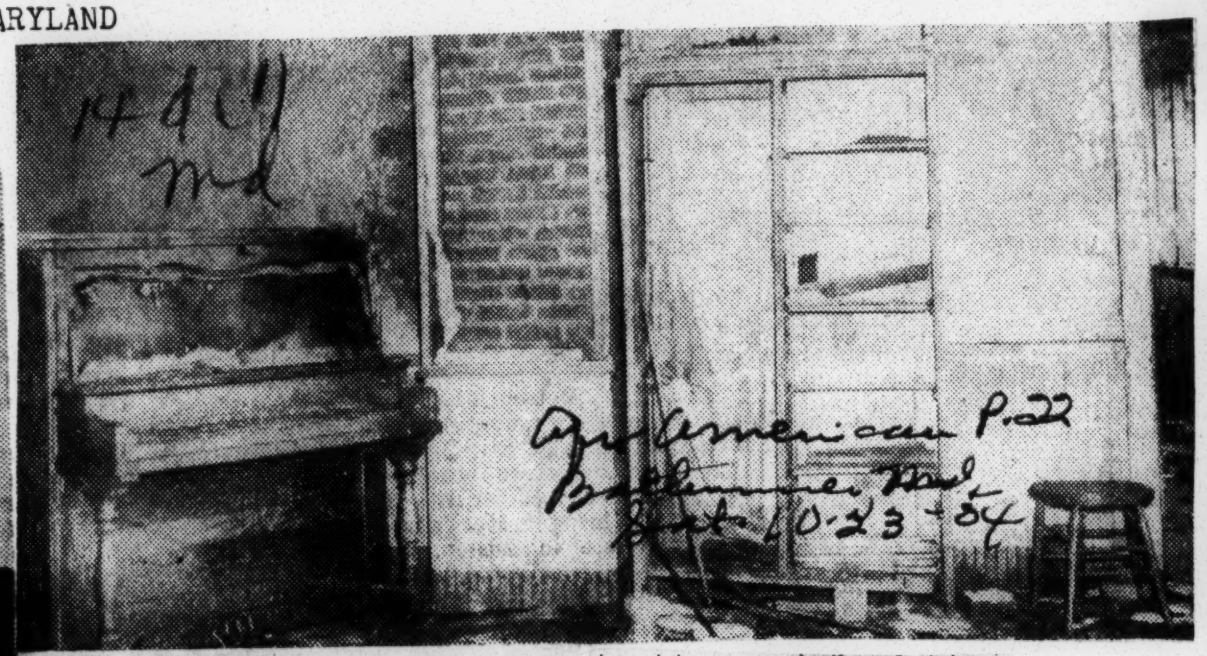
MARYLAND

Baltimore Schools Integrated

HISTORIC DAY A little bit of history is being written here as for the first time Negro and white students are registered together in Baltimore public school — Clifton Park Junior High—as a result of the momentous ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools.

From left to right are: Lillian Hobbs, 13, Thomas Mason, 13, and Miss Virginia Hobbs, teacher who helped them register.



THE MORNING AFTER—This is how the interior of the former elementary school on the Governor Ritchie Highway, near Furnace Branch Rd., looked on Monday after it had been gutted by a fire. Blaze was reported at 4 a.m. Sunday. Firemen believe the fire was set deliberately. Building was discontinued as a school in June and 60 pupils transferred to a consolidated school at Pumphrey, Md.

Probe continues in school blaze

Arson suspected in county fire

BALTIMORE

An investigation into a fire that gutted a former colored school on the Governor Ritchie Highway, near Furnace Branch Rd., was still in progress last week end with no indication of when or if an arrest will be made.

A preliminary probe disclosed that the two-room frame building had been deliberately set on fire early Sunday morning. The full scale investigation is being handled by Capt. Wilbur Wade of the Anne Arundel County police.

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SEVERAL RESIDENTS of the area, which is close to Glen Burnie, have linked the fire to the recent series of meetings held at the nearby Ritchie Raceway by Bryant Bowles, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

The building was abandoned as a school last June when the pupils were moved to the consolidated school at Pumphrey. The building was sold for $300 to the adjacent John Wesley ME Church, which intended to use the structure for a recreation center.

McKeldin Praises Justice Plan to End School Segregation

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Justice Department's plan for desegregation of public schools is a "serious and thoughtful effort to assist in arriving at a rational solution," Gov. McKeldin said last night.

The department proposed to the Supreme Court that local school authorities be directed to desegregate the schools under supervision of the lower Federal courts.

"I have confidence," Gov. McKeldin said, "that the Supreme Court will deal with this question with wisdom and statesmanship.

"I am equally confident that the disposition of all responsible people of both races will be to act with moderation and in obedience to the court's decree, whatever that may be."

Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins declined comment on the Justice Department proposal. He said he would have to study the entire brief before expressing his reactions.

Md. For Gradual De-Segregation Of The Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Attorney General of Maryland Monday urged the United States Supreme Court to so frame its final decree in the school segregation cases as to leave the determination of how and when its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools at the lowest possible level, administratively, if possible, and judicially if necessary.

In a brief filed as a friend of the court, Attorney General Edward D. E. Rollins of Maryland proposed:

1. That the court should not attempt to engage in the administration of any public school system. That as soon as it decrees 'an effective, 'gradual adjustment,'' the timetable and the methods to be used become a matter of school admisistration.

2. The courts should intervene only when it is shown that school administrators on the local level have failed to exercise good faith and reasonalbe diligence.

3. That the lower courts, upon remand of the cases, be guided by the following principles:

Segregation is Maryland issue

BALTIMORE

When the Baltimore School Board, backed by the police commissioner and the courts stamped out attempts to revive public school segregation, a squawking minority thrust the issue into the current Maryland gubernatorial campaign.

Facing each other in a fight that grows more bitter as election day approaches are H. C. (Curly) Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland, Democrat, and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, former Baltimore mayor, Republican.

Strangely enough, it was Byrd, the ex-college president, who has injected the race issue in Maryland politics for the first time since the mid-1930's.

Speaking in the more backward counties along the Eastern Shore, he has told his hearers that, if elected, he would leave the question of school segregation up to the local authorities.

Byrd forces have also printed 250,000 poison pen leaflets, seeking to attack Governor McKeldin because he was the first governor to appoint colored citizens to the positions of assistant state's attorney general, police magistrate and as members of the state health and education boards.

The last time such tactics were used in the Free State was in 1935 when the Democrats filled the mails with scurrilous race literature in a successful effort to beat former Gov. Harry Nice.

Governor McKeldin, queried on the segregation issue, has bluntly replied, "I represent the law."

The governor pleaded with Byrd not to distribute the racial pamphlets. He was joined in this appeal by Philip Perlman, former U.S. solicitor-general, who is one of Byrd's chief advisors.

Thus far, Byrd has refused to comment.

The general feeling is that Byrd will not get away with it this year. Political observers have pointed out that gubernatorial candidates who raised the segregation issue in both Tennessee and North Carolina this year were soundly beaten.

In a puzzling move, Dr. Byrd, after telling voters in rural areas that he favored segregation, came back to Baltimore Sunday night of last week and talked 31 colored Democrat leaders into continuing support of his candidacy.

The secret conference, which lasted for two and one-half hours, was held in the York Hotel.

Byrd told his colored hearers that he made anti-colored speeches in the rural counties purely as a matter of expediency, explaining that what he said on the Eastern Shore should not be taken seriously.

He reiterated a previous pledge that, if elected, he would be the best governor the colored people of Maryland ever had.

Further he solemnly promised that he would name two colored Democrats as police magistrates; he would place one of them a number on the traffic court bench; and he would completely abolish the color line in the matter of civil service appointments to State jobs.

At the same time Byrd was making speeches urging the public to look with favor upon retaining segregated schools, the Baltimore Sun has been carrying a series of articles on race prejudice.

The best one was by Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, who told how his unions have accepted colored memsute oiwrtbh cepted colored members without discrimination.

In some locals, the majority of whose members are white, have elected colored officers to the top posts, he said.

Asserting that employment discrimination is practiced chiefly at the hiring gate, Mr. Reuther pointed to the urgent need for a Federal FEPC law.

Taking issue with those who say education alone will do the job, Mr. Reuther said:

"We believe the answer must be legislation. I'm for education, but you've got to have legislation, too.

"On holiday weekends, there are big safety campaigns in the papers and on the radio. This is education.

"But no one would remotely suggest that's all we need for highway safety. If education hasn't done the job and you go through a red light or do 90 miles an hour, you get a ticket.

"That ticket does more to accelerate the education process than all the radio talks.

"Without laws, traffic would be chaos. If you apply that to highway safety, why not apply it to a much more fundamental human relation?" he asks.

Integration In Md. Seen Issue In County

School Supt. William S. Schmidt told a meeting of the Prince Georges County Board of Education in Hyattsville last night that any discussion of integration must await Supreme Court amplification of its earlier order this fall.

"We have two radical extremes in Maryland," said Superintendent Schmidt, who is also chairman of the State committee of school superintendents studying integration in Maryland.

"Garrett County has no Negro students, while Calvert has more Negroes than whites," he said.

The Reverend Joseph E. Haskins of the Queens Chapel Methodist Church, chairman of a committee representing 10 organizations composed of 1200 people, appeared before the board to ask what action had been taken toward integration.

"Each county will have to work out its own problem," Schmidt said, "and our first concern must be the children, Negro and white, who will be attending the same schools for the first time."

The board approved a bid of $261,510 by the Segreti Construction Co. of Washington for building an elementary school at Shadyside ave. at Bradbury Park to relieve congestion at the Bradbury Park elementary school. It is expected the new school will be completed by spring of 1955.

Integation pattern widening in nation

BALTIMORE

Catholic parochial schools in Baltimore, heeding the admonition of the U. S. Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, like this city's public schools, and schools throughout the border states of the nation, opened their doors to all pupils, regardless of their color.

The Rev. Leo J. McCormick, superintendent of schools, declined on Wednesday to comment on the new policy as he has repeatedly refused to do before.

However, last May when the Supreme Court decision opened public schools to all, Father McCormick was quoted as saying that the Catholic schools would follow suit.

One of the schools open to all is St. Cecelia's at 3333 Windsor Ave., which has six colored pupils.

This school was in the news last month because a parent who sought to enroll his daughter there was told, "This is a white school. We have never had in most of the states where the dual system had been in effect prior to the May 17 unamimous decision of the Supreme Court great progress toward integration has been made, despite the fact that the court has not spelled out exactly the manner in which desegregation was to be accomplished.

A roundup of the action being taken at the opening of the fall term in the various communities follows:

Associated Press

A Baltimore kindergarten opens on an inter-racial basis. Baltimore chose to end segregation now rather than await a second Supreme Court ruling. Washington did likewise. Georgia and Mississippi laid plans to amend their constitutions so as to permit abolition of the public school systems rather than accept desegregation; state or local funds would go to private schools.

Baltimore Shows The Way

HISTORY IS MADE in public schools at Baltimore, Md., when for the first time Negro and white students register together to begin sharing the same classrooms. Registering at Clifton Park Junior high school are left to right Lillian Hobbs 13; and Thomas Mason, 13. Helping them is Mis Virginia Hobbs, high school teacher.—(INP Sound photo.)

12 States Defy School Order, Adopt Wait-See Policy Five Others Comply

Within the next few weeks the opening of school will test the strength of the Supreme court decision that wiped out the legality of segregated public schools on May 17.

Some schools, however, have already opened and have made no effort to bar Negro students from entering. Other white schools have still closed the door in their faces.

There is trouble expected in some Dixie states when Negroes attempt to enter whie schools, but in other states, especially along the borderlines of the South, school boards have already bowed to the power of the Supreme Court.

While Southerners in the Deep South are sulkily marking time, waiting for the Supreme Court's next move, five border states and the District of Columbia will admit Negro and white students to the same classrooms at the very opening of school. These states are Arkansas, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

Schools in the remaining 12 states effected by the non-segregation ruling are waiting for the Supreme Court to outline how and by when they must desegregate their schools. Those 12 are Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

School desegregation at first will be spotty. There is no clear pattern of desegregation actions. Some districts will take the plunge this fall, others will hold off for another year or more. Some school districts like those of Kansas City and Columbia, Mo., and Wilmington, Del., became integrated this summer.

Of the five states ready to integrate Negro and white students, Missouri is somewhat ahead of the rest. In St. Louis, for example, its two teachers' colleges (Harris and Stowe) and all handicapped childrens' schools will be integrated this month. No later than January all high schools will be integrated and by September 1955, so will its elementary schools.

And St. Louis has, for the time being, the second largest segregated school system in the country. Baltimore ranks first.

Both New Mexico and Arizona, which have laws permitting segregation, have taken steps to integrate existing white and Negro schools. In Hobbs, N. M., for example, white and Negro students went to the same schools in harmony on Aug. 30, despite predictions of expected violence. There are approximately 400 Negro children in Hobbs.

In Montgomery, Ala., however, a group of 23 Negro children last week sought unsuccessfully to enroll in an all-white elementary school. Leading the Negro pupils into the school was Aubrey Williams, jr., white son of the publisher of a Montgomery farm newspaper.

In Jackson, Miss., Gov. Hugh White disclosed a plank in his platform to keep racial segregation in Mississippi schools. White said last week he would ask the special session of the legislature, which opened Tuesday, to consider a bill forbidding anyone from stirring up race trouble by filing law suits.

Tennessee has under consideration a 12-year plan that calls for gradual desegregation of public schools.

The anti-segregation ruling by the Supreme Court has caused no change in formula for the state of South Carolina. For the term just beginning the schools will operate on the same basis as before.

The district in Clarendon County, S. C., from which the high court's primary case arose, has been advised to close down for the remainder of the term should the court specifically order that segregation in the district be abolished.

None of the 17 Southern states are, at this time, however, compelled to integrate their schools. They have the alternative of waiting for further orders from the Supreme Court this fall before taking any steps towards desegregation.

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MICHIGAN

End of dual schools asked in Mich. city

NAACP urges state officials to act in Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — An appeal seeking to prevent the Grand Rapids Board of Education from continuing its practice of maintaining segregation in public schools and the discriminatory practices in the assignments of teachers was filed last week.

The NAACP Legal Defense attorneys filed the appeal with the Michigan State Department of Public Instruction in behalf of colored children, their parents and the Grand Rapids branch NAACP.

It followed the refusal of the Grand Rapids Board of Education and the superintendent of schools to act on a petition filed by the parents and the NAACP branch.

Integration Asked

The petition requested the school board to adopt a citizens' recommended plan which would integrate the predominantly colored schools.

Legal Defense attorneys ask the State Department of Instruction to direct the local school board to correct the school zone lines so that more white children would attend the now predominantly colored schools, and throughout the public school system.

The committee which made the recommendation to eliminate the city's present segregation and discriminatory practices in the schools was composed of leading colored and white citizens. It was appointed at the suggestion of the superintendent of schools.

System Harmful

In its report to the Board of Education, the committee concluded that segregation is harmful to colored children.

NAACP Legal Defense attorneys for the children are Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley, both of New York, and Alphonse Lewis Jr. and Kloyd H. Skinner of Grand Rapids.

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They See It Work—Southern educators were invited to witness integration at work in schools of the North by The Minneapolis Star and Tribune in conjunction with the Minneapolis Urban League and the Minneapolis superintendent of public schools Two of the educators are shown here with an Urban League official watching tots at play in an integrated school.

In public schools—

Mississippi to vote Tuesday on way to keep segregation

BY SAM JOHNSON

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18—(AP)—A battle which stoked the fire of racial prejudice ends Tuesday when Mississippians decide whether to give their Legislature standby power to abolish public schools.

"Is segregation worth the danger of destruction of the public school system?" is the question asked by sponsors of the constitutional amendment facing a vote of the people.

"Yes" is the answer of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, which wrote the amendment designed to keep segregated schools despite the U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional.

"You and I know it is impossible to mix the races together in the public schools of the state," Gov Hugh White declared Thursday night in a state radio broadcast.

"You and I know this situation must never come about."

The LEAC contends the loss of public schools won't be too high a price for segregated schools, if it costs that much.

AT THE SAME time, the LEAC argues the price probably won't be necessary and the amendment would be used only as a "last resort."

The opposition replies that the price absolutely isn't necessary; that segregation can be maintained without endangering public schools.

And why provide the "last resort" when other weapons are lying idle and ready for use? opponents ask.

The amendment is similar to those adopted by South Carolina and Georgia.

The purpose is to "legally" dodge the Supreme Court decision.

The voting turn-out for Tuesday's special election is uncertain.

The amendment needs only a majority votes to pass.

MISSISSIPPI'S VERSION provides:

1. The state may (instead of the mandatory "shall") provide, support and maintain public schools statewide.

2. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide.

3. The Legislature could, by a majority vote, set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.

4. Public school buildings and facilities could be rented, leased or sold to private corporations or individuals.

5. The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

SPONSORS CONTEND the first provision is necessary to keep public schools, since sections of Mississippi's constitution providing for segregated schools will fall as soon as they come under attack in federal court. It would authorize the state to keep public schools without mentioning segregation.

The amendment is the center of a complex school situation which involves the sectional line-up of legislative leadership, a shortage of money for public schools next year, and opposition charges that the "last resort" actually will be the "first and only resort."

"Other means . . . have not and will not be employed," declared opposition leader, State Rep. Joel Blass.

Blass contends the amendment actually will hasten the death of public schools by making it easier for Negroes to get into white schools.

And "the threat of integration would be followed at once by the frenzied haste of the legislators to kill the public schools," Blass declared.

On both sides the drums are beating for white supremacy.

Both sides are determined to keep segregation—the only question is the method.

'Anti-Integration' Amendment Set for Miss. Decision Tuesday

Opposition to Proposal Strong, Vote Is Expected To Be Close

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18—A major decision confronts Mississippi voters in a special election Tuesday: Whether to continue public schools as a constitutional "must" or make them legislatively optional.

It will be given on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to abolish public schools if it takes that to prevent integration of the racially segregated system as mandated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the present constitution, the legislature has no choice in the matter—it must provide free public schools. However, there is a "catch" in that they must be segregated.

Gov. Hugh White and other state leaders contend that the United States Supreme Court has invalidated the "segregated" constitutional provision, and if the legislature is to vote funds for public schools, new authority must be given it. On that premise, the two-pronged amendment is being submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection.

Provisions of Proposal

The amendment authorizes the legislature to continue to support public schools without reference to segregation, and also to abolish the tax-supported system and vote funds directly to students for attendance in schools, private or otherwise, of their choice. The plan is to continue public schools on some sort of statutory segregated standard, and failing in that, to wipe out the whole system.

Despite absence from the amendment of its use as a "last resort" step to prevent integration, Gov. White and legislative leaders have pledged not to entertain abolition unless other planned bypass maneuvers are unsuccessful.

Backers of the amendment are confident that Negroes will accept a voluntary segregation plan provided their schools are immediately equalized with the whites. To carry out all phases of equalization, the plan is to issue $60,000,000 in bonds for immediate lunching of a Negro school building program to fit in with the previously provided equal salaries, transportation and administration program.

Should they be mistaken in that belief, a series of delaying actions have been blueprinted for use before bringing into play the abolition feature. They include use of the state's police power, gerrymandering of school districts, assignment of pupils and other possible legal maneuvers.

Opponents to the amendment, while claiming equal support for segregation with the proponents, take the position the other delaying steps should be taken before the legislature is clothed with the authority to abolish public schools.

Added strength has been shown by the opposition, chiefly in the rural sections where the voters feel that once given the authority to abolish public schools, the legislature will do that without testing other avenues.

The amendment has two methods of abolition: (1) the legislature by a two-thirds vote may abolish the statewide system; or (2) it may by a majority vote authorize a county or school district to do that on the local level.

Close Vote Expected

Proponents admit that the vote will be close. They have found that rural areas do not understand the many sides of the amendment and are against it.

Other than the top state officials favoring the amendment, it also has the backing of the two United States senators, five of the six congressmen and all five of the candidates for governor in next summer's elections. Only 27 of the 189 legislators opposed submission of the amendment to the voters.

Considerable resentment has been stirred up over a statement by Gov. White that unless the amendment is ratified he will not convene a special legislative session next year to vote needed funds for operation of public schools in the 1955-56

MISSISSIPPI

session, The 1954 regular biennial assembly shorted the next school year by $18,000,000 of the needed $34,000,000.

Without next year's special session, schools cannot open next September. The next regular session does not meet until January, 1956, and a special session can be called only by the governor.

Advised of the resentment, Gov. White explained that it will be useless to call a special session since the present authority for voting funds is for a segregated system, and it has been voided by the Supreme Court. He has set Jan. 11 for the session if the amendment is ratified.

Heading up the strongest opposition group under the banner of "Friends of Segregated Public Schools" are Miss Alma Hickman, retired college profesosr of Hattiesburg; Sen. George Owens of Pontotoc, and Rep. Joel Blass of Stone County.

The FSPS recently challenged the opposition expressed by the Mississippi Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stating it was taken in order to help pass the amendment.

On the other hand, propo-

nents said the NAACP action would strengthen their side and pointed to the consistent position of the organization for immediate integration.

Since slightly in excess of one-fifth of the state's estimated voting strength of 500,000 voted in the November general election in which a new voter qualification amendment was ratified to curb Negro registration, the vote Tuesday is not expected to be high.

Even though all the opposition, except the NAACP, favors continuance of segregation, defeat of the amendment will likely be heralded outside Mississippi as a willingness to accept integration. However, that will not be the case, although few admit that Mississippi can forever keep up its bars against integration.

Mississippi Votes 2-1 for Authority To Abolish Schools

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—Mississippi gave its Legislature life-or-death power over its public schools, voting 2 to 1 yesterday for a constitutional amendment to permit legislators to abolish State-supported schools if necessary to retain racial segregation.

Gov. Hugh White, one of the amendment's strongest backers, said he expected to call today for a special legislative session January 11 to provide funds for bringing separate Negro schools up to the level of white schools.

State officials believe Negroes would rather have good segregated schools than no schools at all.

Returns from 1,140 of the State's 1,825 precincts showed 81,940 votes for the amendment and 36,008 against it.

Because passage seemed assured, the turnout was light and the total vote was not expected to exceed 140,000. Registration is about 450,000.

Called Last Resort.

Gov. White said schools would be abolished under the amendment only as a last resort. The amendment would permit the Legislature to turn school facilities over the private groups and to subsidize private schools.

State Representative Joel Blass, who led opposition to the amendment although favoring segregation, challenged Gov. White's statement that the measure would be used only as a last resort.

"I think that an attempt will be made to use it in January of next year on the local level," he said. "I expect to see the (school fund) appropriation made contingent upon the Legislature allowing abolition of schools on a local level.

"Then I expect within less than a year's time there will be certain counties or districts in which the schools will be abolished."

Favor Louisiana Plan.

Opponents of the amendment favored a plan used in Louisiana to fight integration.

They recommended a constitutional change placing segregated schools under the State's "police powers" and said the abolition amendment was boosted for economic reasons by counties with heavy Negro populations.

Under the abolition amendment:

1. The State may provide, support and maintain public schools.

2. The legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools Statewide.

3. The legislature by a majority vote could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.

4. Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented or leased to private corporations or individuals.

5. The State could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

The amendment is similar to those approved by Georgia and South Carolina in efforts to circumvent the Supreme Court ban on public school segregation.

In The Nation

The Sparse School Vote in Mississippi

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The analysts of political action in this country occupy safer ground than the prophets because their deductions are after the fact and can be proved or disproved, whereas the soundness of prophecy must undergo the test of the event. But the American people, who steadily confound predictions of what they will do at the polls, also have the fixed habit of making trouble for the analysts. And that was demonstrated again this week in Mississippi.

The question before the people was whether to change the Mississippi Constitution to permit the Legislature to abolish the public school system and subsidize private, segregated schools throughout the state or in selected communities as it might elect. The issue grew out of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that racial segregation in the public schools violates the federal charter. Ever since then the politicians of Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina have been busy with plans to prevent the enforcement of this decision. All these states have now changed their Constitutions, without waiting to discover whether the Supreme Court, in issuing its decree of enforcement, will also prescribe a gradual rather than an instant compliance with the ruling.

In Mississippi particularly, where the Negroes outnumber the whites and emotional attacks on the decision were made by nearly all the leading politicians, these circumstances were expected to bring out a heavy vote for the amendment. But the stay-at-homes amounted to many more than half of those qualified to vote, and the turnout of Negro citizens was light. This poses an unusually interesting "Question Why."

The answer most favored in Mississippi is that adoption of the amendment was a foregone conclusion—so certain that odds of 1,000 to 1 would not have been excessive. But in the belief that closer examination was due to the sparcity of the vote on an issue represented as the most emotional one that could have arisen in Mississippi, this correspondent sought it by telephone from local sources. The analyst who seemed most objective was the leading opponent of the amendment—Hodding Carter, the distinguished editor of The Delta Democrat-Times, published at Greenville. These are his answers to the question "Why?"

¶The "foregone conclusion" point is sound as far as it goes. But an organized attempt was made to evoke a pitch of high emotion, and it succeeded in only eighteen counties (of a total of eighty-two) where the preponderance of Negroes, two-thirds of the qualified voters, creates an acute social and economic problem. In this area the amendment carried 10 to 1, but the large majority of those who went to the polls was white.

¶Elsewhere in the state the vote was close, and "nobody seemed excited." In Washington County, where Carter's newspaper opposed the amendment, the vote was only 2 to 1 in favor. And though a bond issue proposal to modernize the port of Greenville was up for decision, and a 60 per cent affirmation was required for its adoption, the city vote was light and the proposal barely won. This was strange for the further reason that the county interest was arrayed against that of the city, and the modernizing of the port is of vital concern to Greenville.

¶The impulse to neglect chores which is engendered by the spirit of Christmas played a part in this public attitude, but how much no analyst would attempt to estimate.

¶The most active organization in the eighteen-county area was the new, aggressive and pro-amendment white supremacy group known as Citizens' Councils. One of its leaflets was particularly effective. On one side was listed virtually every white leader in the state as supporting the constitutional change. On the other was a meager roster of opponents carefully selected for their provocative qualities—two editors, of whom Carter was one, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor ("Northern Branch.").

¶Without this activity the voting turnout would probably have been even smaller, and—though Carter did not say this—perhaps the effort influenced many Negroes to stay at home.

"The Delta Democrat-Times opposed the amendment," said Carter, "on these grounds: a surrender of the basic right to a public school education, an irrational method to meet a grave problem, a threat to the rating by out-state colleges of Mississippi high school diplomas, an invitation to a ban of the State University by national educators and an invitation also to a taxpayer's suit against the use of his money for private schools—a suit the Supreme Court might well sustain."

In this framework it seems very sensible for the state to proceed as indicated—apply the amendment locally, which is the least sweeping of the alternate authorities newly vested in the Legislature.

EDITOR JOINS FOES OF SCHOOL ABOLITION

Arrington To Handle Publicity For Mississippians

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Oct. 26. — (UP) — Jimmy Arrington, editor of the Collins News Commercial and candidate for lieutenant governor in 1951, has joined forces opposing the school abolition amendment, it was announced Tuesday.

Miss Alma Hickman of Hattiesburg, chairman of the "Committee of Friends of a Segregated Public School System, said, Mr. Arrington will be publicity chairman for the new organization.

Miss Hickman said State Representative Joel Blass of Stone County has been named secretary of the group which will establish headquarters in Wiggins. An office also will be maintained in Jackson.

County organizations will be set up throughout the state, said Miss Hickman, former president of the Mississippi Education Association and an instructor at William Carey College.

Duncan Davis, superintendent of Forrest County Schools, will head the county group here.

The constitutional amendment, up for public vote Dec. 21, would permit the legislature to abolish public schools as a means of maintaining segregation.

State Shaken by 'Fear'

White Says Miss. Will Defy Court

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

JACKSON, Miss.—"We're not going to pay any attention to the Supreme Court's decision," Gov. Hugh White defiantly declared in an interview with the Courier.

The Mississippi chief executive said, "We don't think it (the decision) will have any effect on us down here at all." The feverish action, however, of virtually all organized white groups, from top state officials to peasants to erect barriers against integration, is regarded as indicative of the fear which has shaken the entire state.

Governor White denied that there were even a remote possibility that Mississippi would eventually integrate the public schools.

WE ASKED the Governor if he agreed with the speculation of the state's top legal brain that integration could be held for no more than eight or ten years.

Obviously a little peeved with our efforts to wring a confession out of him that integration would come to his state, Governor White said, "It will not come to Mississippi under twenty-five years, if ever."

Pressed for a preview of the methods he proposes to use to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling, he replied, "That remains to be seen." Then with a little show of confidence, he asserted, "We've got numerous ways." When asked to enumerate some of them, he refused saying, "I don't care to at this time."

A spokesman close to the Governor said that he and a group of state officials are depending upon a variety of anti-Negro devices, the passage of an amendment giving the Legislature the power to abolish the schools, and a $120,000,000 equalization fund to make the Negro schools "adequate."

* * *

THE AMENDMENT will be voted on Dec. 21 and Governor White told the Courior that he is confident that the amendment will be passed by an overwhelming majority.

Negro leaders point out that Mississippi, unlike many Southern states, never has adopted a state-wide school building program, and therefore does not have too much to abolish.

They express the belief that it might be better to let the amendment pass and then attact its constitutionality.

* * *

IN ANY EVENT, the lawyers in the state claim that they can hold integration back for from ten to twenty years without resorting to the abolition of the schools.

Hugh White leaves the capitol in 1956 and in all probability he will resign from the political arena to act as a sort of elder statesman. It is generally believed that Fielding Wright will succeed him.

Negroes and whites have marked him as a sure winner for the governorship.

They point to the fact that "he is the biggest reactionary in the state and he is from the most reactionary county in the state."

'Dixie's Separate School System Doomed'-Current

Columbus, Miss.—This state, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina will "fail in their objective of preserving separate schools for Negroes and whites," it was forecast here today by an NAACP national officer.

Addressing the NAACP's Southeast Regional Advisory Board, Gloster B. Current, the association's director of branches, predicted a "weakened financial condition" for the schools of any state attempting to circumvent the Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools.

Mr. Current asserted: "School systems which are financed through out-of-state bonds and long-term investments will find that these securities will be unmarketable throughout the nation.

"Georgia has already experienced difficulty in that its school revenue certificates offered for sale in Ohio have been declared ineligible investments."

He said Mississippi schools are already in a weakened financial condition." Mr. Current noted that he referred to "amendments to state constitutions adopted in Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina and the amendment to be voted on in Mississippi on Dec. 21, including the proposal of the Georgia Education Commission to preserve separate schools by special assignment of pupils, educational grants, prohibition of state and local funds to mixed schools, (and) creation of special attendance districts . . ."

He urged southern citizens, school administrators and religious leaders "not to allow politicians and bigots to influence them to sacrifice their schools on the altar of race prejudice."

Pointing up the positive side of the southern public school situation, the NAACP official declared that "integration will work in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and other states in this region if the public officials, including the governors and members of the state legislatures . . . adopt law-abiding, progressive attitudes" on the school issue.

"The majority of the citizens in the South are law-abiding," he maintained.

Integration is working successfully in the schools of several southern states, including Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, he reported.

Commenting on the organization of so-called citizens' councils and "other hate groups" in this state for the purpose of bringing economic and other forms of pressure upon Negro leaders, Mr. Current asserted that the NAACP "will use every legal means at its disposal to combat these tactics by bigots and others resorting to . . . frantic efforts to circumvent the court's ruling."

He said the NAACP also "will continue to oppose" all state constitutional amendments designed to deprive Negroes of the ballot, in this state as well as others.

The Regional Advisory Board meeting was attended by NAACP state presidents and other officers from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, representing 50,000 members in the area.

Miss. Votes To Scrap Public Schools As 'Last Resort' To Keep Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (AP)—Mississippi voters today ratified a "last resort" constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools if necessary to maintain school segregation.

Gov. Hugh White said he will issue a call tomorrow summoning the Legislature into special session Jan. 11 to enact a school equalization program and appropriate school operating funds for next year.

With 1,140 of the state's 1,825 precincts reporting tonight, the vote was 81,940 for the amendment to 36,008 against, more than a 2 to 1 margin.

The amendment would permit the Legislature to abolish public schools on a state-wide basis by two-thirds vote of its members or by districts on a simple majority vote.

Similar to constitutional provisions in Georgia and South Carolina, the amendment would permit the Legislature to set up a private, state-supported system in place of the present dual, public system.

Segregation Under Another Name

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

Mississippi, like Georgia and South Carolina, has adopted an amendment to its state constitution which would authorize legislative abilition of the public school system. It is not so much that Mississippi is prepared to get along without education, but rather that a way is being sought to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation.

What is proposed is that the Legislature could at any time end all the traditional provisions for public education and then in the next breath allow the sale or lease of the schools to private operators. That way, it is reasoned, everything could remain about as is on the separation of children by color. The state, having at least theoretically divorced itself from the function of education, would consider that the Supreme Court's edicts had no applicability.

Of course this is purely an exercise in evasion. It also puts a rather low value on education. Presumably the sponsors are indifferent to any standards of teaching or even whether school attendance should be required at all, because the scheme calls for the state getting completely out of the educational picture. But such nonsense, if it should ever be attempted, will hardly deceive the Supreme Court for this is a crude attempt to bypass the spirit of the law.

As a lot of people in Mississippi realize, judging from the substantial size of the opposition vote to the amendment, the "private" school notion is strictly a trick. Segregation practiced under any other name is still just as unconstitutional.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO PREVENT INTEGRATION GETS APPROVAL STATE VOTERS

Governor Calls Special Session Of Legislature To Provide Funds For Equalization Program In Mississippi

Negroes Provide Only A Small Percentage Of Votes In Tuesday Election

JACKSON, Miss. Dec. 22 (DSN)—The Legislature of the state of Mississippi, present and future, now has the power to abolish the state's public school system, a power it was given by the voters of the state who went to the polls Tuesday in a statewide election to vote on the proposed amendment approved by the last session of the legislature.

Some 125,000 electors out of a total potential of 450,000 took part in the voting with some 70,000 voting for, while some 35,000 voted against the amendment.

The chief purpose of the amendment is to prevent the integration of the public schools of the state, but its proponents say that the power will not be used except as a last resort to present mixing of the races in the public schools.

Only an estimated 25,000 Negro citizens are qualified to vote in the state and with most of them not too much concerned one way or the other, in regard to the outcome of the voting, in the face of what most saw as inevitable, only a small percentage of the Negro electorate took the trouble of going to the polls.

Meanwhile, Governor Hugh White, a staunch supporter of the amendment, announced Wednesday following the voting, that he had called a special session of the state legislature, as a last resort against mixing the races, to abolish public schools."

If the people of Mississippi read Mr. Brownell's position as stated in Sunday's issue of The Commercial Appeal in a story from Washington, there will be no question of them ratifying the amendment on Dec. 21," the governor said.

Governor White said Attorney General Brownell's position calls for Supreme Court nullification of all segregation laws; giving public school segregated states 90 days to submit a feasible plan, and if they fail, for a court decree calling for integration with commencement of the next school term."

Governor Backs Segregation Bill In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 16 (AP)—Governor Hugh White tonight urged voters to approve a constitutional amendment granting stand-by power to abolish public schools to keep segregation. He said, "It is impossible to mix the races together in the public schools" of Mississippi.

The Governor speech was broadcast throughout the state.

He was one of a series of speakers who have debated the public-schools issue. State Representative Joel Blass will oppose the Governor's views in a broadcast tomorrow night.

Mississippi Voting On Segregation

By the Associated Press.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20.—Mississippi will vote tomorrow on a proposed constitutional amendment designed to continue public school segregation and called by opponents "the most crucial issue to confront us in this century."

It would give the legislature stand-by authority to abolish public schools if necessary to continue segregation. The amendment, authored by the legal educational advisory committee and approved by the legislature in special session, is an attempt to by-pass the U.S. Supreme Court ruling banning public school segregation.

ABOLITION MOVE URGED

White Cites Brownell Stand As Reason For School Bill

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 29.—Gov. Hugh White said Monday that United States Attorney General Herbert Brownell's insistence for immediate integration of public schools "points to the necessity of Mississippi's ratification of a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to abolish public schools to keep segregation.

Gov. White said Attorney General Brownell's position calls for Supreme Court nullification of all segregation laws; giving public school segregated states 90 days to submit a feasible plan, and if they fail, for a court decree calling for integration with commencement of the next school term."

NEGRO SCHOOL GIVEN $500,000 IN TV PLEA

Earlier Figure Wrong—Million Asked For Piney Wood

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27.—(AP)—Television viewers have sent an estimated $500,000 to the Piney Woods Vocational School for Negroes, the result of a plea for money made over a national television show.

A bank official, where bags of mail are being opened, said the total though Friday was $358,552, with another 44 mail bags on hand Monday and another 10 expected Tuesday. The bags contain an average of betweenu $3,000-$3,500 each.

An earlier report that the total had passed $1700,000 was an erroneous doubling of figures, the official said.

The founder and president of the Negro school near Jackson, Dr. Laurence Jones, appeared on a national television show (This Is Your Life) about two weeks ago. The master of ceremonies asked one million viewers to send $1 each to Jones' private school.

The mail began flooding in immediately and is still continuing although the peak is past.

Mississippi Votes School Bias Dodge

By the Associated Press.

JACKSON, Dec. 22.—Mississippi gave its legislature life-or-death power over its public schools, voting 2 to 1 yesterday for a constitutional amendment to permit legislators to abolish state-supported schools if necessary to retain racial segregation.

Gov. Hugh White, one of the amendment's strongest backers, said he expected to call today for a special legislative session for Jan. 11 to provide funds for bringing separate Negro schools up to the level of white schools.

State officials believe Negroes would rather have good segregated schools than no schools at all.

Returns from 1140 of the state's 1825 precincts showed 81,940 votes for the amendment and 36,008 against it.

Because passage seemed assured, the turnout was light and the total vote was not expected to exceed 140,000. Registration is about 450,000.

Gov. White said schools would be abolished under the amendment only as a last resort. The amendment would permit the legislature to turn school facilities over to private groups and to subsidize private schools.

Mississippi School Plan Vote Is 2-1

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22 (AP)—Mississippi joined South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana today in a states' rights movement to maintain school segregation as voters overwhelmingly approved legislative power to abolish public schools if necessary.

Complete but unofficial returns from yesterday's election from 1,269 of the state's 1,820 precincts gave 89,434 votes favoring the proposed constitutional amendment and 38,341 against.

LAST RESORT

Gov. Hugh White, staunchest backer of the amendment, said the abolition of the state's public school system would be made only as a last resort to maintain segregation. White said he expected to call a special legislative session Jan. 11 to provide funds for equalizing school facilities for Negro students.

The amendment, approved during a session of the Legislature earlier this year, would permit the Legislature to turn school facilities over to private groups and to subsidize private schools.

The turnout for the election was light because passage of the amendment was assured since White and other leading legislators had advocated approval. The total vote represented less than one-half of the state's 450,000 registered voters. Negroes could vote, but only a small percentage of registered Negro voters turned out.

FEARS EARLY USE

State Rep. Joel Blass, who led the opposition to adoption of the amendment, said he thought "an attempt will be made to use it in January of next year on the local level. I expect to see the (school fund) appropriation made contingent upon the Legislature allowing abolition of schools on a local level."

Blass said he then expects "within less than a year's time there will be certain counties or districts in which the schools will be abolished."

Mississippi Fourth State To Abolish Public Schools

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Subsidize Schools

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Blass said he then expects "within less than a year's time there will be certain counties or districts in which the schools will be abolished."

Opponents of the amendment recommended a constitutional change placing segregated schools under the state's police powers, a system used in Louisiana. They said the abolition amendment was boosted for economic reasons by counties with large Negro populations.

Amendment Provisions

The amendment provides that:

1. The state may provide, support and maintain public schools.
2. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide.
3. The Legislature by a majority vote could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.
4. Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented or leased to private corporations or individuals.
5. The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

The amenment parallels those approved by Georgia and South Carolina as a means of circumventing the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation last May 17.

White said he expected quick approval of funds for equalizing school facilities. The school equalization plan was set up a year ago during a special session, but financing was delayed pending the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

Completion of the school equalization program requires an additional 18 million dollars.

Segregation Stand Termed Un-Biblical

WIGGINS, Miss., Oct. 23. — (UP) — The Mississippi State Baptist Association has termed the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools as "un-Biblical" and "socialistic," the Rev. H. L. Gardner, moderator, said Saturday.

A resolution criticizing the decision was adopted unanimously at a state convention Wednesday at Lucedale. The association is made up of about 300 old-line missionary churches.

The resolution said "God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to separate the people and form the various races . . . and has never set aside that decree, but has taught in His word the segregation of the races, Israel herself being a notable example.

"We express our regrets and disappointments concerning that decision as being un-Biblical, socialistic and a departure from previous decisions of that body."

Mississippi Votes Yes on Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., (AP) — Mississippi voters apparently gave a more than two to one stamp of approval Tuesday to a consitutional amendment designed to continue school segregation.

Returns from 1,067 of 1,825 precincts gave 74,572 votes for the amendment and 30,236 against.

The precincts counted were from all over the state and included both city and rural areas.

The amendment, similar to those approved already by Georgia and South Carolina, gives the legislature standby authority to abolish the public school system and subsidize private schools to continue separate Negro and White school systems.

It was designed to bypass the United States Supreme court ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Voter interest in Mississippi was light over most of the state except where the few local elections sparked the voting.

Miss. Teachers Veto School Plan

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi teachers last week voted almost 2 to 1 against the proposed amendment to give the state legislature power to abolish public schools in the state if integration was made mandatory.

In what is believed to be the largest such poll ever taken among teachers in this state, almost a third of the white teachers voted. The poll was conducted by Dr. Charles G. Hamilton of Aberdeen.

Only 888 teachers voted in favor of abolishing public schools, while 1,808 voted against the proposal, caused by the May 17 Supreme Court decision that ruled public school segregation unconstitutional.

A majority of the teachers, 1,808 to 627, indicated they would not teach in integrated schools. But in contrast, a larger proportion of those favoring the abolition on public schools in favor of private schools, declared they were willing to teach in unsegregated schools.

Most ballots were against the abolition of public schools and against teaching in integrated schools, with both white and colored teachers voting. It is known that some teachers were warned not to vote by those who "do not believe in democracy" and who did not want the people more informed about the schools to express themselves.

The state legislature has set Dec. 21 as the day for special balloting, to let the public determine whether public schools shall be abolished in an effort to maintain segregation.

Seven counties in East Mississippi, from the Tennessee line to the Gulf, were in favor of the amendment. Only 24 of the state's 82 counties had majorities against public schools but these counties so small that only a handful voted. The major cities of the state opposed the amendment and supported public schools, and voting in cities with large Negro populations like Clarksdale, Columbus, Greenville, Natchez, and Vicksburg was close.

Among counties opposing the amendment were the counties of every former governor except one, from the late Bilbo's first term until now.

Mississippi Takes Step Toward School Abolition

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (UP) — A constitutional amendment to permit abolition of public schools if needed to maintain segregation was ratified by Mississippi voters, returns from a special referendum showed tonight.

Gov. Hugh White said he will issue a call tomorrow summoning the Legislature into special session Jan. 11 to enact a school building program and appropriate school operating funds for next year. White's call had been conditioned on passage of the amendment.

With 791 of the state's 1,865 precincts reporting, the vote was 58,028 for the amendment to 25,701 against, more than a two to one margin.

Covington County was the first county to report a complete tabulation, 16 of 16 precincts favoring the amendment, 542 to 417. LeFlore County, in the heart of the Delta, followed with 16 of 16 boxes voting 2,661 to 127 in favor of the proposal.

Although the vote was generally light, the turnout came up to expectations for an election in which there were no candidates for office and during the peak of the Christmas rush. The polls closed at 6 p.m. (CST).

Favorable Weather.

Cool, clear weather favored the voting on the amendment which would permit the Legislature to abolish public schools on a statewide basis by two-thirds vote of its members or, by districts on a simple majority vote. Many voters waded through shopping crowds and gay Christmas decorations to get to booths set up in stores and shops.

The amendment was presented as an emergency measure to hold for use only in the event Negroes attempt to enter white schools under the U. S. Supreme Court decision. Similar to constitutional provisions in Georgia and South Carolina, the amendment would permit the Legislature to set up a private, state-supported system in place of the present dual, public system.

The measure was supported by Gov. Hugh White and virtually all of the state's big political figures. Opponents were led by a few legislators, school teachers and parent-teacher groups.

Thomas L. Stokes

The South Faces Desegregation Facts

WASHINGTON—Mississippi brings to a final total of four the number of Southern states which have, in a manner, "seceded" again from the Union—this time over the issue of nonsegregated public schools. This they did by adopting constitutional amendments through which they could try later to evade the Supreme Court's momentous May 17 decision.

Hardly a formidable "Confederacy" this time, however. Two states, South Carolina and Georgia, in the eastern end of the old Confederacy—which embraced 11 states—and two in the Southern tier, Louisiana and Mississippi. The other seven states of the 1861-65 confederacy are holding plans in abeyance awaiting hearings before the Supreme Court for which no date has been set since recent postponement from the Dec. 6 date.

Also the four states which adopted "loophole" constitutional amendments are withholding legislation to implement them for the present.

We could look at these four states and the headlines about them, and listen to some of the hot and intemperate language also dramatized in the headlines and get a very discouraging picture of what is going on down South. But we can, on the other side, add it all up in another way and come out with a very encouraging commentary on our democracy in what, against the background of history, was and is nothing less than a major crisis for us.

For the Supreme Court decision was a revolutionary step affecting ancient customs and manners in one large section of our nation. Dire predictions were made as a result of it. Screaming was the order of the day by a few demagogues in a land that happily is not now plagued by as many of that noxious breed as it suffered periodically in the past.

Generally, after sober second thought, responsible leaders in the South recognized that they must face the facts and try to adjust to the realities. What they asked was time to try to work out solutions down at the local, neighborhood, community level, solutions with which, though there might be some compromises and some delays, they could live amicably and peaceably in an interval of transition.

This was the burden of briefs filed with the Supreme Court by a number of Southern states preliminary to the hearings here. More important, perhaps, this was the attitude taken also by the Department of Justice in its brief which, like those of the states, suggested that lower federal courts be designated to supervise implementation of the broad May 17 decision. Local school boards would be given 90 days to submit desegregation plans after formal request from the federal district court, under the Justice Department recommendation in its brief. If no such plan is forthcoming, then the court, itself, would order desegregation beginning at the next school term.

Mississippi Farm Federation Supports Segregated Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation today resolved to support segregated public schools as a prerequisite to improving existing facilities.

Delegates attending the 33rd annual convention of the Bureau voted overwhelmingly to insist that no building program for equalizing schools begin "until reasonable assurance can be given that segregated schools will continue."

The group agreed to support the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted Dec. 21, empowering the legislature to abolish public schools "in the event it is the only way to maintain segregation."

The Farm Bureau Federation boasts no active Negro membership. Negroes may belong only as associates.

The resolution urged equalization of facilities and opportunities not only between Negroes and whites but also between rural and urban schools.

"Actual need rather than 'equal facilities,'" should be the main factor in determining size, location, etc. of schools, the resolution states, and financing "should come from increases in sales, tobacco, income and severance taxes in that order insofar as is necessary to meet the needs."

The education equalization program was enacted by the 1953 special session of the legislature and partially financed by the 1954 regular session.

Mississippi School Bias In Vote Test

Pro-Segregation Plan Up Tuesday

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18 (AP)—A battle which stoked the fire of racial prejudice ends Tuesday when Mississippians decide whether to give their Legislature stand-by power to abolish public schools.

"Is segregation worth the danger of destruction of the public school system?" is the question asked by sponsors of the constitutional amendment facing a vote of the people.

"Yes" is the answer of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, which wrote the amendment designed to keep segregated schools despite the United States Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional.

Governor Opposes Change

"You and I know that it is impossible to mix the races together in the public schools of this state," Gov. Hugh White declared Thursday night in a state radio broadcast. "You and I know that this situation must never come about."

The L. E. A. C. contends the loss of public schools won't be too high a price for segregated schools, if it costs that much. At the same time, it argues that the price probably won't be necessary and the amendment would be used only as a "last resort."

The opposition replies that the price absolutely isn't necessary; that segregation can be maintained without endangering public schools. And why provide the "last resort" when other weapons are lying idle and ready for use? opponents ask..

A Legal Dodge

The amendment is similar to those adopted by South Carolina and Georgia. The purpose is to "legally" dodge the Supreme Court decision.

The voting turn-out for Tuesday's special election is uncertain. The amendment needs only a majority vote to pass.

Mississippi's version provides that the state may (instead of the mandatory "shall") provide, support and maintain public schools; that the Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide; that the Legislature could, by a majority vote, set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools; that public school buildings and facilities could be rented, leased or sold to private corporations or individuals, and that the state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

Call Clause Necessary

Sponsors contend the first profusion is necessary to keep public schools, since sections of Mississippi's constitution providing for segregated schools will fall as soon as they come under attack in Federal Court. It would authorize the state to keep public schools without mentioning segregation.

The amendment is the center of a complex school situation which involves the sectional line-up of legislative leadership, a shortage of money for jublic schools next year, and opposition charges that the "last resort" actually will be the "first and only resort."

On both sides the drums are beating for white supremacy. Both sides are determined to keep segregation—the only question is the method.

Mississippi Votes Private School Plan

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (AP). Early returns gave 2-to-1 support tonight to a proposed constitutional amendment giving the Legislature standby authority to abolish the public schools as a means of continuing segregation.

Returns from 834 of 1825 precincts showed 59,291 for the amendment and 31,728 against.

Voter interest was light in the balloting on an amendment designed to keep segregated schools despite a United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

The amendment, provides public subsidies for private schools if the public system is abandoned. It is similar to those approved already by Georgia and South Carolina.

Christmas shopping apparently occupied the citizens' minds instead of the amendment affecting the state's educational future. Only five counties had local elections to add interest.

It appeared no more than 125,000 ballots would be cast in the special election. The state has an estimated voter strength of 450,000.

MISSISSIPPI WAITS ON SCHOOL ACTION

Governor Says Amendment to Beat Segregation Ban Will Only Be Last Resort

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22 (AP)—Mississippi joined South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana today in a states' rights movement to maintain school segregation.

Voters yesterday overwhelmingly approved legislative power to abolish public schools if necessary. Complete but unofficial returns showed 89,434 votes favoring a constitutional amendment and 38,341 against.

Gov. Hugh White, stanchest backer of the amendment, said abolition of the state's public school system would occur only as a last resort to maintain segregation. He said he expected to call a special legislative session Jan. 11 to arrange for funds to equalize school facilities for Negroes.

The amendment, approved by the Legislature earlier this year, would permit that body to turn over school facilities to private groups and to subsidize private schools.

Voting Is Light

Voting was light because passage of the amendment had been assured, with Mr. White and other leading legislators having advocated approval. The total represented less than half of the state's 450,000 registered voters. Only a small of percentage of Negroes turned out.

State Representative Joel Blass, who led the opposition, said he thought "an attempt will be made to use it [the amendment] in January of next year on the local level."

"I expect to see the [school fund] appropriation made contingent upon the Legislature allowing abolition of schools on a local level," he declared. "Within less than a year's time, there will be certain counties or districts in which the schools will be abolished."

Opponents of the amendment had recommended a constitutional change placing segregated schools under the state's police powers, a system used in Louisiana. They said the amendment had been backed for economic reasons by counties with large Negro populations.

Provisions Listed

This is what the amendment provides:

¶The state may provide, support and maintain public schools.

¶The Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, may abolish schools.

¶The Legislature, by a majority vote, may set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.

¶Public school buildings and facilities may be sold, rented or leased to private corporations or individuals.

¶The state may provide tuition money for students in private schools.

The amendment parallels those approved by Georgia and South Carolina as a means of circumventing the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation last May 17.

Governor White said he expected quick approval of funds for equalizing school facilities.

Completion of the equalization program requires an additional $18,000,000.

Mississippi's version provides:

1. The state may (instead of the mandatory "shall") provide, support and maintain public schools.
2. The legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide.
3. The Legislature could, by a majority vote, set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.
4. Public school buildings and facilities could be rented, leased or sold to private corporations or individuals.
5. The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

Provision Necessary

Sponsors contend the first provision is necessary to keep public schools, since sections of Mississippi's constitution providing for segregated schools will fall as soon as they come under attack in federal court. It would authorize the state to keep public schools without mentioning segregation.

Mississippi To Vote Tuesday On Power To Abolish Schools

By SAM JOHNSON

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18 (AP)—A battle which stoked the fire of racial prejudice ends Tuesday when Mississippians decide whether to give their legislature standby power to abolish public schools.

"Is segregation worth the danger of destruction of the public school system?" is the question asked by sponsors of the constitutional amendment facing a vote of the people.

"Yes" is the answer of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee which wrote the amendment designed to keep segregated schools despite the U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional.

"You and I know that it is impossible to mix the races together in the public schools of this state," Gov. Hugh White declared Thursday night in a state radio broadcast.

Impossible To Mix

"You and I know that this situation must never come about."

The LEAC contends the loss of public schools won't be too high a price for segregated schools, if it costs that much.

At the same time, the LEAC argues the price probably won't be necessary and the amendment would be used only as a "last resort."

The opposition replies that the price absolutely isn't necessary: that segregation can be maintained without endangering public schools.

And why provide the "last resort" when other weapons are lying idle and ready for use? opponents ask.

The amendment is similar to those adopted by South Carolina and Georgia.

The purpose is to "legally" dodge the Supreme Court decision.

Turnout Uncertain

The voting turnout for Tuesday's special election is uncertain.

The amendment needs only a majority vote to pass.

On both sides the drums are beating for white supremacy. Both sides are determined to keep segregation—the only question is the method.

The amendment is the center of a complex school situation which involves the sectional lineup of legislative leadership, a shortage of money for public schools next year and opposition charges that the "last resort" actually will be the "first and only resort."

"Other means . . . have not and will not be employed," declared an opposition leader, State Rep. Joel Blass.

Blass contends the amendment is actually will hasten the death of public schools by making it easier for Negroes to get into white schools.

And "the threat of integration would be followed at once by the frenzied haste of the legislators to kill the public schools," Blass declared.

This Is A

PLAN AND PROGRAM

Proposed By The Jackson Advocate For Inter-racial Harmony And Good Will In The State As A Result Of The U. S. Supreme Court Decision In The School Cases And Other Cases In Regard To Racial Segregation And Discrimination.

1. Equal Public Schools, including teachers salaries, books and courses offered, for Negro Students with Negro Teachers, from the First thru the Twelfth Grade.
2. Alcorn College, Jackson College, and Mississippi Vocational College to be brought up to the highest standards and to be maintained primarily for Negro Students, but with no bars against other students.
3. The admission of Negro Students to the University of Mississippi and Mississippi A & M College for professional studies and graduate work.
4. The permission of athletic competition between Negro and White High School and College teams in order to bring about increasing understanding and goodwill between the races in the state.
5. The election and or appointment of Negroes on all policy making Boards and Committees, both local and state, concerned with the maintenance and operation of the State Public School System.
6. The elimination of all jimcrow signs and segregation in all types of buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation, and in bus and railway stations.
7. The immediate removal of all restrictions against Negro voting in the state as a means to securing greater cooperation between Negro and White Citizens in developing and carrying out this program.

If you favor the above or if you do not favor the above indicate your position by checking below and clip out and mail to the Jackson Advocate, 406½ N. Farish St., Jackson, Miss. Percy Greene, Editor-Publisher.

I am in favor of the above ( )

I am not in favor of the above ( )

Note: You may or may not give your name and address

N. Y. Newspapers Rap Mississippi For Voting to Abolish Public Schools

NEW YORK. — (NNPA) — Editorial comment in the two leading New York newspapers on the vote in Mississippi on a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would authorize legislative abolition of the public school system was unfavorable.

The New York Times Friday, under the heading "Mississippi Votes in Part," said:

"Mississippi this week joined Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana in an effort to evade the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the schools. Under an amendment to the State Constitution Mississippi would authorize the Legislature to abolish public schools and pay tuition for students attending private schools.

"The amendment which would make this possible was carried by a vote of 89,434 to 38,341. Mississippi has a population of over three million, of whom 450,000 are registered as voters. Few Negroes, it is reported, voted. This is not democracy, though the vote may reflect a dominant opinion within the white race."

The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial headed "Segregation Under Another Name," Friday called the proposed amendment "an exercise in evasion." It added:

"It also puts a rather low value on education. Presumably the sponsors are indifferent to any standards of teaching or even whether school attendance should be required at all, because the scheme calls for the state getting

New York Newspapers-

completely out of the educational picture.

"But such nonsense, if it should ever be attempted, will hardly deceive the Supreme Court for this is a crude attempt to bypass the spirit of the law.

"As a lot of people in Mississippi realize, judging from the substantial size of the opposition vote to the amendment, the 'private' school notion is strictly a trick. Segregation practiced under any name is still just as unconstitutional."

Arthur Krock, New York Times' columnist, Friday noted that the stay-at-homes amounted to many more than half of those qualified to vote, and the turnout of Negro citizens was light.

To get an answer to the question of "Why?" Krock telephoned Hodding Carter, editor of The Delta Democrat-Times, published at Greenville, Mississippi.

One of the answers given by Carter, Krock said, was "an organized attempt was made to evoke a pitch of high emotion, and it succeeded in only eighteen counties (of a total of 82) where the preponderance of Negroes, two-thirds of the qualified voters, creates an acute social and economic problem. In this area the amendment carried 10 to 1, but the large majority of those who went to the polls were white.

"Elsewhere in the state the vote was close, and 'nobody seemed excited.' In Washington county, where Carter's newspaper opposed the amendment, the vote was only 2 to 1 in favor. And though a bond issue proposal to modernize the port of Greensville was up for decision, and a 60 per cent affirmation was required for its adoption, the city vote was light and the proposal barely won."

Another answer given by Carter, Krock said, was that "The most active organization in the eighteen-county area was the new, aggressive and pro-amendment white supremacy group known as Citizens' Councils. One of the leaflets was particularly effective.

"On one side was listed virtually every white leader in the state as supporting the constitutional change. On the other was a meager roster of opponents carefully selected for their provocative qualities—two editors, of whom Carter was one, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor ('Northern Branch')."

AMENDMENT IS TOPIC OF FORUM AT CORINTH

Turman, McClain Debate Merits Of Proposal

From The Commercial Appeal Corinth, Miss. Bureau

CORINTH, Miss., Dec. 4. — About 250 Mississippians, who do not want integration and yet do not want to abolish the public school system, attended a public forum held Friday night at Corinth to hear Senator Frank Turman of DeSoto County and George McClain of Tupelo explain the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would give the Legislature the power to abolish public schools.

Senator Turman, speaking in favor of the amendment and substituting for Senator William Burgin, said he had taught school 21 years and at one time served as county superintendent in a county that did not have a high school for Negroes.

He added he believed something should be done for them but that they should not attend white schools. He explained the amendment means public schools would be abolished only as a last resort.

Before that step is taken, Senator Turman said, other measures such as assignment of pupils, gerrymandering of school districts and application of police and military power will probably be tried. It is believed, he said, that we can keep Negroes out of the school 10 or 20 years with these things. He also said details of a private school system had not been worked out.

George McClain, publisher of the Tupelo, Miss., Journal speaking against the amendment, drew a round of applause from the audience when he said he was for segregation because to end it might cause civil strife, but he did not believe in anything that would eliminate one of the most important institutions in our state.

He said he believed the amendment was the most dangerous thing ever proposed for the children of Mississippi. He added he believed individuals could work out the problems in each county without interference from Jackson politicians and that we must teach both black and white to have character and pride in their own race.

Legislature gets power, if necessary

Mississippi OKs plan to abolish schools

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22—(AP)—Mississippi gave its Legislature life-or-death power over its public schools, voting 2 to 1 yesterday for a Constitutional amendment to permit legislators to abolish state-supported schools if necessary to retain racial segregation.

Gov. Hugh White, one of the amendment's strongest backers, said he expected to call today for a special legislative session for Jan. 11 to provide funds for bringing separate Negro schools up to the level of white schools.

State officials believe Negroes would rather have good segregated schools than no schools at all.

Returns from 1140 of the state's 1825 precincts showed 81,940 votes for the amendment and 36,008 against it.

Because passage seemed assured, the turnout was light and the total vote was not expected to exceed 140,000. Registration is about 450,000.

Gov. White said schools would be abolished under the amendment only as a last resort. The amendment would permit the Legislature to turn school facilities over to private groups and to subsidize private schools.

STATE REP. JOEL BLASS, who led opposition to the amendment although favoring segregation, challenged White's statement that the measure would be used only as a last resort.

"I think that an attempt will be made to use it in January of next year on the local level," he said. "I expect to see the (school fund) appropriation made contingent upon the Legislature allowing abolition of schools on a local level."

"Then I expect within less than a year's time there will be certain counties or districts in which the schools will be abolished."

Opponents of the amendment favored a plan used in Louisiana to fight integration.

They recommended a constitutional change placing segregated schools under the state's "police powers" and said the abolition amendment was boosted for pas-

UNDER THE abolition amendment:

1. The state may provide, support and maintain public schools.
2. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide.
3. The Legislature by a majority vote could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.
4. Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented or leased to private corporations or individuals.
5. The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

The amendent is similar to those approved by Georgia and South Carolina in effort to dodge the U. S. Supreme Court ban on public school segregation.

Gov. White predicted quick passage of measures providing funds for equalized separate school facilities.

SCHOOL EQUALIZATION was set up at a special session a year ago, but financing was delayed pending the Supreme Court decision, which had not come down then. The 1954 regular session of the Legislature balked at financing the entire program until some means were enacted to insure segregation.

An additional $18 million is required to complete the program.

The abolition amendment was drafted by the legal educational advisory committee, composed of high state officials.

GULFPORT, Miss., Dec. 22—(AP)—A proposed $12 million bond issue to aid in the financing of a causeway program to join Ship and Deer Islands with the coast was defeated by Harrison County voters yesterday.

Unofficial returns from 38 of the county's 42 precincts gave 4939 votes for the project and 6768 against.

The legislation, which also would have authorized the county board of supervisors to issue an additional $4 million of bonds if necessary, needed 60 per cent of the votes cast to be approved.

The proposal called for the linking of Ship Island, 12 miles away, and Deer Island, one mile away, with the coast and their development as tourist attractions.

Schools Killed In Mississippi

DEPT OF RECORDS
TUSKEGEE INST
TUSKEGEE INST
ALABAMA

...schools as required by present laws, which have operated only at half-speed because the 1954 legislature only partially financed the equalization program.

...rently gave ...o-one stamp of ... to a constitutional ...t designed to continue ... segregation.

Returns from 1,067 of 1,825 precincts gave 74,572 votes for the amendment and 30,236 against.

The precincts counted were from all areas of the state and included both city and rural areas.

The amendment, similar to those approved already by Georgia and South Carolina, gives the legislature standby authority to abolish the public school system and subsidize private schools to continue separate Negro and white school systems.

It was designed to bypass the U.S. Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Voter interest in Mississippi was light over most of the state except where the few local elections sparked the voting.

Christmas shopping apparently occupied the citizens' minds instead of the amendment affecting the state's educational future, despite the hot and heavy arguments between sponsors and opponents of the amendment.

Only five counties had local elections to add interest.

It appeared no more than 125,000 ballots would be cast in the

Amendment sponsors have made no plans for operating private schools if the "last resort" is reached. They argue that it would be wasted breath to talk about private schools when they probably won't be needed.

The amendment provides:

1. The state may provide, support and maintain public schools.
2. The legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools statewide.
3. By a majority vote, the legislature could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.
4. Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented or leased to private corporations or individuals.
5. The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

Voters Decide School Future In Mississippi

Measure Proposes Public System End To Keep Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20 (AP) — Mississippi faces the question of giving its Legislature power to abolish public schools in tomorrow's special election.

The "last resort" constitutional amendment facing the people's vote was designed to keep Negroes out of white schools despite the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

The loss of public schools would not be too great a price to pay, amendment sponsors contend.

Opposition Hopeful

An opposition leader, state Rep. Joel Blass, said, "An overwhelming sentiment has developed in the past few days against giving the Legislature life and death power over our public schools. . ."

Opponents argue the amendment isn't necessary. Both sides insist segregation must remain in Mississippi.

Gov. Hugh White predicted a light voting turnout.

Polls open at 7-8 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

Majority Enough

The amendment needs only a majority vote to pass.

Blass and his supporters charge that the power to abolish public schools would be the "first and only resort" pushed by "black" counties with heavy Negro populations.

These counties, mostly in the rich, agricultural delta, would rather abolish public schools than pay the cost of equalizing Negro and white schools as present laws require, he said.

'Last Resort Only'

The Legal Educational Advisory Committee, which wrote the amendment, declares it would be used only after all other methods of keeping segregated schools had failed.

And the LEAC insists the amendment is needed now as a weapon to hang over Negroes' heads, threatening them with the loss of public schools if they try to enter white schools.

Negroes will have virtually nothing to say about the decision. They total only about five per cent of Mississippi's voters, although making up 45 per cent of the state's population.

Citizens Councils' Strength Demonstrated in Miss. Vote

Anti-Integration Amendment Support 10-1 in Some Areas

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 25—The voters of Mississippi have called the politicians' hands on their asserted ability to continue segregated public schools short of their abolition.

It came on ratification of a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish public education if it takes that to get around the integration decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The politicians in sponsoring the amendment, assured citizens it would be used only as a "last resort," and expressed doubt of the necessity of ever employing it in view of other delaying maneuvers they have blue-printed to preserve segregation, as they claim, "for years to come at least."

'Additional Weapon'

Sponsors said the amendment was needed as an "additional weapon" to use in forcing Negroes to accept voluntary segregation conditioned on immediate equalization of their schools with those of the whites.

Taking the politicians at their word, the voters ratified the far-reaching proposal by more than a two to one vote in last Tuesday's special election. Fifteen of the 82 counties refused to go along on the proposition, mostly northeast hill counties predominately white populated and recipients of more state funds for their schools than they put up locally.

No single politician can claim credit for approval of the amendment, because all of them were in on it. Their major support came from the newly formed "citizens councils of white males dedicated to preservation of segregation" which campaigned state-wide for it.

Big Labor Vote

In the more than 30 counties with "citizens councils," the vote was in some instances as much as 10 to one for the amendment. Potency of the council's efforts was demonstrated in Adams County with a big labor vote. Labor opposed the amendment, but was unable to carry the river county, although in Jackson county, another labor stronghold without a council, the vote was overwhelmingly against the amendment.

Gov. Hugh White, who headed the proponents, promised to call an immediate special session to enact an over-all equalization program if the amendment was ratified. With its approval, the Governor has issued a call for a special assembly on Jan. 11 to consider the school issue.

Opponents made much of the governor's position, asserting it was tantamount to a "threat" since without the special session sufficient funds would not be available for opening of schools next September. That situation arose through failure of the 1954 regular session to follow the customary plan of voting funds for two years in approving only for the current year, and lacking 18 million dollars for next year of the required 34 millions a year for public schools.

Deal Was Made

When the proponents became worried over the statewide campaign against the amendment, a more or less "deal" was made with the strong county supervisors and municipal officers associations to gain their backing. Governor White agreed to include in the special session call state aid for municipalities, a plan backed by the supervisors since it released pressure from some of their tax sources for the cities.

Governor White has agreed to recommend that the cities get one-fourth of the new revenue anticipated from a 1-cent increase in the 2 per cent sales tax. Strong rural county opposition can be expected to the plan, since its enactment will raise the "new" money needs at the approaching session from 18 million dollars to 22 million dollars annually.

Chairmen of the legislative revenue-raising committees have drafted a tax increase program sufficient to raise the 18 million needed for schools, at the time of the blueprinting, the cities were not in the picture.

When the cities "cut" an estimated four million dollars of the added 15 million annually from

MISSISSIPPI

the sales tax, that means enlargement of the new tax plan if schools and municipalities are to be taken care of next month.

The other planned tax increases are 1 cent in the 4 cents a pack on cigarettes, and "across the board" increases in income, beer and wine, amusement, oil-gas severance, timber severance, inheritance, and other excise items.

Figured in the school finance needs is sufficient revenues to retire 60 million dollars of bonds to immediately launch a Negro school building program to close the gap estimated by the State Department of Education at 118 million dollars.

An earlier session equalized teachers' salaries, transportation and administration at an annual cost bill of 34 million dollars, or nine millions over prior allocations.

Legislative leaders who blocked full financing of schools at the 1954 regular session are on record to support the new program. Their earlier opposition stemmed from a "wait and see" position on the then pending Supreme Court decision in the segregation cases.

In Mississippi

School Segregation Vote

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18 (UP)—Mississippi voters decide Tuesday whether to risk giving up their public schools or face what many fear to be the ultimate end of racial segregation in education.

Overwhelmingly white, the voters are asked by top state leaders to approve a constitutional amendment which would permit the Legislature, at some future date, to abolish the public school system.

The amendment, similar to ones approved in Georgia and South Carolina, is called by its backers a "last resort" method of preserving separation of the races.

It would authorize the Legislature to set up private schools but nowhere does it provide the machinery for a private system. Public schools could be closed down statewide by two-thirds of the votes in the Legislature or in local districts on simple majority votes in each House.

In return for its ratification, the state's most powerful legislative leaders and politicians, including Gov. Hugh White, have promised a special session of the Legislature early next month to complete an ambitious school building program. They also promised to provide additional revenue which schools need to operate next year.

If the amendment is not approved, Governor White has served warning he will not call a special session, leaving the state's equalization program half finished and schools without some 18 million dollars they need for operating in 1955-56.

Opponents, composed of a few legislators and great numbers of educators and parent-teacher group, bitterly claim White's statement amounts to "blackmail." They also accuse some lawmakers from Delta counties which have large Negro populations of fomenting the abolition movement to avoid paying for decent Negro schools.

White claims the amendment is simply a protection against an "all federal autocracy" attempting to "cram integration down our throats."

He has promised that public schools will not be abolished during his administration. He claims there is no need to plan a private school program because "there is no idea in anyone's mind that public schools will be abolished."

The amendment, he said, is "a safety valve for future use in case the need arises."

Opponents accuse the first sponsors of the amendment, largely from the "black" counties, of holding White and the state superintendent of education "captive" and "duping them to help destroy an institution they both love."

State Rep. Joel Blass, major spokesman for the group opposing the amendment, said its supporters admit the U. S. Supreme Court probably will declare the proposal unconstitutional.

"They admit they have nothing to offer in place of our present school system and that other methods will maintain segregation," Blass said.

Instead, Blass suggests a Mississippi law permitting school officials to assign pupils to schools on factors other than color.

A constitutional amendment authorizing continued segregation in public schools under the state police powers, he said, also would maintain separation for years to come.

Mississippi Teachers Hear Report On Controversial School Program

JACKSON, Miss. — State Sen. George Owen of Pontotoc county, speaking to an estimated 6,000 teachers here Friday, said he would work to shut off a delay in the program to equalize both white and Negro schools in Mississippi.

The senator was one of four state officials appearing on a fact finding forum to answer questions on the controversial school program for the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association in session last week.

He said the program faces only the financial test.

CALLED A BURDEN

"Our problem in the legislature now is on whose shoulders we will place the tax burden."

Also speaking on the forum were Dr. P. H. Eason, head of the Negro Education Division of the State Department of Education; C. T. Coleman, supervisor of teacher certification for the state; and J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education.

Eason said money spent on the equalization program "will not improve the state, but will enrich it." He predicted that a new compulsory attendance law will force greater attendance of students as school facilities improve.

Coleman explained the effects of the new school program on teacher certificates and licenses. The new certificates become effective Nov. 1, 1954.

The teachers applauded Tubb who called them the best educators in the nation.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory of Lexington, vice-president of the association, presided over the session.

Equal School Bill Delay Loses in Mississippi

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., April 2.—The Mississippi House yesterday defeated the final effort to postpone the school equalization bill and started the program on its way for a one-year term beginning July 1.

The House defeated a motion to reconsider the vote on which the bill passed Wednesday. The bill, designed to equalize facilities at both white and Negro schools, was sent to the Senate, where its future is still uncertain.

The bill, in its present form, appropriates $50 million for two years of the program under a compromise plan.

Jackson Daily News calls for referendum on segregation issue

JACKSON, Miss., June 16—(AP)—The Jackson Daily News, in a front-page editorial, called for a referendum to let the people decide whether segregation would be maintained over the U. S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing it.

In unity there is strength, the newspaper said yesterday, and called for haste in offering the proposal to the people in every state that practices segregation.

The will of the people is the ultimate authority, the editorial said.

Any legal subterfuge set up as a roadblock can be overturned, the editorial continued, if the court finds that it is a device for preventing intermingling of the races.

Mississippi Roundup—

School Equalization Dealt Shattering Blow

JACKSON, Miss., April 21 (U.P.)—What may have been the death blow to the school equalization program was dealt in the Senate today by a one-vote defeat of the House bill outlining powers of levying local school taxes.

The final vote was 27-20, two votes less than the three-fifths majority needed for a revenue measure but that was after Harvey Pennington of Stover changed his vote from yes to no in order to hold the bill on a motion to reconsider.

Supporters said they would make a final effort, probably tomorrow, to swing the one vote needed to pass the bill that had barely cleared the House. It is said to be "heart" of the school equalization program.

School leaders picked up two votes since the bill was passed out of committee of the whole last week.

An amendment put in the bill in committee to raise from 15 to 20 mills the amount municipal separate school districts would receive as a refund from the state was defeated today after opponents explained it would cost the state $1,600,000 a biennium.

Senators accepted an amendment by Havis Sartor of Pachuta to allow school districts to receive full state allocations under the program if they levied the maximum 25 mills tax but were unable to realize the full amount required in local effort under a law passed in the special session.

Supporters of the Negro-white school equalization program insist it cannot be put into effect this July unless the bill passes.

Citizens Must Speak To Maintain Rights

Indianola, Miss.—Are we to lose our racial and national integrity and become dukes in the mass of a one race, one creed, Communistic world? I pray that the average American will not surrender the right to govern himself and will remain loyal to his children, his home and his nation.

We fail in our duty to make our stand as citizens. Silence is consent. We must express ourselves by all available means and especially by backing our elected representatives and voicing the convictions in our hearts.

We must not be told how we feel by misguided committees, individuals, and delegations. We must stand fast, no matter what, as our forefathers have done.

ROBERT B. PATTERSON.

Coleman Outlines 3 School Moves

JACKSON, Miss., June 1 (U.P.)—Satte Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman tonight listed three positive courses of action Mississippi can take to forestall the "school crisis that was forced upon us" by a United States Supreme Court ruling outlawing racial segregation.

Coleman pledged in a television address that the state "will not shrink from the challenge. Our public school system and separate education for the races will be preserved."

Lengthy litigation was given as one solution by Coleman. He explained that the Supreme Court ruling involved four school districts, all in other states, and other cases would have to be brought from countless other districts.

"Our school system cannot be stricken down by judicial decree except as a result of a separate suit against each and every one of the thousands of school districts situated in the state," Coleman said.

A "classification" of students such as provided in a bill passed at a recent session of the State Legislature was described by the attorney general as a "legally unassailable answer to this problem for many years to come."

And he noted a third solution to block integraiton would be the provision of buildings and classrooms for combined white and Negro student bodies, who would likely swell present facilities.

Miss. Faces Deficit Financing After 22 Years in the 'Black'

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., April 24—Mississippi has turned to "deficit financing" after 22 years operation in the "black."

That results from current legislative approval of increased expenditures for ordinary governmental functions in the new biennium and defeat of added taxes to keep the state out of the "red."

The lawmakers have also refused to cut the spending pattern to fit revenues anticipated on the present tax base.

Fiscal experts estimate the deficit in the new two-year period commencing July 1 will be in excess of $10,000,000. That is without provision for financing a new Negro-white public school equalization program which will take an added $35,000,000 to the current $50,000,000 voted biennially for common schools.

When the Legislature convened last January, Gov. Hugh White presented a balanced budget. It necessitated the clipping of $8,000,000 from the current biennium, or from $145,000,000 to $137,000,000—the amount anticipated in taxes for the period July 1, 1954-June 30, 1956.

The Legislature felt that additional cuts to those proposed by the governor could be made, so it created a special budget study committee to make its own inquiry—the first time in legislative history. That committee, however, came up with the same recommended budget presented by Gov. White.

There was a lot of talk and plans to abolish some of the 106 state departments, agencies, bureaus and commissions. The "water" was to be taken out of state government without affecting its efficient operation.

Major reason for all the economy talk was the fact that tax collections have leveled off and a $27,000,000 surplus on hand when the current administration took office in January of 1952 was all spent at the 1952 legislative session.

MISSISSIPPI

Some of the surplus was used for ordinary government functions, and the rest for new buildings and equipment at the various state institutions.

With the General Assembly heading for anticipated sine die adjournment May 5, the plans have gone astray, along with the asserted good intentions of all officials to guarantee a balanced budget in the new biennium.

Governor White has warned he may veto some of the appropriations, but that action is not contemplated. At least, to the extent necessary to reduce the authorized expenditures within the $137,000,000 revenue anticipated during the next biennial period.

It was in January of 1932 when the late Gov. Mike Conner took office that a deficit of some $14,000,000 was left by the late Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo. To square things away, Gov. Conner had expenditures cut "to the bone" and the 2 per cent sales tax enacted.

At the end of the Conner administration's first two years, the state had paid off the deficit and ended the biennium with the first surplus in many administrations. The surplus was nearly $2,000,000. When the late Gov. Conner stepped from office, the surplus had been built to $4,000,000 and all accounts paid in full.

Gov. White then came in office for his first term, and after four years had built the surplus to an estimated $12,000,000.

Then the war came.

Four years later when the late Gov. Paul B. Johnson ended his tenure, he left an estimated $28,000,000 surplus with a recommendation that some of it be "salted away" for retirement of the then $22,000,000 outstanding—and uncallable—full faith and credit bonds.

The late Gov. Thomas L. Bailey came in office and the money was "salted away." Like his predecessors, the late Gov. Bailey saw to it that a cushion was left in the state treasury for that certain "rainy" day ahead.

The succeeding administration of former Gov. Fielding Wright stepped from office with all debts paid, the agencies operating on stepped-up funds and a surplus of 27 million dollars.

With the war over and taxes leveling off, the present officials took office and rather than cut expenditures, increased them and paid a lot of the excess out of the surplus.

Today, the state faces "red" operations for the first time since 1932. The lawmakers have refused to consider the leveling off of revenues and the liquidated surplus and have gone ahead with increased spending and no added taxes.

Governor White plans a later special session to seek an increase in taxes to square away his administration's obligations. Unless he does that, he will leave to his successor a lot of "tabs" to be picked up.

The "no-tax-increase" movement began in the current Legislature when opponents to the new school program, designed to close the gap between Negroes and whites in public schools, said the program was "too rich" for Mississippi's economy. They managed to keep a sufficient bloc to defeat increased taxes which require a three-fifths favorable vote.

It then developed that the school forces joined hands against any tax increases for ordinary governmental operations since they were unsuccessful in getting the neded "new money" for schools.

ADVISORY GROUP STUDIES SCHOOLS

Members Differ on Plan to Keep Segregation

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., June [illegible]—Mississippi's 25-member legal [illegible] tional advisory committee organized Wednesday with unaminous determination to prevent integration of races in state schools, but with apparent sharp disagreement on methods.

Guardedly, the special group adopted a policy statement that it had the "duty . . . to devise means and methods by which separate schools shall be maintained." And that such a plan would be submitted to the legislature.

Without determining any definite course of action, the group voted to send observers with Gov. Hugh White to attend the conference of southern governors next Thursday in Richmond, Va. Called by Gov. Thomas Stanley of Virginia to discuss the effects of the supreme court segregation ruling.

The legal advisory committee had been created by the 1954 legislature to map a plan to keep segregation in the event the US supreme court outlawed racially segregated schools.

Opinions Heard

In both a morning and afternoon session Wednesday, the committee, headed by Gov. White and including top state legal and educational and legislative officials, heard a wide range of opinions from members on how the state should proceed to keep segregated schools.

Sharpest division appeared over the question of whether or not the committee should set its goal toward abolishing the public school system—now required by the state constitution—and give state legislature freedom to make private tuition payments.

Attorney Gen. J. P. Coleman charged that he would strongly oppose any move to abolish public schools throughout the state, but that he may agree to a "local option" provision which would let individual school districts vote to abolish their public schools.

Repeal of Provisions

Coleman also recommended that the comittee seek immediate repeal of state constitutional provisions for the races which were in effect declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court ruling.

Coleman said that he believed the state legislature should also do away with the present compulsory education law. This was supported by several other members of the committee.

[illegible] speaker Walter Sillers, Rosedale, who was elected vice-chairman of the committee, told the body flatly that he "did not see how we can maintain a system of public schools and have them segregated under the supreme court ruling."

Sillers indicated that he will urge the committee to consider the plan he offered during the special session of the Legislature last December to give the Legislature power to abolish the public school system and provide funds to children to obtain an education.

Under his plan, the schools would be sold to private "corporations," which would operate them along the same segregated lines as the present school system.

But Sillers, ruffled by statements of several members of the committee Wednesday, charged that he would not serve on the committee if it intended "to solve the problem on a temporary basis."

He said he believed that the committee was directed to make recommendations "for a permanent solution to this problem."

Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of the state supreme court said he believed that "95 per cent of the problem can be solved on a voluntary basis."

The chief justice said he favored maintaining segregated schools "and to do everything possible to see it is legally done."

But he told the committee that he felt "we ought to consider at the outset without antagonizing the 95 per cent of the Negroes who are with us what can be worked out on a voluntary basis."

McGehee said he "refused to believe that more than five per cent of the Negro students want to go to white schools."

He said that Negroes must consider that if they were integrated into white schools it would eliminate the 7000 Negro teachers in this state.

State Superintendent of Education J. M. "Jack" Tubb supported Judge McGehee's suggestion of proceeding with voluntary segregation in the schools.

"I feel that we should not let the 95 per cent of the Negroes who want to maintain segregation think that we are trying to penalize them, because if we do then the problem will be more difficult."

Tubb urged continuation of construction of equal schools for Negroes to encourage them to attend their own schools."

"If a Negro doesn't have a school, the only place he has to go is the white school," Tubb asserted.

Gov. White charged that he did not favor the idea of launching a broad construction program of Negro schools "until we see if segregation is going to continue to work."

White indicated that he feared voluntary segregation may not provide areas in which the white people are badly out-numbered by Negroes with enough protection against an attempt on the part of Negroes to go to white schools.

Rep. Russell Fox, Claiborne county, said that he did not rely on voluntary segregation to keep segregated schools in his county, which has 70 per cent Negroes.

"We are going to have to depend on the white people of Mississippi to help us maintain the schools of Claiborne county."

The tersely worded policy statement adopted by the committee that its only job will be to consider "ways and means" of keeping segregated schools was made upon the recommendation of Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin.

Gartin said that he believed the committee "ought to go on record as being determined to maintain segregation and that it is not our intention to integrate the schools of Mississippi."

When both Gartin and Sillers were nominated for the post of vice-chairman of the committee, Gartin withdrew with the statement that he was "in a political campaign" and did not desire to inject the race in the committee's deliberations. Gartin is a candidate for the United States Senate against Sen. James O. Eastland.

The committee voted to set up subgroups on constitutional, statutory, finance and advisory relations with Negro leaders. The body also voted to proceed to employ technical assistance in developing its program.

Named from the committee to accompany Gov. White on his trip to the southern governors meeting were Sillers, Coleman and Rep. Ney Gore, Quitman county, who was elected secretary of the 25-member group.

The committee set its next full

Equal Negro Schools To Cost Mississippi 120-160 Millions, Official Survey Discloses

Legislators Agreed To Building Program In Hope Race Would Be Satisfied With Separate Facilities — State Would Have To Issue Bonds

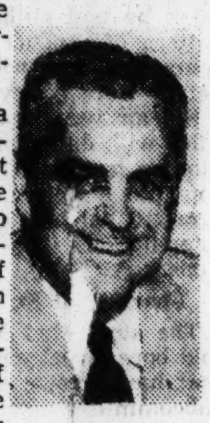
By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2.—Taxpayers of Mississippi are in for a terrific jolt when the cost of equalizing facilities in the racially-segregated public school system is released in an official survey.

The survey, being worked from three sources—two state and one Federal—is expected to be ready for publication shortly.

Fact is, one of the reports has been compiled, except for a few minor adjustments.

A "peep" at one of the reports shows the school building equalization cost to be in the neighborhood of 160 million dollars.



Mr. Toler

However, a note on the report states that figure can be scaled down to around 120 million dollars if construction costs can be held to the present figure of $7.50 a square foot paid thus far by the state.

However, with the national average per square foot construction cost averaging $11, those preparing the survey are fearful that Mississippi may be forced to a higher figure, and as a result the larger amount billed to the taxpayers if segregation is to be continued on an overall equalized basis.

Those figures face legislators who went on record at the recent special session to support a building program if the school abolition constitutional amendment is ratified by the voters on presentation to them in a special election Dec. 21.

Sponsors of the assertedly "stand-by" amendment believe with its ratification, Negroes will be willing to continue segregation provided their schools are immediately equalized with the whites. Even with the amendment placed in the constitution, the gamble is great and costly.

The estimated cost of school building equalization would not come at one time.

The plan is to launch the program over a period of years on the assumption that Negroes will not attempt integration during the time.

With such a cost-bill facing them, the lawmakers can be expected to take but one position—issuance of bonds.

Millions Already Expended

And since the other equalization features of the dual system which went in effect last July, are costing an additional nine million dollars a year, it is doubtful whether the taxpayers will be in a position to stand too much increase at the moment.

The teacher salary, transportation and administration equalization program now in effect is costing 34 million dollars annually for that phase of equalization.

On top of that, provision would have to be made for the annual retirement of the construction bonds, unless the program is launched on a smaller pay as you go scale.

Even with that sort of program, at least six million dollars in addition to the nine million dollars now needed would be required through new or increased taxes.

These figures show the tremendous problem facing a scheduled special legislative session early next year.

Consolidations Included

Adding to the enormity of the construction costs is the fact the estimated money needs take into consideration consolidation among the present schools.

Despite the estimated 120 to 160 million dollars said to be needed to bring Negro schools up to an equal with the whites, and at the same time improve some of the poorer types of white schools, the taxpayers have since 1946 spent in excess of 65 million dollars for new school buildings. Most of that construction, however, was in the municipalities and not the rural areas where the needed are greater.

Of the 65 million dollars already spent, an estimated 45 million dollars went for white schools, and approximately 20 million dollars for Negroes. The state, incidentally, put up only nine million dollars of the expenditures, the rest coming from locally levied taxes.

Biggest need for new Negro schools are said to be in the counties along the Mississippi River, where that race has its heaviest population. The area extends from Tunica County southward down the river to Wilkinson County on the Louisiana line. The cost-needs in those counties range from one million dollars up to the high of $2,500,000 in Bolivar County.

20-Year Expense: 840 Millions

Considerable expenditures are outlined also for Clay, Noxubee and Marshall Counties under the "equalization table," those counties are said to be in the "over one million dollar group."

De Soto County, just south of Memphis, is shown with a disparity in excess of one million dollars.

Projecting the school cost into the next 20 years, the expenditure in that period on the present level and using the construction high of 160 million dollars, will amount to 840 million dollars.

It figures this way: 34 million dollars a year for operational costs or 680 million dollars in the next 20 years, plus the 160 million dollars for new buildings.

In the meantime, other building needs and repairs will enter the scene, along with long overdue salary raises for teachers. Then there are increases other departments and agencies, along with the colleges, will be seeking in the years ahead.

Agencies Want Still More

With over 106 state agencies, and one added at the recent special session, such a thing as abolishments seem out of the question.

While the administrative savings through abolition would be a small per cent, however when other expenses which go along with them are likewise eliminated, the taxpayer squeeze will be minimized to a larger degree than those who face abolishment are wont to admit along the percentage line.

All in all, the picture, from a financial standpoint, is more tax dollars from the state as well as local levels. It would seem there is a big job cut out for the recently formed Mississippi Taxpayers Protective League, not to mention the demands that could come from the electors in next year's elections

Gov. White orders newsmen from office over story used

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18 —(AP)— Gov. Hugh White brandished his walking cane in an Associated Press newsman's face and furiously ordered him to "get the hell out of this office" for what the governor termed a breach of faith in a news story.

In the same outburst, the 73-year-old governor said a Jackson Daily News reporter who had not yet arrived at the press conference yesterday could "stay the hell out of here."

The governor accused AP Correspondent Sam Johnson and Daily News Reporter Phil Stroupe of reporting what White called an "off-the-record" statement he had made Tuesday during an open meeting of the legal educational advisory committee.

WHEN JOHNSON walked into the governor's press conference, White turned on him, saying, "Why did you report what I told you not to report?"

Johnson answered the statement had been made in an open meeting and was fair comment.

But the governor shook his cane and shouted, "open meeting or no open meeting, I told you that was off the record."

After Johnson left the governor's office, W. F. Minor, Jackson correspondent for the New Orleans Times-Picayune, told Gov. White, "I don't think any of us are welcome here this afternoon" and got up to leave.

"That's right," the governor said, "you can get the hell out too."

THE ALTERCATION began with Gov. White's refusal to retract a previous statement that he would not call a special session of the legislature to finance public schools if the proposed constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools were not ratified in the Dec. 21 election.

White interrupted Dean Robert Farley of the University of Mississippi law school during discussion from the floor at the meeting and continued on the subject with heated statements. Then, he shouted to newsmen in the rear of the room, "that's off the record."

SILLERS ALSO AGREES ON SEGREGATION ISSUE

Backs Eastland, White On Plan To Keep Status Quo

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 10.—(UP)—Speaker Walter Sillers of the Mississippi House of Representatives said Tuesday he "heartily approves" the stand of Senator James O. Eastland on segregation "and his amendment to the Constitution revesting in the states exclusive jurisdiction over schools unlawfully usurped by the Supreme Court."

"I am in full accord with his proposal that a national organization be established to carry on an aggressive and unrelenting fight to maintain segregation," Mr. Sillers said in a formal statement.

The Delta lawmaker said the decision "will become as unpopular as was the 18th Amendment (prohibition) to the Constitution and will be more honored in its violation than in its observance."

Mr. Sillers commended Gov. Huh White for saying he would use his police powers if necessary to maintain segregation and former Gov. Fielding L. Wright "for the support which he is giving the Governor."

NAACP leader appeals to South on school problem

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 13—(AP)—A national officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said integration will work in Southern states if public officials "adopt law-abiding, progressive attitudes."

Gloster B. Current urged Southern cities "not to allow politicians and bigots to influence them to sacrifice their schools on the altar of race prejudice. Current spoke to a meeting of the NAACP's Southeast regional advisory board yesterday.

Current said Mississippi and other Southern states, including Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, will fail "in their objective of preserving separate schools for Negroes and whites."

CURRENT SAID the NAACP "will use every legal means at its disposal to combat . . . tactics by bigots and others resorting to frantic efforts to circumvent the court's ruling."

He specifically attacked the "citizens councils" formed in Mississippi to prevent integration and "other hate groups" seeking a method of dodging the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

Current predicted financial collapse of school systems where states maintain separate Negro and white schools.

"School systems which are financed through out-of-state bonds and long-term investments will find that these securities will be unmarketable throughout the nation.

"Georgia has already experienced difficulty (because) its school revenue certificates offered for sale in Ohio have been declared ineligible investments," he said.

Current told the NAACP's Southeat Regional Board that Georgia has "already experienced difficulty" in offering school revenue certificates for sale in Ohio. Mississippi schools were termed "already in a weakened financial condition."

He said Southern states which have adopted measures to circumvent the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school ruling would find their actions detrimental.

NAACP Sees Money Trouble For Schools

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 13 (U.P.) — A leader of a national Negro group predicted financial troubles yesterday for Southern states which try to fight integration of the races in their public schools.

Gloster B. Current, director of the branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said such states will find that out-of-state securities necessary to help finance schools will be "unmarketable throughout the nation."

Youth Congress Blasts Proposal To Shut Schools

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 4—College and high school students forming the seventh annual Mississippi Youth Congress Saturday voted overwhelmingly against a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools to prevent racial integration.

The action was in sharp contrast to the one-sided vote by which the Legislature approved the amendment. Mississippi citizens will vote on the amendment Dec. 21.

Robert Bradley of Millsaps College (Methodist) in Jackson offered a resolution against the proposed amendment. He was a member of the Senate, made up of 70 college students.

The Senate unanimously adopted the resolution, and it was also approved by 52 of the 55 high school students who made up the House assembly.

No student in either chamber spoke in favor of the proposed amendment.

Another action of the Congress was a recommendation that telephone rates be based on the "minute-message-mile" basis as proposed by the Federal Communications Commission for the present "time-used" factor.

Ernest Pinson of Mississippi College, who offered the proposal, pointed out that FCC had said a 1 per cent reduction in telephone rates in the nation would result from the new charge basis.

The delegates named Bob Harris of Millsaps as president pro tem of the Senate, and Betty Jane Cleveland of Central High in Jackson, as speaker of the House.

Mrs. H. B. Todd of Mississippi College is director of the Congress participated in by 13 high schools and 10 colleges.

ssippi Now Facing Greatest Problems, Senator Tells Group

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Oct. 23.

"Mississippi is now facing some of its greatest problems since reconstruction days," emphasized Stokes Sanders, Attala county senator and editor-publisher of the Kosciusko Star-Herald, who was guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Kosciusko Business and Professional Women's club.

"Two of these are the school problem and taxation," he pointed out.

For the first time in over 20 years, the state has the prospect of deficit spending, he said. "The legislature is faced with the task of keeping Mississippi on a sound financial footing and at the same time providing better educational opportunities."

As a solution to the school problem, Senator Sanders revealed that the legislature has established a minimum foundation program of education for all boys and girls, regardless of race or place of residence.

Disclosed as a second phase was the program of equal facilities for all children which will be proposed at a special session of the legislature in January.

The speaker voiced the opinion that inauguration of this program depended upon whether or not the proposed amendments to the constitution are adopted.

Stressing the costliness of the program, the Kosciusko editor said that the money would be spent in vain if the state is not given every legal weapon to continue segregation.

"A constitutional amendment authorizing abolition of public schools is needed as a last resort," he said.

"Our present constitution provides for separate public schools for white and Negro children, which is defiance of the supreme court ruling."

He stressed the fact that for the first time since Mississippi has had a constitutional system of public schools, the new proposal would delete the color line as a standard for the legislature.

He urged adoption of the school amendment to be voted on, Dec. 21, so as to unite the hands of the legislature.

Miss. Voting. Controversion On Private p. 8 School Plan allowed

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20 (AP). Mississippi faces the question of giving its Legislature power to abolish public schools in tomorrow's special election.

The "last resort" constitutional amendment facing the people's vote was designed to keep Negroes out of white schools despite the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

The loss of public schools would not be too great a price to pay, amendment sponsors contend.

An opposition leader, state Rep. Joel Blass, said, "An overwhelming sentiment has developed in the past few days against giving the Legislature life and death power over our public schools . . ."

Opponents argue the amendment isn't necessary.

MISSISSIPPI SHUNNED SCHOOL ISSUE VOTING

Only One-Third Of Electors Voted On Abolition

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 30.—Official returns in the recent public school abolition constitutional amendment, released Thursday by Secretary of State Heber Ladner, show less than one-third of the estimated 500,000 qualified electors ratified the proposal by a two to one vote.

Of the 152,927 votes cast, 106,832 were for ratification of the standby amendment, with 46,095 against it.

Fifteen of the 82 counties cast more votes against than for; nine were in the heavily white populated northeast section, and the other six along the Gulf Coast in South Mississippi. They were Alcorn, Benton, George, Hancock, Harrison, Itawamba, Jackson, Lee, Pearl River, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Stone, Tippah, Tishomingo and Union. Those counties voted two to one against ratification, or 23,791 to 11,412.

The 27 counties known to have "citizens councils of white males dedicated to preservation of segregation," voted eight to one for ratification, or 43,562 to 5,576. The councils campaigned for ratification.

Proponents are on record not to use the amendment unless that last resort step is necessary to prevent mixing the races in public schools as ordered by the United States Supreme Court.

Gov. Hugh White has called a special legislative session for Jan. 11 to enact a full equalization program as an inducement to Negroes to not seek integration under the court decision.

WHITE TAILORS CALL FOR MISSISSIPPIANS

Legislators To Work Ou Tax, School, Voter Issues

SESSION BEGINS JAN. 1

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28. — Gov. Hugh White Tuesday pu the finishing touches to his proc lamation for a Jan. 11 specia public school equalization-municipal aid session of the Legislature.

The proclamation was signed by the Governor and Secretary of State Heber Ladner and sent to a printer for copies for mailing to the 189 legislators.

Governor White said the proclamation will be issued as of Wednesday and mailed when the copies are completed.

New Money Sought

The Governor announced the call after last week's ratification of a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools if it takes that to preserve segregation. The vote was about two to one with less than one third of the estimated 500,000 qualified electors participating in the Dec. 21 special election.

Governor White said the call will set out the following purposes of the special session:

A provision increasing the educational requirements of applicants for voter status. The amendment is expected to sharply curtail registration of Negroes.

Insert another amendment ratified in the November general election permitting corporations to issue preferred stock without voting rights. It is designed to attract new capital to the state for promotion of the state's "Balance Agriculture with Industry" program.

Insert the school abolition amendment in the constitution.

Tax increases for sufficient new money to finance the 1954 teacher salary - transportation - administration equalization program and issuance of bonds to launch a Negro school building program to bring them nearer a par with those of the whites.

Legislation to give state aid to financially distressed municipalities.

Other matters may be submitted by the Governor as the session gets under way. Only matters submitted by the Governor, except resolutions and investigations, may be considered at special sessions.

Governor White does not anticipate efforts at the session to implement the school abolition amendment except increased taxes for its financing. He said it is planned as a "last resort" and nothing has developed for its use or for legislation providing for its employment to preserve segregation.

The plan is to use the amendment as an "additional weapon" to influence Negroes to accept segregation, despite the Supreme Court decision, conditioned on their schools being immediately equalized with the whites.

Municipal Aid Program

The municipal aid program calls for earmarking 25 per cent of the added revenue anticipated from a one cent increase in the state's two per cent sales tax. If that is provided, an additional four million dollars a year must be programmed, as the tentative schedule calling for 18 million dollars in new revenue does not provide for municipal aid.

Final draft of the tax increase program is expected next week by the Legal Educational Advisory Committee. Other proposed increases include upping the cigaret tax from four to five cents a pack and "across the board" increases in income, privilege, amusement, beer and wine, franchise and oil-gas-timber severance taxes.

Although Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin said the session can complete its work in several weeks, others are less optimistic. Chairman Hilton Waits of the House Ways and Means Committee believes it will take longer than two months to work out the overall school equalization financing program.

Representative Waits, of Washington County, does not anticipate any effort to implement the school abolition amendment at next month's session. That belief is held by Chairman Earl Evans Jr., of Canton, of the Senate Finance Committee.

MISSISSIPPI TO VOTE ON ABOLITION TODAY; SEE SMALL TURNOUT

Less Than Half The State's 500,000 Legal Electors May Ballot On Schools

FACTORS ARE VARIED

Lack Of Personalities And Christmas Shopping Rush Given As Reasons — Tally Of 200,000 Predicted

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20. — Less than half the state's estimated 500,000 qualified electors are expected to vote Tuesday on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools as the last in a series of planned maneuvers to get by the Supreme Court's integration decision.

Lack of personalities and the voting coming midst the Christmas shopping rush figure in the anticipated small vote. Some observers estimated the t[urnout] will hardly reach 200,000.

No White Prediction

Gov. Hugh White, chairman of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee sponsoring the amendment as an "additional weapon" for continuance of segregation, would not predict the vote. He said from reports, however, the amendment will gain ratification.

On the other hand, Miss Alma Hickman, retired college professor of Hattiesburg and onetime president of the Mississippi Education Association, said a "big silent" vote will turn the tide.

Governor White's group, which includes the entire congressional delegation, except one, all state officials, leaders in the Mississippi education and administrators associations and other strong groups, insist the amendment will be a "standby" for use only as a last resort.

To Call Special Meeting

If it is ratified, Governor White plans to call a special legislative session Jan. 11 to vote funds for schools next year and for launching a 60-million-dollar Negro school building program.

Miss Hickman, who heads the opposition group under the banner of "Friends of Segregated Public Schools," insists the amendment should not be authorized until other delaying steps have been exhausted. She is afraid legislators from the so called "black" counties will attempt to withdraw from public education and set up private schools and not assume financial responsibility for public schools in other areas.

J. J. Tubb, state superintendent of education, favors the amendment and has assured citizens he will oppose its use before it becomes a "last resort" to prevent integration.

In Two Sections

The amendment is divided into two abolition sections:

It will take a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to abolish the statewide tax-supported public schools, and only a majority vote to authorize a county or separate school district to take that action.

At the same time, the amendment permits the Legislature to continue to support public education without reference to "separate, but equal." Proponents contend the Supreme Court has stricken the segregated provision, and the amendment is necessary to authorize the Legislature to continue to support public schools.

A heavy vote in favor of the amendment is expected in the 54 of the 82 counties with citizens councils composed of "white males dedicated to preservation of segregation." The councils have been waging a statewide campaign in support of the amendment, and have urged a big vote turnout.

Special elections will be held in Lafayette and Montgomery Counties where legislative vacancies are to be filled, while in Harrison County the issue is a 12-million-dollar bond issue for construction of causeways to outlying islands, and a countywide stock law in Forest County.

The polls open at 7 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

oVters will not be required to present their poll tax receipts.

Mississippians Approve Anti-Integration Move

Vote To Let Legislature End Public Schools If Necessary To Preserve Segregation

From Wire Dispatches

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 21.—Mississippi voters today ratified a "last-resort" constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools if necessary to maintain school segregation.

Governor Hugh White said he would issue a call tomorrow summoning the Legislature in session January 11 to enact a school equalization program and appropriate school operating funds for next year. White's call had been conditioned on passage of the amendment.

Returns from 1,067 of 1,825 precincts gave 74,572 votes for the amendment and 30,236 against.

The precincts counted were from all areas of the state and included both city and rural areas.

Few Bother To Vote

The amendment, similar to those approved already by Georgia and South Carolina, gives the Legislature standby authority to abolish the public-school system and subsidize private schools to continue separate Negro and White school systems.

It was designed to bypass the United States Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Voter interest was light.

Christmas shopping apparently occupied the citizens' minds instead of the amendment affecting the state's educational future, despite the hot arguments between sponsors and opponents of the amendment.

It appeared no more than 125,000 ballots would be cast in the special election. The state has an estimated voter strength of 450,000.

Other Methods Urged

The Legal Educational Advisory Committee, which wrote the "last-resort" amendment, contended it was needed now as a weapon to fight desegregation.

Opponents argued that the amendment absolutely was not necessary now; that other methods could prevent mixing of Negro and white children for 10 to 20 years.

They recommended a constitutional change placing segregated schools under the State's "police powers," as Louisiana did.

An opposition leader, State Representative Joel Blass, declared the amendment was boosted by legislators from counties with heavy Negro populations for economic reasons.

Charges Cost Shirked

He charged they want a private school system to avoid the cost of equalizing Negro and white schools as required by present laws.

The amendment provides:

1. The state may provide, support, and maintain public schools.
2. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish schools state-wide.
3. By a majority vote, the Legislature could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.
4. Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented, or leased to private corporations or individuals.
5. The State could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

LEGISLATORS ENDORSE ABOLITION PROPOSAL

Mississippi's Delegation Al In Favor Of It With One Exception

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 19.—Mississippi's entire congressional delegation, with one exception, has endorsed the proposed public school abolition constitutional amendment and will vote for its ratification in Tuesday's special election.

Announcement of their support for the amendment, which is designed as a "last resort" step to preserve segregation, was made Sunday by the Legal Educational Advisory Committee headed by Gov. Hugh White.

Endorsing the amendment were Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis, and Representatives Thomas Abernethy, Jamie Whitten, Frank Smith, John Bell Williams and Arthur Winstead.

Only As Last Resort

Previously, the five aspirants for Governor in the 1955 election endorsed the amendment as the "best assurance of preserving segregation through equalization of the dual system to encourage Negroes to agree to continuance of the present segregated public schools." All proponents have pledged that the amendment would be used only as a last resort to preserve segregation.

Here is what some of the congressional leaders said with reference to the amendment:

Senator Eastland: "I shall cast my vote in favor of the school amendment. It is my considered judgment that if the amendment is not adopted the day will be hastened when we have interracial schools in Mississippi. The defeat of the amendment will lend aid and comfort to those who are attempting to force the mixture of the races in our schools. Southern people must resist by every legal and honorable means the attempt to destroy our civilization. . . . An overwhelming victory for the amendment will have a very favorable reaction on public sentiment over the entire country and will greatly aid the South and decide which lies ahead. As I see the matter the choice in the election is between segregation and integrated schools. I shall cast my vote for what I believe will continue segregation."

Comment By Stennis

Senator Stennis: "I look upon the proposed amendment as a desirable and necessary tool for possible use in our effort to retain the highest possible measure of control over our educational system. In supporting the amendment I am also expressing a firm faith in future legislators and in the people that they would not abolish our public schools except as a very last resort in preserving the separation of the races which we believe is necessary in order to preserve the integrity of our blood stream. In voting for the amendment I certainly do not feel that I am voting to abolish the public schools, and I would vigorously oppose their abolition except as a very last resort and as a necessary step in preserving our racial integrity."

Representative Abernethy, First District: "After the most careful study and consideration I have concluded that the proposed amendment to the state constitution affords us a method of maintaining the segregated public school system which we now enjoy and all wish to maintain. I am interested in this important question as a citizen of our state. But my interest goes deeper than that. As the father of three children of school age, naturally my interest has been intensified. With due respect for the views and opinions of those to the contrary, I shall vote for the amendment, firmly believing when I do that its adoption will help us save and perpetuate our segregated public school system."

Representative Whitten, Second District: "I am certain we can and will retain segregated public schools in Mississippi with the question up for repeal of constitutional requirements only. I believe it will be a mistake not to pass it."

No Stand By Colmer

Representative Smith, Third District: "I support the proposed constitutional amendment because I believe it will be an important step in a united fight to preserve our dual school system in Mississippi. I believe that passage of the amendment will do much to clear the air of many mistaken assumptions and make possible continuation of a program which will enable us to keep our separate schools and at the same time provide better education for all the children of our state."

Representative Winstead, Fifth District: "Am voting for and supporting the proposed constitutional amendment. Feel this will strengthen our hand in maintaining segregated public schools in Mississippi."

Representative W. M. Colmer of the Sixth District has not taken a public stand on the issue.

Miss. Majority Vote to Decide School Abolition Plan's Fate

Final Verdict on Amendment Due in Dec. 21 Special Election

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 18—The final decision on whether Mississippi's constitution will be amended to permit abolition of its public schools as a "last resort" against their desegregation is now up to the people.

It was handed them this week by the legislature in a special session called by Gov. Hugh White solely to determine whether that history-making step will be authorized as a bypass to the decision of the supreme court of the United States that the segregated schools be integrated.

Ratification or rejection of the amendment will be voted in a special election called for Dec. 21.

Assembly's Action

Although it will require only a majority vote of those participating to ratify the amendment, its submission was not as easily obtained at the hands of the lawmakers. To gain submission of the amendment it required a two-thirds vote of each branch on three separate days in each. However, even that large vote was more than subscribed by the 189 legislators.

Sponsors are confident it will be many years before it may develop that the abolition step will be necessary, if at all. They feel there are sufficient other "delaying" laws already on the statute books to insure continuation of the dual system for many years. They include a law for "assignment" of pupils; necessity that suits be filed in each of the more than 2,000 separate school districts; use of the state's police power to prevent violence should integration be attempted; gerrymandering of school districts, and last, but not least, the application of "economic pressure" by Citizens Councils to gain Negro consent to voluntary segregation.

2 Negative Votes

Strongest support for the amendment was given in the 49-member Senate where only 2 negative votes were cast against its submission. On the House side, the final tally showed only 14 of the 140 representatives against it.

The amendment was drafted by a 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee composed of leading officials and citizens, headed by Governor White, and created at the 1954 regular session in anticipation of the adverse supreme court ruling. It was mandated to draft a plan to get around the decision which would preserve the dual system notwithstanding.

Briefly, here is what the amendment, which would wipe out all laws guaranteeing separate, but equal, public schools for all children, will do:

1. Authorize the legislature, on a two-thirds vote, to abolish public schools statewide.

2. Or authorize the legislature, by a majority vote, to empower local school districts to abolish their schools (local option).

3. Authorize the legislature to make funds available directly to children to attend schools of

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their choice, private or otherwise.

4. Authorize the legislature to sell or lease existing school buildings, obviously to private groups for operation of private institutions.

Option Clause Opposed

Major opposition centered around the "local option" provision due to its authorization taking only a majority vote of the legislature. The assumption is that a county could abolish its schools and not interfere with similar operations in counties able to "handle the situation."

Big point raised by the opposition was the fear that if the state vacated the public school field the federal government would step in and set up integrated schools.

A hidden factor in gaining easy legislative approval of the amendment was a statement by Governor White. He said he will not call a needed special session next year to vote funds for operation of schools in the 1955-56 term "under existing laws."

Funds for 1 Year

Since the 1954 regular session set precedent by voting funds for only one year's operation of schools instead of the usual two years, many of those opposed to the amendment "strung along" for it. That was particularly true of school authorities over the state.

The next regular session is not until January of 1956, and unless a special assembly is called by the governor before that there will be no funds for common schools next year.

Those against the amendment, but voting for it, realized that was necessary in order to gain a special session next year. They are confident it will be almost impossible in the near future to get two-thirds of the legislators to vote for abolition of the system statewide.

Another controlling factor was a pledge of the LEAC that if the amendment is ratified and next year's special session called. that its members would support an appropriation for new Negro school buildings. Many Negro leaders have expressed themselves as being willing to continue segregation on a voluntary basis provided their schools are immediately equalized with those of the whites.

Governor White and other leaders are confident that the Negro leadership will "go along" on the present basis if their opportunities are at long last equalized.

ABOLITION PROPOSAL TOPS SECOND HURDLE IN MISSISSIPPI HOUSE

'Last Resort' Move To Save Segregation Is Up For Third Vote Today

SENATE OK IS ASSURED

Legislators Again Beat Down Amendment To Increase Majority Required For Local District Use

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9.—With sufficient strength to make their objective secure, backers of a constitutional amendment authorizing abolition of public schools as a "last resort" blockade against desegregation gained its adoption Thursday on the second of three required approvals in the House of Representatives.

In order to complete House consideration, that branch of the Legislature returns Friday for final adoption to have the way for Senate consideration next week and possible adjournment then of the current special session. Each branch must approve the amendment by a two-thirds vote on three separate days.

Referendum Dec. 21

After the amendment clears the Senate—assured in view of its endorsement by more than the required vote—it goes to the voters in a special election Dec. 21 for acceptance or rejection. Ratification will require a majority vote of the electors.

House approval Thursday was by a vote of 108 to 22, compared to the first favorable tally Wednesday of 109 to 24. Sponsors hope for a bigger favorable vote on final adoption.

Proponents of the amendment, the state's answer to the Supreme Court's May 17 integration mandate, insist it will not be employed until every other legal avenue to bypass the decision has been used. They feel sufficient laws are on the books to assure continuation of the dual system for at least 10 years.

A second effort by a group headed by Representative John Farese of Benton-Tippah Counties, to change the amendment recommended by a 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee, was unsuccessful Thursday as on Wednesday.

Defeated 75 To 54

Representative Farese sought to change from a majority vote of the Legislature if it is called on to use the amendment to a two-thirds tally the necessary vote to authorize local school districts to abolish their schools. The higher vote is now required in event the Legislature is asked to abolish public schools on a statewide basis.

The Farese amendment was downed 75 to 54.

When Representative Joel Blass of Stone County asked how anyone could suffer by requiring the higher legislative vote. Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County, who originally favored that vote, said he had agreed tot he majority as a compromise with other members of the Advisory Committee.

Two members spoke against second adoption of the proposal. They were Representatives Sam Johnson of Tippah County and Delos Burks of Pearl River County.

Representative Johnson argued the amendment is not needed "until we have exhausted every other effort to preserve segregation." He quoted Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman as saying that a student "assignment" law sponsored by Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County "was enough to keep the courts busy considering the state's fight for many years to come."

Motion Tabled

Answering Representative Burks' position that the substitute plan should be presented before the abolition proposal is considered, Representative Pettis Wtlley of Perry County said there is no danger of the Legislature not providing adequate funds for schools "so long as they are segregated."

After completing consideration of the amendment, the House tabled a motion to reconsider its previous adoption of a resolution giving them $7 a day for living expenses during the current special session. Opponents were unable to gain a roll call on the resolution, which had been adcpted 61 to 54.

Approval was also given by the House to a bill permitting issuance of medical scholarship loans to Negroes for out-of-state study. The measure was said to be necessary in order to discourage efofrts of Negroes to gain admission to the four year college new under construction in Jackson.

A previously passed scholarship bill provided that no loans would be made to students except those attending the state medical school.. That left the way open for state Negroes to seek entrance to the all-white college.

Other Action

House approval was also given a bill correcting a 1954 regular session statute which had failed to include refunds to local politi-

cal subdivisions for tax exemptions on school levies under the Homestead Exemption Law.

Four bills affecting particular counties were passed by the Senate before it adjourned until afternoon. They will, if later approved by the House, authorize:

Webster County to transfer $162 from the "Topshaw drainage bond fund" to the county road fund, and the town of Eupora to transfer $1,902 from th[illegible] fund" to the general fun[illegible]

uthorize Clay County super sors to issue $400,000 in gene obligation bonds for hard-surf ing Highways 46 and 47.

The other measure would mit Monroe County farmer gain refunds for agricultural poses from an additional one in the gasoline tax to be on there next week.

School Amendment Passed in Mississippi

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 17.—A State constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to abolish public schools if necessary to maintain racial segregation received final legislative approval yesterday.

Sponsors said the amendment is necessary in Mississippi's fight to keep segregated schools despite the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public education.

They insist the stand-by power would be used only as a "last resort" after other methods failed.

The amendment will be voted on by the people December 21.

The abolition amendment sped through the Senate on three required readings with only two dissenting votes.

The House of Representatives passed the amendment almost as easily last week.

If the people ratify the amendment, it will be inserted in the State constitution at the next Legislature.

Mississippi Roundup—

New Segregation Policy Decided Upon

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 19 (U.P.)—What appears to be one of Mississippi's most efficient boards also is one of the most secretative—the college board, officially called the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Hi[illegible]ning.

As is the practice of any number of state agencies and boards handling public business, the college board always meets in closed session and hands out what it wants the public to know afterwards. A good example of how that works came up this week.

The board met to consider the application of a Negro to the University of Mississippi law school, a touchy issue but one of wide public interest because Mississippi has been successful so far in maintaining segregation on all levels of public schools and because this was known to be a move blessed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

After an all-day meeting, the board issued a statement saying the Negro, Medgar Evers of Bayou, had been refused admission, at least for the Fall term, because he failed to comply with "the rules and regulations of the law school" by not submitting two letters of recommendation from prominent citizens of his community.

Although members were questioned after the meeting, they refused to give out any further information. The next day it was learned from roundabout sources that the board had established a far-reaching policy to prevent integration of the state's undergraduate and graduate schools. The board voted to accept a proposal by Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman to require character recommendations from five alumni "who have been personally acquainted with the applicant for two years."

When reporters called for minutes of the meeting, which are supposed to be public, they were told that they would not be available "until next week" because they had not been transcribed and Board Chairman H. M. Ivey of Meridian and Secretary E. R. Jobe were in Houston, Tex., attending a regional educatioal meeting.

Had it not been for unofficial "leaks" only board members and a handful of state officials would know that the board had a new segregation policy, which in no way differs from the state's announced intention of keeping all schools segregated by every legal means at hand.

There are, however, members on the board who have advocated being more open with the state's business. So far they are in the minority.

If legislators remain in special session past next week it probably will be because of the rhubarb over where, if at all, to put the proposed lethal gas execution chamber.

It now appears that a majority of the Senate would put it at Parchman State Penitentiary, but it looks like a divided House will have first shot at that proposal, which is set for special order at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Mrs. Wilma Sledge of Sunflower County is leading a bloc against the penitentiary site—people in Sunflower County don't want it—and she has declared flatly that Parchman will never see it.

If the Legislature can't decide the State Building Commission will be right back where it was left after the regular 1954 session—with a law requiring it to locate the chamber on state-owned land in Hinds County, where it also is not wanted.

Mississippi House Acts To Bar Desegregation

By The Associated Press

The Mississippi House of Representatives jammed through a constitutional amendment yesterday allowing the State to abolish public schools, and Alabama legislators took the first step toward erecting a similar last-ditch segregation dam.

Approving the measure on the first reading, Mississipi lawmakers voted 109-24 for the "private-school" amendment at a special session called by Governor Hugh White.

Senate passage seemed certain, because enough senators signed the resolution containing the amendment to assure its passage in the upper house. It would then be submitted to the people.

Special Session Asked

In Birmingham a group of legislators and lawyers proposed that Governor Gordon Persons call a special session of the Legislature and ask it to abolish the section of the State Constitution requiring the State to support public schools.

Senator Albert Boutwell said the group "has arived at what we believe to be a basically sound formula" for maintaining school segregation. One spokesman said it would involve removing the word "public" from the constitutional school requirements. Another change, he said, would designate school officials as judicial officers in order to make them immune from damage suits.

The superintendent of a white rural school near Dallas rejected moves by a group of Negro parents to enrol their children. Superintendent Mark Hitt said he would follow directions from the State Board of Education to continue segregation this year.

Court Order Sought

Parents of five white school children in Baltimore joined the officers of two organizations seeking a court order which would force the City to maintain segregated schools.

About 1,000 delegates to the North Alabama Methodist Conference, meeting in Birmingham, adopted a resolution supporting school segregation.

Gov. White Pledges Last-Ditch Legal Warfare To Keep Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7 (AP) — Gov. Hugh White—vowing last-ditch legal warfare in support of segregation today urged the Mississippi Legislature to approve a constitutional amendment giving itself power to abolish public schools.

The governor urged the amendment to "meet a crisis we did not seek" in a speech to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives two hours after the Legislature opened a special session.

"We shall resist . . . by every legal means at our command," said White, referring to the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

But state leaders emphasized abolition of Mississippi's public schools would be a "last resort."

Even if adopted by the Legislature, the amendment would have to be approved by a vote of the state's race-conscious citizens.

This is the way the amendment would work:

1. The Legislature by a two thirds vote could abolish public schools throughout the state, or

2. Individual counties and school districts could abolish their public schools and set up private school systems, if local option received legislative approval by a simple majority vote.

Actually, details of the local option method have not been worked out. Neither have details of a private school system.

"We have explored every possible solution," said White in his 20-minute speech, broadcast over a Mississippi radio network. "May we never yield and may success crown our united efforts is my humble prayer."

Mississippi House votes to submit school abolishment plan to voters

BY DOUGLAS STARR

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9—(AP)—The foundation for Mississippi's fight to keep Negroes out of white schools today was assured final passage by a 109-24 vote in the House of Representatives.

The vote yesterday came on the amendment to the state constitution empowering the Legislature to abolish public schools. The vote was the first of three required for constitutional amendments. The top-heavy victory margin made it obvious it will pass the House twice more.

The amendment was assured of Senate passage when 33 senators, more than the required two thirds, signed the measure as co-authors.

Representatives described the amendment as a "last resort" weapon to keep segregation, to be kept handy in case it is needed.

The House will consider the amendment the second time today. The Senate will not consider it until the House gives its final approval.

After the amendment is adopted three times by both Houses and signed by the governor, it must be submitted to the people for a vote scheduled for Dec. 21.

IT IS THE FIRST step in retaining segregation in public schools.

The next steps will include another special session to enact statutes designed to maintain separate schools. The "abolition amendment" will be used as a club to help prevent Negroes from integrating with white pupils.

The amendment would permit the Legislature to abolish public schools by a two-thirds vote and set up methods whereby counties and school districts could abolish their schools.

The Legislature would have the power to lease, rent or sell state-owned school property for use as private schools if public schools are abolished. In addition, state funds could be appropriated to pay for tuition in a private system.

The House also beat down four attempts to amend the resolution, by making it more difficult to abolish schools.

REP. PAUL MEASELL of Newton County, chairman of the constitution committee, told the House in calling up the measure, "I know that no Legislature will ever come to abolish public schools except in the last resort."

Urging passage, he said, "you are faced with one of the biggest problems you'll ever be faced with in your lifetime. We owe it to the people of Mississippi to pass this amendment overwhelmingly and submit it to a vote of the people."

Rep. Joel Blass of Stone County, opposition leader, realized the battle was lost when he faced the chamber.

But he said the Negro "doesn't fear what you are about to do. . . he's going to encourage it.

"When the federal government sees fit to enter public education . . . those federal buildings will be open to everybody."

THE WHITES STAND to lose almost everything, he said, "the Negroes, nothing."

He said in some poor counties the choice would be: "Public schools or no schools at all."

If Mississippi ever is forced into a private school system, he said, it would be well to have some idea now of what type is necessary.

He said the private system would have to be completely private with the state out of it entirely "or it will be a subterfuge and the court will strike it down."

The choice is not between abolition and integration, he said, "there's no necessity for either one."

REP. DENSON LOTT of Covington County, speaking for the amendment, said, "you are facing the darkest hour you have ever faced. If I cannot keep it (public schools) segregated, I want to go all the way and abolish the public schools."

Rep. John Southward of Tishomingo County, wanted more restrictions on abolishing public schools.

"I want to make sure this is a last report," he said.

But he added, "we're going to keep segregation in our county. The first time a Negro goes to school up there (with whites), that's the time we'll have a funeral."

Rep. Icey Day of Attala County was vigorous in his stand to keep his children out of integrated schools.

"As long as I live," he said amid applause, "my children will never go to an integrated school. And if I don't have a dime for private schools, They'll go through life with as much ignorance as I have."

NAACP Petition To School Board Gets No Action

TYLERTOWN, Miss. — (ANP) —An NAACP position filed recently with the Walthall County Board of Education requesting county level boards to carry out the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling, was tabled "without action," it was reported last week.

County Supt. of Education, Ed Duncan said the petition, signed by 30 Negroes, did not request the admittance of Negro students to any particular white school in the county. He gave no explanation for the board's failure to deal with the matter.

However, he stated that the five man county board "felt pretty well armed" to prevent integration with a 1954 law assigning students to certain schools without mention of race. He did not elaborate.

Defer Integration Fight

MOUNT BAYOU, Miss., Sept 27 (UP)—Delegates claiming to represent 500,000 Mississippi Negroes have agreed to hold off attempts to enter white schools until the United States Supreme Court issues desegregation decrees.

But some 2,000 members of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, meeting here yesterday, warned that organized efforts to prevent Negro voting and ultimate integration of schools would be "disastrous" to Mississippi white business men.

Delegates called for "immediate opening" of the state's graduate and professional schools to all races, and urged all Negroes to register and vote.

They voted two to one, however, against seeking to break down school segregation until the Supreme Court had outlined methods by which desegregation was to be achieved. The court will begin its study Dec. 6.

Mississippi Acts To Block Bias Ban

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8 (UP).—A proposed state constitutional amendment to permit Mississippi to abolish its public schools in favor of "private" institutions in order to maintain segregation easily passed its first test today. The House of Representatives passed the proposal, 109-24, on first reading. It must be approved on two more separate votes, however. Thirty-three of the state's forty-nine Senators already have indorsed the measure.

The resolution would authorize legislative dissolution of the state-wide school system by a two-thirds vote and permit abolishment of local districts on a simple majority.

On final legislative adoption the measure is to be put to the people for ratification Dec. 21.

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES GIRD FOR CHALLENGE

2,000 Meet At Mound Bayou, Hit White Obstructions At Polls, Schools

Special to The Commercial Appeal

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Sept. 26.—Two thousand delegates claiming to represent nearly a half-million Mississippi Negroes took a united stand Sunday against efforts to keep them from voting and entering white schools.

Their spokesmen predicted that "Citizens Councils" of white people in Mississippi counties, recently organized to keep Negroes out of white schools through economic pressure, would be disastrous to white businessmen.

Await Court Action

However, the delegates voted 2 to 1 against any concerted effort to end school segregation

until after the Supreme Court hands down a decision outlining the method by which segregation is to be erased.

The two thousand delegates attended a special meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership. The RCNL president, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou physician, said the delegates represented 100 state Negro civic and religious organizations which in turn represent nearly half the state's Negro population.

They met in a large tent specially erected for the meeting because no place in Mound Bayou, an all Negro Delta community, was big enough to hold the crowd.

Dr. Howard said the delegates unanimously adopted three resolutions.

Negro Vote Urged

The first was a cal lto Mississippi Negroes to register, pay poll taxes regularly and vote.

The second demanded that Mississippi colleges open their doors immediately to Negro students.

The third predicted white businessmen would suffer more than Negroes if "Citizens Councils" objectives are carried out. The "Citizens Councils" were organized after the Supreme Court abolished racial segregation in schools, with the idea of keeping school segregation by economic pressure against Negroes who advocated abolition of segregation.

Such pressure would take the form of firing Negroes from their jobs, refusing to gin their cotton and refusing to extend them credit.

Dr. Howard described the meeting as "the most enthusiastic of its type, and the delegates the most determined, of any such meeting I ever attended."

40 Counties Represented

He said 40 Mississippi counties, some of them as far away as the Gulf Coast and the southeastern tip of the state, were represented. All Delta counties, which usually have the largest percentage of Negro population, were represented, he said.

Other speakers with Dr. Howard at the meeting included Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate, Negro newspaper in Jackson, Miss.; Grand Master James C. Gillam of the Negro Masonic Lodge at Clarksdale; A. W. Wells of Jackson, president of the Progressive Voters League of Mississippi; Dr. E. T. Stringer of Columbus, president of the Mississippi Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez dentist and chairman of the resolutions committee, and Prof. J. B. Boyd, former president of the Mississippi Colored Teachers Association and president of the Utica Institute at Utica.

Steps Are Suggested

They suggested that Negroes could bank at the Negro-controlled Tri-State Bank in Memphis if white-owned banks in Mississippi refuse them loans; order their supplies from out-of-state mail-order houses "and start the biggest mail-order boom in the history of the South" if white merchants refuse them credit, and concentrate their purchases in establishments inside the state which are owned by Negroes.

Here is the full text of the three resolutions:

1. "We believe that all citizens are entitled to the use of the ballot, and further believe that no state, county or city should enact any statutes or ordinances that would in any way prevent any citizen from exercising his right as it is not only a privilege but a duty. We recommend and urge that all citizens regardless of race or color or creed pay their poll tax, register and vote in their respective counties.

Hail Court Verdict

2. "We further recommend that the decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools is a just and a humane decision. We believe that the decision should be implemented as quickly as possible. We, the Negro citizens of the state of Mississippi, are anxious and willing to work with any group toward implementing this decision. We are unalterably opposed to any effort of either white or Negro citizens to attempt to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, outlawing segregation in the public schools. We recommend that all the graduate and professional schools of higher learning in Mississippi be open to all races immediately.

3. "We believe that the stabilization of the economy of the state of Mississippi depends upon the working together of all citizens for the general good of all, and the economic sanction against any segment of the citizenry will be as reactionary and harmful to the parties starting the sanctions as to the people who are the objectives."

Legislature Ends Historic Session

But Not One Of 189 Members Present —Amendment To Protect Segregated Schools Major Enactment Of Term

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—Mississippi's history-making special session of the Legislature, which convened Sept. 7, was officially adjourned at 6 p.m. Thursday without a single one of the 189 members on hand for the finale.

Actually, the Legislature has been in adjournment since last Friday, when it quit work to leave the interim for Gov. Hugh White to consider the last minute enactments.

As has been custom since 1928, the final gavels were dropped by Kenneth Toler, chief of The Commercial Appeal's Jackson Bureau, in the presence of the House and Senate staff members.

The major enactment at the session was submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters for a special election Dec. 21 on the question of abolishing public schools as a "last step" to prevent integration. A plan to preserve segregation, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's integration decision, was the purpose for which Governor White called the special session.

Equalization Favored

Along with submission of the amendment, leaders in both branches went on record as favoring funds for new school buildings if the amendment is ratified by the voters. They feel that with the dual system equalized as to facilities, attempts to integrate by Negroes will be lessened.

The 1954 regular session equalized salaries, transportation and administration in the racially segrated schools.

A total of 96 new laws were approved at the session. Not a single measure was vetoed by the Governor despite opinions from the attorney general's department that several of those affecting local political subdivisions were unconstitutional. In approving the questioned measures, Governor White said he would leave their challenge to the courts.

Of the new laws, 59 originated in the House and 37 in the Senate.

A total of 163 bills were introduced in the two branches, although some of them were duplications. Ninety-nine of them originated in the House, and 64 in the Senate.

Another Scheduled

A second special session is scheduled early net year if the constitutional amendment is ratified in the special election. It will consider increased taxes for operation of schools in the 1955-56 session, along with funds for inauguration of a school building equalization program.

Since the 1954 regular session voted operational funds for only the current school year, provision must be made for an additional 18 million dollars if the 1955-56 term is to be financed prior to the January of 1956 regular session.

Among the special session enactments were:

Voted additional $1,500,000 to restore cuts in old age pensions; transferred $1,850,000 from special fund for loans for livestock and poultry development to general fund; corrected 1954 act to permit refunds under homestead exemption law for school levies; authorized back taxing of properties transferred after the original assessment date to new school districts.

Created a Water Resources Policy Commission to study underground reserves and to recommend legislation for their conservation; placed lethal gas chamber in new maximum security cell block at State Penitentiary.

Salaries Increased

Increased salaries of chancery and circuit judges from $7,500 to $9,000 a year, gave Hinds, Madison and Yazoo Counties an additional circuit judge, and upped pay of county judges in Madison, Forrest and Leflore Counties.

Shortened appeal period in death sentence cases before Supreme Court, and added to the conspiracy statute efforts to overthrown the state's segregation laws.

Allowed appeals to new state Education Finance Commission from county school board rulings relative to assignment of pupils; added four sergeants to the State Penitentiary for duty at the new maximum security cell-block.

Created new Chancery Court district of Adams, Jefferson, Wilkinson and Claiborne Counties; authorized county supervisors to spend $50 monthly for vital statistics registrars; created an industrial district in Prentiss County, and created two recess committees to study absentee ownership of land and the building needs at the state colleges.

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Mississippi Segregation Plan Passed

Move To Publicize Amendment Loses

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16 (AP)—Standby authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's Legislature today.

The amendment to the state constitution goes to a vote of the people on Dec. 21.

RATIFY PLAN

Gov. Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment. But state leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

The House of Representatives yesterday whipped a move to use state funds "to fully inform the people of this state of the provisions and purposes of the proposed amendment."

The amendment's opponents, joined by some supporters, shouted rejection of "being propagandized with state funds" to get the people's support at the polls.

GIVEN POWERS

Under the amendment, the Legislature could:

1. Abolish schools throughout Mississippi by a two-thirds vote.

2. By a majority vote, set up a local option plan whereby individual counties and school districts could abolish their schools.

3. Sell, lease or rent state-owned school property.

4. Pay tuition for students to attend private schools.

LABEL RIDER

Sponsors labeled the amendment a "last resort" measure to be used only if other methods fail to keep segregated schools despite the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

The state Senate gave the amendment the last of three required approvals today, one week after the House overwhelmingly passed it.

The amendment is the first product of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, created by the 1954 Legislature to find ways of getting around the Supreme Court decision. Later, the LEAC will recommend specific laws it hopes will make the "last resort" unnecessary.

SCHOOL BOOST

LEAC members promised to support a public school building program to improve Mississippi's schools if the amendment is ratified.

They agreed that better Negro facilities would help keep segregated schools on a voluntary basis. But some LEAC members, holding decisive legislative posts, have refused to support appropriations for school buildings unless the amendment is ratified.

If the people ratify the amendment, it will be inserted in the state constitution by the next legislature.

SCHOOL MEASURE LAST VOTE NEAR

Times-Picayune

Proposal Passes Second Senate Reading

New Orleans

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15 — The proposed "last resort" constitutional amendment to abolish public schools Wednesday moved within one step of final legislative approval in the Mississippi Senate.

Without debate, the Senate voted 41 to 2 for the proposed amendment Wednesday in its second consideration on the floor. If the measure is given its third passage by the Senate Thursday it then will be cleared for submission to a statewide vote Dec. 21.

Under the board new power sought in the amendment, the Legislature would have authority to abolish public schools throughout the state or permit local districts to abolish their schools and go to a system of private endowment of students.

But as the amendment progressed through the Senate Wednesday, the House beat down a move to allow use of a $100,000 fund for the state legal educational advisory committee to promote the passage of the amendment.

The House approved provisions of a resolution to give the LEAC the $100,000 fund, but struck out another provision which would have allowed the committee to hire speakers, distribute pamphlets and conduct an informal campaign out of the fund.

Rep. Joel Blass, Stone county, charged that it was "improper to take state funds and advocate ratification of this amendent."

Rep. Walter Phillips, Hancock county, said: "I don't think we have the right to vote funds to propagandize any amendment submitted to the people."

An amendment offer to the proposal by Rep. Sam Johnson, Tippah county, to require that the LEAC provide speakers for and against the amendment was rejected by a vote of 86 to 31.

Rep. Ney Gore, Quitman county, who handled the resolution on the floor, told the House that the LEAC, given the job of planning the state's strategy to maintain segregated schools "has the responsibility to see that it is ratified."

The amendment striking out the authority of the LEAC to use the funds for speakers and an information campaign was authored by Rep. Tom Garrott, Tunica county.

He said that it was "unfair to take taxpayers money to go out and pass a resolution, bill or an amendment." His amendment was adopted 64 to 50.

The House turned down another change in the $100,000 fund measure proposed by Rep. Delos Burks, Pearl River county, which would have required the LEAC to prepare and make public in 45 days the blueprint of how a private school plan would be operated and financed if public schools were abolished.

"I think the people ought to have these answers before they vote on the amendment Dec. 21," Burks declared.

The Senate's second approval of the constitutional proposal for abolishing the schools came immediately after Sen. Willis Matthews, Magee, chairman of the Senate constitutions committee, called it up.

Sens. George Owens, Pontotoc, and Howard McDonnell, Biloxi, again were the only members to vote against the proposal.

McDonnell said in a statement that he could not vote for the amendment because it permits demolishing the public school system which he said "has been the bulwark of our American way of life."

The Biloxi senator said that he was "not unmindful of the situation confronting us," but that he did not believe the amendment "will secure the purpose at which it is aimed."

He added that the people "have no information on its far-reaching effects upon the future of our children and state."

Meanwhile Wednesday hopes of adjournment of the week-old special session by Friday dimmed as a bitter fight loomed in the background over whether or not the state is to have a lethal gas chamber for execution of criminals and where it will go.

The question had been thrown into the special session by Gov. Hugh White who first asked the Legislature to designate a site for the lethal gas chamber which it authorized in the 1954 regular session and directed to be placed in Jackson.

Gov. White and the state building commission have been unable to find a location in Jackson for the chamber.

Meantime Wednesday, the governor sent an additional message to the Legislature permitting legislation to be introduced at the session to restore the portable electric chair as the means of execution. The gas chamber was to replace the chair on Jan. 1, 1955.

White said he had received a request signed by 17 members of the House to submit the issue.

He said Wednesday that his message "is not a recommendation" that the portable electric chair be restored.

In the Senate, a number of lawmakers had other ideas. A bill putting the gas chamber in the new maximum security cell block at Parchman came out of the Senate judiciary committee and appeared to have substantial support on the floor.

The bill may be called up in the Senate Thursday.

On the House side, the move to reinstate the portable electric chair was being spearheaded by Mrs. Wilma Sledge, Sunflower county representatiye, in whose county Parchman penitentiary is located.

Most lawmakers in the Delta section surrounding the penitentiary object to having the gas chamber placed in their region.

The Senate passed unanimously a bill making revisions in 1954 act for the development of the river ports of Natchez, Vicksburg and Greenville.

Sen. Lawrence Adams, Natchez author of the port measure said that bond authorities had demanded changes in the measure which would give the county boards of supervisors stronger control over the port commissions and pledging the full faith and credit of the counties behind bonds issued.

Under his bill, in the counties where the port is located inside or within one mile of the city, the county boards of supervisors will appoint two members of the commission, the city two and the governor, one.

In the counties where the port is more than a mile outside the city, the supervisors will appoint four members of the commission and the governor the fifth. In any case, Adams said, the county boards of supervisors will be ex-officio members of the port bodies.

Mississippi Legislature Moves to Keep Segregation

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The amendment to the state constitution goes to a vote of the people on Dec. 21.

Gov. Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment. But state leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

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for school buildings unless the amendment is ratified.

Mississippi Governor Blames Negroes for Ban

By the United Press.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7.—Gov. Hugh White opened a special segregation session of the Mississippi Legislature today by blaming Negroes for a proposed Constitutional amendment that would abolish public schools in the state.

The session was called to consider steps—foremost of which was a private school bill—to preserve the color barrier in Mississippi schools.

The governor said that after the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation last May 17, Negroes of the state refused to pledge themselves to voluntary segregation. They now must suffer the responsibility, he told the legislature.

In so doing, he said, Negroes "not only repudiated what they had told us in private conference but demanded things that even the Supreme Court decision had not pretended to try to give them."

The proposed amendment, which would have to be ratified by the voters in November, would empower the legislature by two-thirds vote to abolish public schools state-wide or by a majority vote authorize local option. State money would be appropriated for students to attend private schools.

"There is no intention of abolishing the schools," Gov. White said, but "there likewise is no intention of being unjustifiably forced to mix the races in our schools."

Segregation Fight Gives Russia Delight, Mississippian Thinks

To The Commercial Appeal,

In their efforts to find scriptural justification in the Bible for racial segregation, pious persons up and down the land are quoting, "and . . . hath determined the bounds of their habitation." There's one thing they seem to have overlooked: If we had stayed within the bounds of our habitation where do they think we would be? Certainly not here in America. When they look at these words where was the Aryan race — our race that is so superior to others it can tolerate another color only "in its place"?

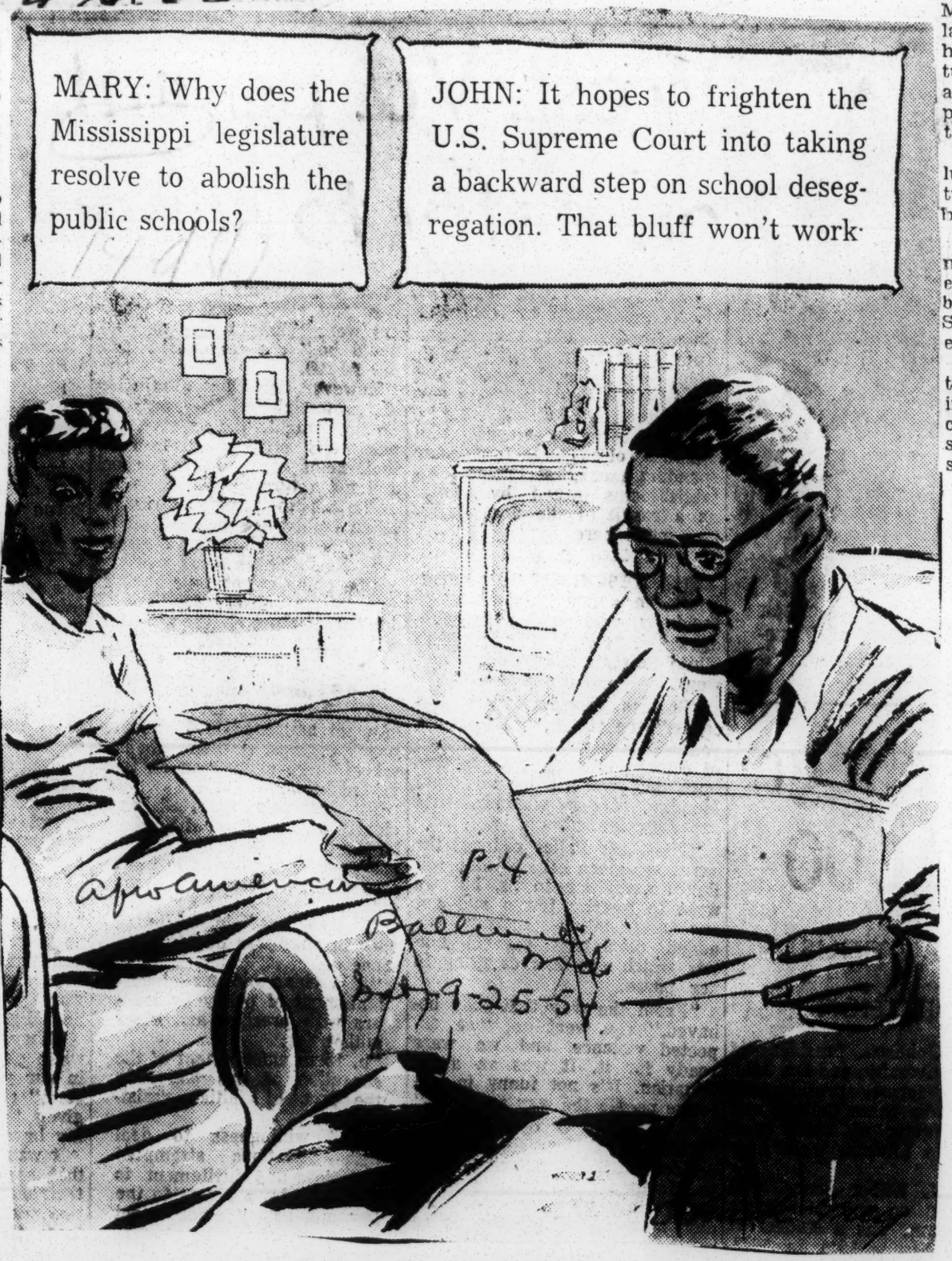
At that time not even the Indian was here. Later this was his "bound of habitation," but we changed that—according to God's will, yes, but there is no scriptural base for our arrogant assumption that we can keep another race forever on its knees to us.

The Kremlin must be having a field day with the propaganda furnished it by our Mississippi legislature! And you may be sure every newspaper in Russia has used it. All that was necessary for them to publish was a report of our first week's legislative session alongside our Bill of Rights, and the teachings of the Christ whom we profess to follow. Each Russian will wonder why, if we are sincere in our Christianity, we do not follow Christ's instructions when he said "Love your neighbor as yourself." (And if He had been telling the parable of the "Good Samaritan" to Southerners He would have substituted the word "Negro.")

With regret I ask you to withhold my name because of the embarrassment it would cause some of my relatives who think supremacy of the Master Race is more important than the precepts laid down in the Bill of Rights and the Sermon on the Mount.

NAME WITHHELD

Rienzi, Miss.



Mississippi Senate Approves Private School Proposal

JACKSON, Miss.—(INS)—The Mississippi Senate, following similar action in the house last week, has approved a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would allow the legislature to abolish public schools in order to maintain segregation.

The vote was 42-2 for the resolution. It must now be voted upon two more times in the upper chamber.

Following approval by the Senate, Gov. Hugh White, who called the special session, will sign the bill and it will then go to the State's voters for ratification in a election, Dec. 20.

White called the lawmakers into session to seek a means of skirting the U. S. Supreme Court decision last May which outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools.

Mississippi Roundup—

White Plans No Segregation Session

JACKSON, Miss., June 7 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White indicated today that a special Summer session of the Legislature might not be necessary to tackle the school segregation problem.

White said he has made no definite plans for a special session that would deal primarily with constitutional changes to avoid stumbling blocks in the state's fight to maintain segregation in its schools.

There had been speculation that a Summer session might be called to speed the constitutional changes to the voters in the November general election but White said he had been advised by State Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman that a special election could be set.

Ninety days notive by the Legislature is required before constitutional amendments are submitted to the people.

White said the progress of a 25-man advisory committee would determine largely when the session will convene. The committee of top legal and legislative leaders meets here again June 22.

The chief executive called an organizational meeting of the six-member Educational Finance Commission. The group that is charged with administering the state's new school equalization program will meet for the first time tomorrow morning but White said he doubted they could do little outside routine business.

White leaves here Wednesday morning to attend the Southern Governors Conference Thursday at Richmond, Va., which will start mapping plans to maintain segregated schools in Dixie.

Mississippi Schools To Stay Segregated, Stennis Asserts

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Sen. J. C. Stennis (D., Miss.) said today that there are natural differences between whites and Negroes in capacity and morality and and they will not go to school together in Mississippi.

Interviewed on a television program, Senator Stennis was asked whether his state would comply with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that separate schools for whites and Negroes are illegal.

"We have separate schools and those schools will continue to be separate," he said.

Asked what was "so horrible to contemplate" about white and Negro children going to school together, Stennis replied:

"There are certain natural differences according to natural laws. Their general social habits are different.

Asked if some of the defferences did not result from differences in education, Stennis replied: "Not near altogether."

He said through education the differences might be lost over a long period of time, adding:

"And when they are lost you have neither a white race or a black race—they're both lost."

SEGREGATION TO STAY
—Sen. J. C. Stennis.

He said he believed that despite the Supreme Court order, which he said merely prevented a state from setting up separate schools by law, the white and Negro people of Mississippi would co-operate in keeping the schools separate.

Proposes Plan To Keep Bias

WASHINGTON — Still fuming over the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) last Monday proposed a constitutional amendment which would permit racial segregation in any state which wants it.

Eastland introduced a resolution calling for a referendum on a proposed change in the Constitution "to prevent interference" by the Federal government with the rights of the separate states to regulate health, morals, education and marriage within their boundaries.

In Mississippi—

News Blackout Is Clamped On School Segregation Talks

BY JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Correspondent

JACKSON, Miss., June 27—A news blackout has been thrown around Mississippi's powerful Legal Advisory Committee which is seeking means of maintaining segregation in public schools.

At the first meeting of the 25-man group, which includes the state's top officials and legislators, reporters were permitted to sit in and the proceedings were reported to the public.

Press Barred

But at the second meeting held last week, members voted to bar the press and newsmen had to sit outside the governor's chamber while [illegible] went on. What available record" over.

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The Mississippi Press Assn. has been attempting, without success to get open public meetings to the public, and as Association President Joe Ellis of Clarksdale recently brought out, not in the interest of the news media but in the interest of the public.

Ban Is Sudden

Why the sudden news ban by the advisory committee? Since officials gave no reason it was reasonable to assume that there were conflicting opinions on proposed constitutional amendments being discussed and members had rather meet behind closed doors and present a united front when they make recommendations.

Issue Speculated

Probably one of the most vital questions to come up, it was learned from a member who didn't want his name used, was a proposal to set up mechanics of letting more than a dozen counties with heavy Negro populations hold elections to determine whether they want to set up private school systems.

It was thought that in most counties segregation could be maintained without any trouble. But some members believe that a private school system may be the only answer in certain counties in the long run. Others are opposed with doing away with the public school system in any degree.

STENNIS SCORES SCHOOLS RULING

Opinion on Segregation Is Given by Senator

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 31—Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi, speaking at the Rotary meeting in the Lamar hotel Monday, plead for immediate action on the local level to maintain separate schools for white and Negro children in this state, and then sharply denounced any plan which would embroil the US into the Indo-China war.

"I do not approved of one single sentence in the opinion handed down by the supreme court on segregation in the nation's schools," declared Senator Stennis. "I think they went far afield, abandoned their roles as justices and set themselves up as social engineers. Because of this, there is the possibility of a terrific setback for education in Mississippi for both the whites and the Negroes."

"We will be making a grave mistake if we sit back and no nothing. Abolishing the public schools would only lead us to an even greater problem.

"But there is an alternative. We can take a constructive view and build at the local level, a program based on public opinion . . . the opinion that we must continue to have separate schools. We must now lead the thinking of both groups—white and colored—along that line. And, we must begin now, before other pressure groups are brought to bear, and we have lost the opportunity," said the senator.

"Our schools are not supported by federal funds, but by local and state taxes. Let's make this plain to all groups. Much can be accomplished by a program satisfactory to both sides. We must plan for better, but separate schools. Our colored leaders are looking to the whites for leadership. In the end, the minority who don't agree, will be forced by public opinion to go along," he declared.

He then urged: "Solve it yourself rather than depend on the politicians to work it out for you."

Sen. Stennis then changed abruptly to the Indi-China affair . . . "and the steadily growing trend toward American intervention in that war."

The Associated Press in New Orleans said Monday they were advised that a statement by Sen. John Stennis saying that the US was recently within 48 hours of "directly entering the war in Indochina," was part of a prepared speech and was not included in his address to the graduating class Sunday at Mississippi Southern college, Hattiesburg.

Segregation Ruling Not Reason Based, Bar Chief Says

BILOXI, Miss., June 18 (AP)—Jerome S. Hafter, president of Mississippi Bar Assn., said here today it was his opinion the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in public schools was "not based on sound legal reasoning."

The Greenville attorney told members of the association at the annual convention "it is my opinion that the personnel of the U. S. Supreme Court has been influenced by newspapers, periodicals and pressure groups which have permeated the press."

"Many of these groups," he continued, "have argued that it is better to change our way of life in the South, and by so doing, our diplomats can say to the colored nations of the world that we welcome as our allies and consider them our social equals."

Hafter said the decision would aggravate racial conditions in Mississippi and "set progress back many years."

"The white and colored races in Mississippi have for many years established and lived under a very harmonious relationship," he said.

"It is sincerely hoped that the cool judgment of both races will co-operate to see that we do not revert to racial hatred and prejudice by the striking down of customs which have been acquiesced in the satisfactory to all Mississippians, white and colored."

Another speaker, William J. Jameson of Billings, Mont., president of the American Bar Assn., said "we must recognize and protect the constitutional right of all, including Communists."

At the same time, he said, "We must not be blinded by the fact that if the Communist philosophy should prevail these constitutional rights would be lost forever."

Two Segregation Steps Are Cited

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

WATER VALLEY, Miss., June 28—U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland said here Monday night that there are "two definite steps" which can assure segregation in the public schools.

Eastland, carrying his campaign for re-election into Northeast Mississippi, said that he has proposed an amendment to the federal constitution which if passed, "would restore to the states exclusive jurisdiction over schools, health, morals and marriage."

Eastland said that many are already underway for a national organization of "both Northerners and Southerners" to fight for continued segregation in the schools.

"I will be one of the leaders in this movement," he declared. "We are going to win this fight."

He was introduced to the Yalobusha county audience by Herman White, Water Valley businessman.

Petitions Signed To Enter Schools

COLUMBUS, Miss.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's claim that Negroes desire equal rights was backed up this week by Mississippi Negroes who signed petitions to enter white schools.

The petitioners planned to file the petitions in about 30 days, the state president reported. Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus dentist, said the NAACP was working on the petitions. The Association, which met in Jackson shortly after the Supreme Court decision, filed petitions with school boards asking that segregation be abolished voluntarily.

However, Dr. Stringer said, no white school is expected to abolish segregation voluntarily. He said they expected the petitions to be rejected and form the basis of court cases.

Mississippi Plans Vote On Schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 12 (AP)—A constitutional amendment allowing public schools to be abolished if necessary to maintain segregation was adopted today by Mississippi's Legal Education Advisory Committee.

A two-thirds vote of the Legislature could wipe out public schools, either statewide or on a county option basis by allowing individual elections in each county.

BUILDING PROGRAM

The committee also recommended to the Legislature that a school building program be started to supply better Negro schools, but only if the constitutional amendment is adopted giving the Legislature a free hand to fight any move to commingle the races.

Gov. Hugh White said he would call the Legislature into special session, probably early in September, to consider the proposed constitutional change.

In another highlight, Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of the Mississippi Supreme Court resigned his committee post today.

EXPLAINS CONFLICT

The chief justice said the conflict of wanting to provide whatever help he could to the committee and his duty as a justice was "becoming increasingly embarrassing."

Since he may have to sit as judge on segregation cases, he said he felt it better if he took no part in further work.

The committee was created to find ways of dodging the U. S. Supreme Court decision that outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

PROPOSAL ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS ADOPTED

LEAC Agrees to Abolishment If Necessary

By SAM JOHNSON

JACKSON, Miss., July 12 (AP)—A constitutional amendment allowing public schools to be abolished if necessary to maintain segregation was adopted Monday by Mississippi's legal education advisory committee.

A two-thirds vote of the Legislature could wipe out public schools, either statewide or on a county option basis by allowing individual elections in each county.

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Chief Justice Resigns

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Since he may have to sit as judge on segregation cases, he said he felt it better if he took no part in further work.

The committee was created to find ways of dodging the US supreme court decision that outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

The advisory committee adopted the report of its constitutional subcommittee in approving the proposed change to the Mississippi constitution of 1890.

Private Schools Plan

The amendment would allow the Legislature to set up a system of private schools with state aid going to the pupils.

The advisory committee excluded the press from its discussions.

"We're going to run you out as soon as we start," Gov. White told newsmen before the day-long meeting started.

"They said they don't want the press," he said, indicating other committee members.

If the Legislature approves the amendment, the people then would vote on it. If approved by a majority of voters in the election, the Legislature would insert it into the state constitution.

If the Legislature meets in September, it would be December before the people could vote. A 90-day waiting period is required after legislative approval before a vote can be taken.

Contradictory Provisions

The constitutional amendment also would abolish any contradictory provisions of the constitution.

The main section provides, in part:

"It shall be the duty of the Legislature . . . by establishing a uniform system of free public schools . . ."

Gov. White said all members of the committee were "determined to go on with the building program if the constitutional amendment is adopted."

But the building program probably will not be the same set up by the 1953 special legislative session but not financed by the 1954 regular session.

"I doubt very seriously that it will," the governor commented.

He said the committee made no decision on what kind of building program it would be. "They just agreed to recommend a building program," he said.

On Smaller Scale

The governor indicated it would be on a smaller scale than provided in the equalization program.

That program provided $12 per student per year for school construction. "That's about as ambitious a program as you could have," he said, while indicating the recommended program would not be that big.

The advisory committee did not discuss ways of financing the building program, he added.

Tax boosts almost certainly would be needed.

The 1954 Legislature provided only one year's financing for the watered-down equalization program—$34 million. With only $16 million left for the second year, an additional $18 million is needed to provide schools for the second year of the 1954-56 biennium, without any increased building costs.

Last Resort

Gov. White commented that the proposed constitutional amendment "places the Legislature in a position to act" without the present constitutional restrictions.

Committee members agreed that abolishing public schools would be a last resort after other attempts to maintain school segregation had failed, he said.

If no other way were found, the amendment would set up two ways of abolishing schools:

1. **Statewide.**
2. **Local option.**

Both methods would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

Committee members have said that no problem exists in some sections of the state and Negroes would agree to segregated schools. The local option plan seems to fit their objections.

Abolishing of Schools

Those counties where Negroes were attempting to enter white schools could ask the Legislature to abolish schools there. Or the Legislature could provide in advance ways in which counties could abolish their schools.

If any public schools are abolished, the proposed amendment would allow the Legislature to dispose of school buildings, land and other properties as it sees fit.

Under a private school system, the state property probably would be leased to private firms or individuals for schools.

Text of Proposed Amendment Given

JACKSON, Miss., July 12 (AP)—Text of the proposed constitutional amendment approved Monday by the Mississippi Legal Education Advisory Committee:

Section 213—(A) Regardless of any provision of Article 8, or any other provisions of this constitution to the contrary, the Legislature shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting in each House, to abolish and may authorize the counties and school districts to abolish, the public schools in this state and enact suitable legislation to effect the same.

(B) In the event the Legislature may appropriate state funds to aid educable children of any and all acts and things necessary for the purpose of this section, and this section is declared to be, and is, supplemental to all other provisions of this constitution, and legislation enacted under authority hereof shall prevail over any provisions of this constitution to the contrary, the Legislature shall be and is hereby authorized to enact suitable laws providing for the disposition of school buildings, land and other school properties by lease, sale or otherwise.

(C) The Legislature may appropriate state funds to aid counties, municipalities and school districts in which the public schools are abolished, and authorize the levy of ad valorem taxes by the counties and municipalities for the operation of schools, in addition to the ad valorem taxes and 16th section funds and other appropriate state funds, including poll taxes or not.

New Mississippi School Laws Guarantee Education 'Equality'

State to Retain 'Separate' Facilities; Costly Program Slated to Start July 1

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., May 1—After 64 years of admitted inequities in its racially segregated public school system and facing a showdown on its validity, Mississippi is taking definite steps to carry out a constitutional mandate for "equal" educational opportunities for all children.

Main provision in an equalization program which goes in effect July 1 is that monies allocated to Negro children will be spent on them and not diverted to the whites as has been officially documented by a legislative school study committee.

Final legislative action was taken during the week on bills to inaugurate the "separate, but equal" program. It took the lawmakers 15 weeks to come to terms on its financing, and then the deadlock was broken only by compromise. As finally approved the financing is on a one year's trial of the equalization formula.

Come July 1, the public schools will begin operating under brand-new laws designed for the first time in state history to carry out that constitutional guaranty of "separate, but equal" school opportunities, regardless of race.

Costliness Admitted

More than 200 existing statutes, under which the disparities have been manipulated, automatically go off the law books July 1. In their place will go statutes setting up a new Negro - white equalized school system.

Gov. Hugh White and other leaders who backed the equalization movement, admit it will be costly.

The movement was spurred no little by the pending cases in the United States Supreme Court challenging constitutionality of the dual school system.

Cost of equalization under the biennial operation of state government has been estimated at 85 million dollars. That's 50 million more than now voted for public schools. Of the added 35 million dollars biennial cost, 12 million is for equalizing facilities.

Pending the Supreme Court ruling, however, the facility phase is being delayed. Its overall long-range cost has been estimated by school authorities between 75 and 144 million dollars.

Before end of the first year's operation of the new program the legislature is to be called in special session to provide the additional financing. By that time, the facility issue may be settled by the Supreme Court. Since present revenue sources are 10 million dollars "short" of balancing the ordinary operations of state government, the special session will be a "tax - raising assembly."

How New Law Works

The final two bills in the equalization program passed during the week provide 34 million dollars for the one-year trial run and authority to counties and municipalities to levy up to 25 mills local taxes to provide the 10 million dollars matching funds required of them.

Authority is vested in the local political subdivisions for added taxes for "enrichment" of the state's minimum equalization formula. Some officials fear the "enrichment" feature may result in continued disparities, but feel that if any challenges result, they must come against the particular subdivisions and not the state which is providing state - level minimum equalization.

Under the new law, a fund from which the state made up for tax deficiencies in 63, so-called "poorer counties" through allocation of "equalizing" monies, is no more. Those counties will be required to put up whatever is determined in a new economic index. What they fail to provide will cut their state allocation proportionately.

Come July 1, the state funds will go directly to "where the children are in school," regardless of race. Those allocations will be made on the basis of average daily attendance "in" the particular schools.

Another change to improve opportunities for all children is the abolition of the more than 2,000 local school districts. However, pending a recheck of them by a newly created State Educational Finance Commission, the present districts will continue to operate. Later, a far-reaching consolidation is planned.

MISSISSIPPI

For the first time in state history, a teacher salary schedule based on training and experience, rather than the "whims" of local school boards, is set up. It will gauge the state allocations to the schools, and will be made regardless of race—solely on the type certificate held.

Can Supplement Pay

The salary schedule ranges from $700 for high school graduates teaching school, up to $2,200 for holders of master's degrees. Annual increments up to five years' experience will provide a maxium salary scale from $900 to $2,600.

However, the districts are authorized to use local funds to bolster those salaries. The state has no control beyond the minimum scale, but is safe from challenge to that extent. Any tests would be made on the local levels.

Two other new provisions are aimed at giving additional state aid in the maintenance of local schools, such as supplies, heat, janitor service and additional school material and in supplementing salaries of superintendents and principals. The state is to put up $270 per teacher unit of 30 students in average daily attendance, regardless of race, for maintenance, and $200 on that basis for salary supplements.

It Can Happen in Miss.

FEW AMERICANS would have dreamed ten years ago that in the year 1954 the Legislature of the State of Mississippi would adopt a public school equalization program providing for expenditure of $34,000,000 annually above the normal budget of $25,000,000; and yet that is what happened last week.

Such long and frequent strides toward racial equality have taken place in this country since the end of World War II, that this revolutionary news scarcely caused a ripple of surprise, and yet the "impossible" has been accomplished.

In anticipation of a U. S. Supreme Court decision abolishing segregated racial schools, the Legislature completely revised the present system of education in the state's primary and high schools, will consolidate hundreds of the old, ramshackle, little local schools, will equalize Negro and white teachers' salaries, and begin equalizing transportation facilities.

Mississippi's officials are hoping and praying that the high court will uphold the "separate but equal doctrine," and if so the Legislature plans to extend the present equalization program and expand it to involve the expenditure of $66,000,000 yearly; but they are preparing for what they regard as the "worst" eventuality.

Many people who are unfamiliar with public opinion in Mississippi expected bloody shirt-waving, Negrophobic speeches on the hustings and fiery defiance of the trend of the times—but their expectations were not realized.

Instead, the elected representatives of the people calmly proceeded to prepare for the inevitable and unavoidable in a statesmanlike manner which is a credit to their sanity.

To be sure the victories won in the courts by NAACP lawyers speeded Mississippi's change of mind, but the alacrity with which that mind was changed indicates that it was in a state of readiness for change.

This should indicate to the august justices of the U. S. Supreme Court that there is very unlikely to be the violent Dixie opposition to an anti-segregation decision that some of them fear.

White Says Backbone Stiffer On Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., May 2 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White returned from President Eisenhower's governor's conference with a "stiffer backbone" on the school segregation issue.

White said he was not enlightened in Washington on how the U. S. Supreme Court would rule on segregation, but he said he was encouraged by opinion that the court might not be empowered to enforce a ruling abolishing a dual but equal school system, should such a decision be reached.

"I came back with a stiffer backbone as to just what the court can make us do and I think other Southern states are feeling the same way," White said.

He said a number of officials in Washington said the states may not have to follow a ruling abolishing segregation, indicating that Southern states may win in their efforts to keep separate classrooms for Negroes and whites by standing behind rights guaranteed the states under the constitution.

White said he was confident that should the court render an "unfavorable" decision a committee authorized by the Legislature for just such an occurance could come up with an answer for maintaining segregation that would stand up in court.

The governor said he was "entirely satisfied" with the work of the 1954 Legislature which adjourned yesterday "except for their refusal to complete the school program' by putting off raising new revenue until a special session. He said he was disappointed that legislators did not enact governmental reorganization laws which he had recommended for saving money.

were mixed with the one exception that everyone looked up with surprise and regret when the Approval of the appropriations bill assured the program of going into effect this July, with $34,000,000 of the allocation slated for the one-year test of the program to overhaul the state's school system.

Both branches buckled down to the last minute rush of trying to clear as many bills as possible from their calendars before final adjournment, expected tomorrow or Saturday after six months in session, including a special session last Fall.

Representatives ignored a warning by House Speaker Walter Sillers that they may be forced to return next week for one or two days of work. Sillers said it was doubtful whether business could be completed by Saturday and he suggested, the Senate willing, to move the sine die adjournment from May 6 to 3 in order to allow work next week.

Representatives spent their morning session debating a Senate bill regulating the expenditure of Vicksburg toll bridge funds for Warren County operations. It finally failed.

Russell Fox of Claiborne objected to any toll revenue being diverted to Vicksburg and Warren County, arguing the money 'should be used to retire bonds and free the bridge (over the Mississippi River) from tolls."

STATE NEGRO CITIZENS HAIL ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION FINANCING OF THE SCHOOL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

See Complete Reorganization In Operation Of Negro Schools

TEACHER GROUP PREPARES FOR ADOPTION OF NEW PROGRAM

Jackson, Miss. April 27, —(DSN) —In spite of the anxious and prolonged waiting for a decision from the United States supreme court in the school segregation cases responsible Negro citizens throughout the state hailed with expectations of early improvement in the school for their children, the final enactment by the state legislature of measures financing the school equalization program.

It was evident throughout the state that most Negro parents have become committed to the fact that Negro schools will remain in the state because of the existing community patterns, regardless of any action of the nation's high court and that the best hope for better Negro schools in the state lay in the equalization program.

From well informed sources it has being freely stated that the adoption of the program, which will go into effect with the beginning of the next school term, will mean a complete reorganization in the operation of Negro schools in the state.

for in the general education appropriation.

However the principal of the Meridian High School did point out in a telephone conversation with

Mississippi's School Plan

The Mississippi Legislature has come to the end, at least temporarily, of a tortured way. After months of discussion and argument, it has finally adopted a plan for financing the proposed equal facilities program for its white and Negro schools. That is, it has partly done so.

The Mississippi Legislature in the beginning apparently had sincere intentions of equalizing in all respects the educational opportunities offered the two races. But the costs of doing that, it was seen, would be tremendous.

Consequently, the original proposal to raise the state's educational appropriations from about $25,000,000 to $43,000,000 was trimmed considerably. The measure as finally passed calls for spending $34,000,000 next year on schools.

This sum will permit equalizing salaries for white and Negro teachers and make a start toward equal transportation facilities. But equalizing school buildings and facilities must wait for a proposed special session to finance the second year of the program.

But financing even the reduced program will be a burden upon Mississippi's taxpayers. Mississippi has the lowest per capita income among the 48 states. But its state tax burden is, relatively, already one of the highest, being more than 50 per cent above the national average. Only four states outranked Mississippi in that regard in 1952.

The legislators got around part of that difficulty by passing on to local school systems, counties and cities, some of the burden of raising the additional money. Of course, only the state government is relieved by that provision. The taxpayers will not escape.

The Legislature's work is not done, however. There is the financing of the rest of the program. And over all there is the shadow of a Supreme Court decision that could alter the situation profoundly.

Any way you view it, Mississippi's predicament is difficult. It has the largest percentage of Negro population. Only a bare majority is white. It is a poor state, and has been poor for a long time. It has, roundly speaking, more of a task in equalizing school facilities and less means to do it with. Moreover, and this is a factor which has to be considered, it has strong feelings about managing its own affairs. The suggestion that more federal educational funds be sought finds little sympathy in the Magnolia State. But give its people credit for willingness to increase their already heavy tax burden in order to maintain their traditional school pattern.

Mississippi Roundup—

School Deadlock Ends As Senate OKs Bill

JACKSON, Miss., April 29 (U.P.)—A six-month lekislative wrangle over Negro-white school equalization ended today when the Senate gave in on an amendment that was holding up the money needed for the program.

Senators voted 29-6 to back down fro mtheir stand on distribution of money under the $50,000,000 appropriation for schools during the next two years. They agreed to accept the conference report calling for withdrawal of the amendment by Ed Simmons of Tylertown.

It would have taken $2,500,000 of the amount alloted for sup-

It was also pointed out that certain features in the new program will eleminate what has been termed by well informed sources as large scale, a big money racket existing in connection with the operation of Negro schools as a result of which Negro parents have been paying numerous fees in order to attend schools which the parents of the state have not been required to pay.

There has been no denial that Negro students have been paying certain fees not required of white students, such as registration and transfer, and maintenance fee.

While at the same time money for these purposes were provided

White Approves Using Police In Segregation

Gov. Hugh White declared Mississippi's "police power" will be used if necessary to keep Negroes out of white schools. He said the "police power" of state, allowing it to preserve law and order, never has been touched by the United States Supreme Court. The Governor's statement followed the suggestion by former Gov. Fielding L. Wright that the "police powers" be invoked to prevent racial mixing in public schools.

Public Schools' Abolition Urged

JACKSON, Miss., July 13 (AP).—A constitutional ammendment opening the way for abolishing public schools has been recommended by a Mississippi advisory committee seeking ways to dodge the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education.

Gov. Hugh White said yesterday he would call the legislature into special session early in September to consider the proposed amendment to the state constitution. It would authorize the legislature by a two-thirds vote to abolish public schools, statewide or on a local option basis, if necessary, to maintain segregation.

Members of Mississippi's Legal Education Advisory Committee declared it would be used only as a last resort. The amendment is viewed as a safeguard if Negroes try to force school intergration. Private, segregated schools with state aid could be set up under the amendment.

Mississippi Acting To Keep Segregation

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—a constitutional amendmer opening the door for abolishin public schools was recommende by Mississippi's committee seel ing ways to dodge the U.S. Su preme Court decision outlawin racial segregation in public edu cation.

Gov. Hugh White said yeste day he would call the legislatur into session in September to con sider the proposed amendmer to Mississippi's constitution.

It would authorize the legislature by a two-thirds vote to abolish public schools, if necessary to maintain segregation.

Members of Mississippi's legal education advisory committee declared it would be used only as a last resort.

The amendment is viewed as a safeguard if Negroes try to force school integration. It could be used as a threat—cooperate or lose your public schools.

Mississippi Has New Plan to Bar Integration

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27.—Gov. Hugh White has revealed another plank in the program to keep racial segregation in Mississippi schools.

Gov. White said yesterday he would ask the special session of the legislatiure opening September 7 to consider a bill forbidding any one from stirring up race trouble by filing law suits.

The law would prohibit any one except relatives of children attending schools from filing suits against school districts. It apparently means to strike at the National Associtaion for the Advancement of Colored People and its efforts to obtain integrated schools.

GREENVILLE TO DEFY ONTEGRATION RULING

School Board Says Both Races To Be Treated Fairly

From The Commercial Appeal Greenville, Miss., Bureau

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 21.—The Greenville school board announced Saturday that "although both the Negro and white child will be treated fairly, integration of the races will not be undertaken in Greenville schools."

The five-member board pointed out school integration cannot be accomplished by laws or court decisions which conflict with the general sentiment of the community upon which they are designed to operate.

The statement cited segregation legislation enacted by the Southern states years ago.

"This legislation was harmonious with the established usages, customs, traditions and the general sentiment of the people of both races, and was enacted with a view to the promotion of public comfort and the preservation of public peace and good order," the board stated.

The statement asserted the progress in education must continue and the children of the South of both races must be educated.

"But integration of the schools will not be undertaken in Greenville as it would not work," the board said.

One school board in Mississippi will keep segregation

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 23—(AP)—The Greenville School Board said segregation would be maintained in the city's public schools but "the Negro and the white child will be treated fairly."

The five-member board said that integration could not be accomplished by laws or court decisions which conflict with the general sentiment of the community in which they are designed to operate.

The statement said progress in education must continue and the children of the South of both races must be educated.

Mississippi Calls Special Session on School Segregation

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—Gov. Hugh White, disappointed over Negroes' rejection of "segregation by consent," said the Legislature would convene September 7 to consider abolishing public schools to preserve segregation in Mississippi.

In announcing the special session, Gov. White told the Legal Educational Advisory Committee yesterday that until the last few days, he believed a certain element of Negroes would support separate but equal schools.

"I have come to the definite conclusion you couldn't put your faith and trust in them," he added. "They're all just as wound up together as they could be. I have lost confidence."

The committee, which was created by the 1954 regular session to find a method to avoid the United States Supreme Court decision against segregation, indorsed a proposed constitutional amendment which the Legislature will consider.

The Legislature must approve the amendment by a two-thirds vote and it must be ratified by the people in the general election.

Schools could be abolished on a State-wide or local basis. The committee said that if the public schools were abolished there probably would be a system of private schools with State aid.

The amendment was considered as a threat for the Negroes to co-operate or lose public schools. So far, no State has abolished public schools to maintain segregation.

Approximately half of Mississipp'is population is composed of Negroes.

A majority of the 95 Negroes invited to a meeting with the committee by Gov. White said they wanted no part of the voluntary segregation idea.

LONG OPPOSES PLAN TO ABOLISH SCHOOLS

Tupelo Legislator Gives Views Before Civitans

FINAL RESORT, HE SAYS

By JAMES KINGSLEY

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo, Miss. Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 12.—Byron Long Jr., floaterial Representative of Lee-Itawamba counties said Thursday he opposes proposals to abolish the Mississippi Public Schools.

Speaking before the Tupelo Civitan Club, Mr. Long maintained that abolishing the schools should be the last step to keep the schools segregated.

Traditions Competing

"There are two traditions in the South," he said, "the public school system and segregation. Because of competition among the two Southern traditions they are now in jeopardy.

"However," he said, "I believe we can maintain the segregated system and still have public schools. If the schools should be abolished, I do not know how we could ever get them back," he said.

Mr. Long, a practicing Tupelo attorney declared, "The United States Supreme Court has ruled that segregation is unconstitutional. It is also possible they could rule private schools are unconstitutional in Mississippi.

The Supreme Court ruling of the Texas Jaybird cases is a "warning" to us if we should try to set up a private school system in Mississippi.

In Texas they tried to get away from the state in the voting of Negroes, by using private clubs. In Mississippi we would be getting away from public schools by setting up private schools.

Schools Would Need Aid

"But we would have to help the private schools financially and also would probably have other rulings. Possibly the only difference would be that the buildings and land would either be sold or leased to some private organization or individual," Mr. Long said.

"As of now, Mississippi's segregation laws still stand on the books and have not been outlawed by the Supreme Court. There have been no law suits filed challenging Mississippi's laws," he said.

Representative Long referred to the two proposed bills he had mailed to Gov. Hugh White in July.

One bill would prohibit fomenting and agitation of litigation by any person or organization to stir up feelings among the Negroes and would create an obstacle to those who might try to stir up discontent and animosity between the races.

Proposals Outlined

"This proposal," he said, "would prohibit any person or organization from assisting others as an inducement to the commencement or continuation of proceedings in any court or before any administrative agency in Mississippi. Violation of the proposed act would be a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment," he said.

The other bill which he called the "preference act" would require a parent to designate an attendance center within the school district for their children. If they did not have a preference they would waive their choice of the attendance center and it would be up to the board of trustees to choose one, he said.

SEGREGATION GROWS AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Negro Demand Stirs Action In Mississippi Politics

EASTLAND, GARTIN TALK

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—The demand of Negro leaders for adherence to the Supreme Court's public school integration decision in refusing to accept a voluntary segregation plan Saturday entered the Aug. 24 Democratic Primary for the United States Senate.

Senior Senator James O. Eastland declared in stump speeches "There can be no compromise" in announcing his readiness "to fight to retain segregation." He referred to Friday's bi-racial meeting called by Gov. Hugh White to seek agreement on a voluntary segregation program conditioned on Negro schools being immediately equalized with the whites.

Gartin Takes Stand

Lieut. Gov. Carroll Gartin, the lone opponent of the senator's third term bid, attended Friday's bi-racial meeting and later joined with oGvernor White and a legal educational advisory committee in rejecting the integration demand and calling for a special legislative session Sept. 7 to consider a constitutional amendment looking to abolish of public schools if integration is attempted.

In his Saturday speeches at Wiggins, Poplarville, Bay St. Louis and Collins, Mr. Gartin stressed his support for expansion of veterans' hospital facilities and pension benefits. He is a veteran of World War II.

It was in his address at Carthage that Senator Eastland took cognizance of the failure of the bi-racial meeting to agree on a plan agreeable to whites and Negroes.

"The Negro leaders made it clear to everybody they are going to insist on integration in the schools," the senior senator and Delta planter said. "There can be

No compromise, and I am ready to fight to retain segregation."

Stresses Leadership

"Whether we win this victory or not against a tyrannical United States high court will depend on the ability and determination of Southern leadership," he said.

Soon after the May 17 decision of the court, Senator Eastland delivered a blistering denunciation of the members of the Supreme Court on the Senate floor.

During the day ,the senior senator also spoke at De Kalb, where he was presented by Roy K. Knapp, World War II veteran and athletic director of East Mississippi Junior College; at Philadelphia, where Dees Stribling, attorney, was in charge, and at Louisville, where Mayor Gene Stringer presented him.

In his other speeches, Senator Eastland stressed his work for agriculture, asserting that "high support prices are the only safeguards of guaranteed income on the farm."

He plans to return to Washington Tuesday for a floor fight for continuation of 90 per cent parity supports on cotton and basic commodities and 85 per cent supports on dairy products. He was one of the eight members of the 15-member Senate Agriculture Committee who held out against the Eisenhower Administration's flexible price plan.

"If we lose this fight farmers can take one long, lingering look at their cotton crop this year," he said. "It will be the last one they harvest at high support prices."

Referring to his membership on the Agricultural Committee, Senator Eastland said "If Mississippi loses its representation on that committee you won't see in your lifetime another man appointed who is in favor of fixed support prices."

Gartin Tells Views

Lieutenant Governor Gartin in his stump appearances said he favors a pension for veterans of the World War 1 before they reach 65.

"The veterans of the Spanish-American War were provided with such pensions, and I believe that any nation that can give away as much money trying to buy the friendship of foreign countries as the United States has can surely provide a pension for men who bear the scars of battle," he said. "We veterans of World War II are grateful to the American people for the benefits realized under the GI Bill of Rights, but we remember that veterans of World War I were not so bountifully provided for."

"They came home and received their mustering-out pay, which amounted to an average of $50 or $60 each, then they were thrown on the mercy of the world. Now in their declining years their ills arising from diseases and battle wounds cause them more and more trouble with the passage of time."

"They should be provided with the finest in the way of hospitalization care, and they are entitled to liberal pension benefits. As United States senator from Mississippi I will work for both," Mr. Gartin said.

The lieutenant governor stressed his "devotion to duty" theme, and said he will be "a fulltime senator for all the people and all sections of Mississippi." He cited Senator John Stennis of Mississippi and Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas as "living proof that devotion to duty and loyalty to the cause are worth more than all the seniority in the Congress."

He said he favors appropriations for farm-to-market roads, vocational rehabilitation, more adequate credit for farmers, more liberal veterans' benefits, TVA and REA, flood control and port improvements, and a balanced farm program to help farmers who have diversified.

90-Man Delegation Urges State To Follow Court

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — Negro leaders Friday dashed hopes of the state's white leaders that voluntary segregation of the races in the state's public schools was likely.

Ninety leaders of Mississippi's 3-million Negro residents told the Legal Educational Advisory Committee the state should not sidestep the historic Supreme Court decision.

E. W. Banks, Jackson undertaker, read a resolution passed by the Negro group Thursday night asking state leaders to "endorse and abide by" the segregation ruling.

Members of the state committee, set up by the legislature to find ways to preserve separate schools for the races, had declared previously that 95 per cent of Mississippi Negroes want to keep segregated schools, if they are equal.

Friday, Negro leaders said this was not a true representation of the feelings of people with whom they were in contact.

A 'HUMANE DECISION'

Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, said:

"The Negroes have not come here to help work a plan to circumvent or bypass the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is a humane decision."

He said 250 residents of his town—the only all-Negro city in the state—met Thursday night and voted "we could not endorse any program of legal or voluntary segregation in Mississippi."

Only one Negro speaker at the meeting urged the state to keep segregation, and another offered a compromise, but neither got favorable reaction from members of their race at the session.

Gov. Hugh White announced then that he will call the Mississippi legislature into special session Sept. 7 to consider a constitutional amendment to abolish the state's public school system.

"As a Mississippian and as an American I know that no legislature will ever come to abolish public schools except in the last resort," Measell said.

Rep. Icey Day of Attala county, a staunch supporter of the program to equalize Negro and White schools which was enacted last year but only partially financed, supported the constitutional change.

"As long as I live," he said amid applause, "my children will never go to an integrated school. And if I don't have a dime (for private schools) they'll go through life with as much ignorance as I have.

As a lawyer, he said, "I cease to have respect for the Supreme court of the United States" when it ruled that segregation has no place in public education.

Rep. John Southward of Tishomingo county asked that it be made harder to abolish public schools.

"I want to make sure this is a last resort," he said, adding, "we're going to keep segregation in our county.

"The first time a Negro goes to school up there (with Whites), that's the time we'll have a funeral."

In the district of Columbia, new White and Negro grade school pupils registered quietly Wednesday for racially integrated classes for the first time.

Parents and children appeared to be taking the end of segregation calmly. School officials said they knew of no incidents.

Out in Texas, where the Negro population is heavy in the eastern sector, the superintendent of a White rural school near the metropolis of Dallas rejected efforts of a group of Negro parents to enroll their children. Supt. Mark Hitt said he'd abide by state board of education instructions to continue segregation this year.

J. Harold Jones II, executive secretary of the Dallas chapter of the NAACP who led the group to the school, commented: "The South Central Civic League and the NAACP firmly believe in the recent decision of the Supreme court and will stop short of nothing until the law of the land comes about in Dallas."

Addressing a conference of school officials from 11 Southern states at Atlanta, a Tennessee lawyer long associated with Southern education predicted gradual elimination of racial segregation in the schools. The forecast came from Cecil Sims, White Nashville attorney and board of education member.

At Poplar Bluff, Mo., in the southeastern corner of the state, the board of education announced Negro pupils would be eligible to attend the school of their choice. All the Negro pupils enrolled at the established all-Negro high and elementary schools without applying at the White schools.

Mississippi Roundup—

Walthall County Asked To End Segregation

Petition From NAACP Believed To Be First One Filed In State; May Be Tried All Over State

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Aug. 13 (U.P.)—A petition bearing the names of 30 Negroes has been filed with the Walthall County Board of Education, asking an end to racial segregation in public schools.

County Superintendent of Education Edd Duncan said today the petition prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is being held by the county board "without action".

Duncan said the petition did not request the admittance of Negro students to any white school in the county but was the form request adopted by the NAACP calling for county level boards to carry out the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

State NAACP leaders, after a meeting in Jackson recently, said the petitions would be filed all over the state. The petition here was the first reported filed.

Duncan said the county board "felt pretty well armed" to prevent integration with a 1954 law which assigns students to attendance centers (schools) without mention of race.

Mississippi Starts Integration Battle

Amendment To Abolish Public Schools Launched

By The Associated Press

Mississippi's house of representatives passed on first reading Wednesday the proposed constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools.

The vote, 109-24, assured final passage through the legislature.

The number of senators who signed the resolution containing the amendment assured its passage in the Senate.

The amendment is the foundation for a wall Mississippi hopes will keep Negroes out of White schools. A series of statutes to erect the wall will come at another special session early next year.

Sponsors of the amendment claim it would provide a club over the Negroes' heads, threatening to destroy their schools if they try to enter White schools.

The constitutional amendment must pass each house three separate times by a two-third vote before being submitted to a vote of the people Dec. 21.

"We've faced with a very serious matter this afternoon," Rep. Paul Measell, chairman of the constitution committee, said as he called the amendment up for action. "I hope it will be passed as written."

It was. The house beat down four attempts to change the amendment. All would have made it harder to abolish schools.

All legislators speaking for the amendment emphasized they would only vote to abolish public schools as a "last resort."

Mississippi May Abolish System Of Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 30 (AP) — The Mississippi legislature will go into special session Sept. 7 to consider a proposed amendment to the state constitution allowing public schools to be abolished if necessary to keep segregation.

Gov. Hugh White announced the date after the Legal Educational Advisory committee closed ranks that threatened to split during a hot meeting late today.

LEAC members again approved the amendment after they were convinced that "segregation by consent" will not work in Mississippi.

The group's action was a direct slap at 90 Negroes who met with it this morning. The majority of the Negroes said they would not support any attempt to dodge the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Many of the Negroes said they would actively fight any such attempts.

The LEAC hoped the Negores would cooperate in keeping segregation despite the Surpeme Court's decision if they were given equal schools or something near it.

They were convinced otherwise today.

The special legislative session will be limited to the one question: The constitutional amendment.

Gov. White said it probably would last two weeks.

If the amendment passes the legislature and is approved by the people, the LEAC pledged itself again today to support a building program to take away some of the Negroes' discontent.

The amendment is viewed as a club over the Negroes' heads, a threat to cooperate or lose public schools.

A two-thirds vote of the legislature would be required to end the public school system. Schools could be abolished on a statewide or local option basis.

If abolished, which the LEAC emphatically declared would be a last resort, some system of private schools with state aid probably would be set up.

The LEAC threatened to split in its approval of the amendment today as two members questioned the wisdom of it, and one expressed doubt that the people would approve it.

Gov. White and Speaker of the House Walter Sillers ended the danger in bitter speeches, saying the Negroes' attitude left no alternative.

NEGRO LEADERS, GOV. WHITE TALK

(The Times Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., June 30—Gov. Hugh White Wednesday conferred with six Negro leaders on the school segregation issue and said he believed "a large percent of the colored people want to cooperate."

The governor said that discussion with the six Negro leaders was primarily to form a list of Negroes throughout the state which he will invite to a general meeting on the segregation issue.

"We had a very fine discussion of the whole situation" White declared.

"I'm very much pleased with the matter as it stands as far as they "are concerned," he added.

White said he believed the general meeting with Ngroes, which he plans "will work out something mutually advantageous to both races."

Meeting with the governor Wednesday were Dr. J. D. White, president of Mississippi vocational college; Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn A & M college, Alcorn; Prof. J. D. Boyd, Utica, past president of the State Negro Teachers Association, Percy Greene, editor of a Jackson Negro newspaper, Rev. H. H. Mumes, Greenville, and E. S. Bishop, Corinth.

Gov. White Says School Plans 'in Talking Stage'

General Agreement Areas Reached, He Declares

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., June 22—Gov. Hugh White said Tuesday his 25-member legal educational advisory committee was still "in the talking stage" but that it had reached general areas of agreement on constitutional amendments for keeping school segregation.

The special committee, named by the Legislature to map strategy for maintaining segregation in the face of an adverse ruling by the United States supreme court, met Tuesday with the governor in a full-day session from which newspaper reporters were barred.

White would not make any comments on what specific proposals the committee considered. He said, however, that he believed the committee "will be unanimous" whenever it makes its final recomemndations.

Another session of the committee will be called in about 10 days, the governor said.

He said that there is now a probability that he will call a special session before the end of the year to consider the constitutional amendments recommended by the committee.

Quick Approval

Earlier White had indicated that he did not believe an early session of the Legislature would be necessary.

He reiterated Tuesday, however, that he would not call a special session unless there was every indication the proposals would be given quick approval by the Legislature.

Indications Tuesday were that the committee is concentrating on a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit individual school districts to abolish public schools and go to a system of private schools if the action was necessary for keeping segregation in the schools of the district.

One member said that the "restrictions" which were placed on the operation of the proposal, regarding legislative approval and approval by citizens of the district had made the measure palatable to some members who do not favor the private school idea.

Compromise Cited

The proposal is reportedly a compromise between the previous plan urged by House speaker Walter Sillers calling for legislative authority to abolish the entire state public school system and go to a system of tuition payments to individual students to attend "private" schools.

Gov. White told reporters that the measures being discussed by the committee are designed "to put the Legislature in position to act."

White had returned from the meeting with other Southern governors on the school segregation issue two weeks ago with a statement that he did not see how the state could proceed until the supreme court rendered its final decree on the segregation ruling.

"I believe that on the basis of what was discussed today, that we can proceed before the supreme court makes its final decree," White declared.

Miss. Veterans Group Votes To Keep Segregation

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Whoever said that most veterans who fought beside Negroes on the battlefields of Europe and Asia learned that prejudice was wrong probably didn't include some soldiers from Mississipi.

Last week the Mississippi department of the Veterans of Foreigns Wars adopted unanimously resolutions for maintaining segregation in all fields of social, cultural and educational life in this state.

Voting at the closing session of their 20th annual encampment, the Mississippi veterans took a positive stand against any legislative or judicial action which might destroy their long-standing mint-juliped customs and traditions of keeping the Negro a "second-class" citizen.

Mississippi to consider abolishing public schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 31—(AP)—Gov. Hugh White, disappointed over Negroes' rejection of "segregation by consent," said the Legislature would convene Sept. 7 to consider abolishing public schools to preserve segregation in Mississippi.

In announcing the special session, White told the Legal Educational Advisory Committee Friday that until the last few days he believed a certain element of Negroes would support separate but equal schools.

THE LEAC created by the 1954 regular session to find a method to avoid the United States Supreme Court decision against segregation, endorsed a proposed constitutional amendment which the Legislature will consider.

The Legislature must approve the amendment by a two-thirds vote and it must be ratified by the poeple in the general election.

Schools could be abolished on a statewide or local basis. The LEAC said if public schools are abolished, there probably will be a system of private schools with state aid.

THE AMENDMENT was considerated, as a threat for the Negroes to cooperate or lose public schools. So far, no state has abolished public schools to maintain segregation.

Approximately half of Mississippi's population are Negroes.

A majority of the 95 Negroes invited to a meeting with the LEAC by Gov. White, said they wanted no part of the voluntary segregation idea.

The LEAC had hoped to get Negroes support to keep segregation in return for a building program to improve Negro schools.

Educator Cites School Program

UTICA, Miss., July 20 (AP) — A prominent Negro educator said Tuesday a program of school construction would come closer than anything to keeping "the era of good race relations now enjoyed in Mississippi."

J. D. Boyd, superintendent of the Hinds County Agricultural High school and former president of the state Negro Teachers' Association, said the program "should be carefully worked out by men of good will of both races.

The teacher warned against any law or constitutional amendment that would allow public schools to be abolished,

"It is your white school system built up over the years that in reality would suffer," he said.

"Except in a very few instances, the Negro people have no school system that should not have been abolished long ago."

Mississippi's Legal Educational Advisory Committee has approved a proposed constitutional amendment that would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools if necessary to keep racial segregation.

QUICK SCHOOL CHANGE IS URGED BY NEGROES

Governor's Statement Denied By Leader Of Race

JACKSON, Miss., July 26. — (UP) — A group of Mississippi Negro leaders Sunday called for an end of segregation in public schools "as quickly as possible," and urged opening of the state's graduate and professional schools to all races this fall.

The meeting, called by the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, unanimously recommended a committee of Negroes be appointed by Gov. Hugh White to work with white leaders "to find ways of implementing the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public school system."

Some 200 persons, representing major Negro organizations and colleges in the state, passed a resolution "unalterably opposing" any effort of "either white or Negro citizens to attempt to circumvent the decision of the court."

Any statement or action to the contrary, it said, "are personal opinions and do not express the views of the Negro leaders of the state."

Present were 26 of the Negroes invited by Gov. White to attend a conference this Friday to discuss possible "voluntary" continuation of the separate school system.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership and one of those invited by Governor White, said the action of the group showed that "the statement that 95 per cent of the Negro leaders are in favor of continuing segregation is one of the biggest lies of our day."

The statement was made by the Governor following a meeting last month with seven Negro educators and editors. "If the Negroes of the state," Howard said, "could vote on the issue, officials would see what they really think."

NAACP Readying School Petitions In Mississippi

COLUMBUS, Miss. — (ANP) — Dr. E. J. Stringer said here last week that the Mississippi Negroes will be ready within the next 30 days to file the necessary petitions to enter the white schools of the state.

He said that he has every branch in the state working on them now and that they are busy getting the signatures on the petitions.

He stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its emergency meeting held in Jackson in May, decided to file the petition with the school boards throughout the state, asking them to end segregation in the schools on a voluntary basis. If and when turned down they will be used to form the basis for suits.

Dr. Stringer is one of the outstanding members of the dental profession in the state and president of the NAACP.

GARTIN BEGS NEGROES TO AID SEGREGATION

'Don't Destroy Recent Gains,' Eastland Foe Pleads

SENATOR'S INACTION HIT

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 6.— (UP) — Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, campaigning for the United States Senate, Friday night urged "thinking and intelligent Negro leaders to co-operate with white leaders in maintaining segregation" in Mississippi.

Mr. Gartin said "there is no question about the preservation of segregation in Mississippi and in the name of common sense, I urge Negroes . . . not to destroy all the gains they have made in recent years."

Court Block Simple

The lieutenant governor said a "Simple majority act of Congress could have prevented the Supreme Court from ruling in the school segregation cases . . . the Congress has limited power of the Supreme Court several times."

"Senator James O. Eastland," Gartin said, "never introduced such a measure although he was on the Senate Judiciary Committee where such a bill would logically be expected to originate."

Mr. Gartin scheduled seven talks Saturday in his bid for the Aug. 24 primary nomination. He stumps at Carrollton, Winona, Eupora, Ackerman, Starkville, Okolona and West Point.

Farm Bill Fight Delays Eastland's Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—(UP) —Senator James O. Eastland called off speaking engagements at Purvis, Lucedale and Pascagoula, Miss. Friday night, saying that "pressure of the farm bill fight" prevented his returning home to campaign for re-election.

The senator's campaign headquarters at Jackson said E. B. Golding, superintendent of the Benton Consolidated School in Yazoo County, would speak in Eastland's stead at Lucedale and Purvis. The Pascagoula talk was postponed.

Senator To Stump Saturday

Senator Eastland said he would fly to New Orleans Friday night and keep his stump engagements Saturday at Wiggins, Taylorsville, Prentiss and Magee.

Earlier, at Washington, Eastland said he will start a nationwide organization in September to promote his proposed constitutional amendment giving states jurisdiction in health, education and marriage matters.

Senator Eastland said the organization will "Fight the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action and other left wing groups which are attempting to destroy racial segregation in the South."

No definite plans have been made, but Eastland said the first meeting of the group will "probably be held in Georgia."

'Segregation by Consent' Debated in Mississippi

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., July 30.—A meeting today between Mississippi's Legal Educational Advisory Committee and 85 Negro leaders was expected to reveal the survival chances of "segregation by consent."

Members of the LEAC say the idea is based on the belief that 95 per cent of Mississippi's Negroes are willing to attend segregated schools provided they are equal or close to it. They think the other 5 per cent can be handled in various ways.

But a group of Negro leaders met in Jackson last Sunday and passed a resolution saying the "segregation by consent" plan is not approved by the majority of Negroes. The group renewed its pledge to fight all attempts to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

The LEAC also is expected to reconsider the proposed constitutional amendment that would allow public schools to be abolished as a last resort.

MEA Believes in Relying on 'Segregation by Choice'

Hope Expressed for Key to School Problem

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., July 27—The Mississippi Education Association said Tuesday that the state must rely on "segregation by choice" as the best hope of preserving its dual public school system.

And, the state education group emphasized, Mississippi cannot expect Negroes to choose separate schools "while there remains the present disparity between the schools provided for each race."

In its first official statement since the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on school segregation, the MEA said that "we can no longer draw the color line in our schools unless there is justice on each side of the line."

The organization of 9000 Mississippi teachers and educators charged that immediate steps must be taken to provide state-aid to local communities under the equalized school building program enacted but not financed by the state legislature.

Legislation Cited

Without taking a direct stand on the proposed constitutional amendment to permit abolition of public schools on a statewide or district basis, the MEA said it "questioned" effectiveness of legislation which purposed to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling.

The 25-member legal educational advisory committee headed by Gov. Hugh White endorsed the amendment at a recent meeting here.

"Voluntary separation of the races in the public schools with complete endorsement of leaders of both races at the state level and worked out on a community level with adequate facilities for both races offers our best hope," the association said in an 800-word statement.

The group charged that "it is futile to talk of separate schools for the Negro unless we can talk of adequate schools for his race."

The MEA commended Gov. White for calling the statewide conference between 88 Negroes representing groups throughout the state and his legal educational advisory committee here Friday.

Disparity Removal

Removal of the disparity in building facilities between the races, the statement said, is beyond the reach of the local communities of the state as long as their revenue for capital outlay comes from local property taxes alone.

"It follows that state aid in the school building program gives the local community its only hope of meeting the need for better facilities for the Negro in time to set up the pattern of segregation by choice," the MEA said.

Integration of the races in the public schools "will wreck them beyond the possibility of restoration for years to come. It should be opposed by every effective means."

Co-operative efforts by leadership of members of both races on a local level "may well accomplish more now than can be done by law," the association said.

'State of Uncertainty'

"We would question the value of endless litigation which would keep the schools continually in a state of uncertainty," it added.

"This would probably result in stopping educational development where it is."

The MEA said that it believed "racial heritage and folkways now widely separate the two races."

It added: "Actually there is much reluctance among Negroes in the South to be integrated. If we seize on these attitudes and promote pride in race among the Negroes, they will, no doubt, gladly enough choose separate schools taught by members of their own race."

Gov. White has expressed the belief that the "overwhelming majority" of Negroes prefers a segregated school system.

Some proponents of voluntary segregation have said that 95 per cent of Negroes in Mississippi would continue segregation despite the Supreme Court ruling.

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MISSISSIPPI

Walter White Says Mississippi Will Hurt Its Taxpayers

New York, Sept. 9.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today predicted "three evil consequences' if public schools in Mississippi are abolished as a legislative maneuver to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools.

Declaring that "the people and taxpayers of Mississippi are to be pitied for the action of their legislature in voting to abolish public education," Mr. White anticipated these results:

1. "Many thousands of dollars of the taxpayyers' money will be wasted in futile legal and administrative actions to flout orderly government in a subcersive manner."

2. "Mississippi's educational sys tem, which is the poorest of all American states, will be further disrupted and weakened."

3. "The action of the Mississippi legislature will play directly into the hands of Communist and other enemies of American democ racy."

Elaborating on the final point, Mr. White noted: "We can be certain that headlines have been made all over the world by the Mississippi legislature's action, to the great harm of the United States."

The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated public schools "has done more to raise American prestige than any other act of our generation," he added.

According to a United Press report, a state constitutional amendment to permit Mississippi to eliminate its public school system to preserve segregation has received such favorable response in the state legislature as to virtually insure its passage. If the bill is passed it will go to the voters for ratification in December.

SUBVERSION CHARGED BY WHITE AGAINST MISSISSIPPIANS WHO WOULD AFFRONT HIGH COURT

Southerners Decide to Further Weaken Poorest School System in Deep South

DIXIECRATS PLAY DIRECTLY INTO HANDS OF COMMUNISTS

NEW YORK. — Sept. 9—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today predicted "three evil consequences" if public schools in Mississippi are abolished as a legislative maneuver to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court de cision banning segregated public schools.

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The Supreme Court cases which resulted in the decision against segregated schools were brought to the judicial authority by the NAACP.

Mississippi House Bill Ends Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss. — (NNPA) — The Mississippi House of Representatives Friday cleared a bill aimed at abolishing the state's public school system and sent the measure to the Senate.

A similar bill sponsored by thirty-three of the forty-nine Senators is in the constitution committee awaiting the house bill.

Passage of the bill by the legislature will permit the public to vote in a referendum December 21 on whether to enable the legislature to abolish the state' public school system.

The move is aimed at getting around the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

A majority vote in referendum would place the enabling legislation in the constitution. Debate has indicated, however, that the legislature would take the drastic step of abolition only as a last resort.

For state-wide abolition a two-thirds vote in the legislature would be needed. However, the legislature under the measure would be permitted to empower local districts to sell public school property, and set up private schools.

Before passage, a futile attempt was made to amend the bill to require a two-thirds or three-fourths vote to abolish the schools by local option.

The proposed amendment would empower governmental units that abolish their public schools to sell or lease the buildings to private groups and make appropriations to "aid educable children" paying tuition to private schools.

NEW MOVE PROPOSED ON SCHOOL PROBLEM

Keep Segregation With State's Power, Blass Urges

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WIGGINS, Miss., Nov. 30.—Use of the state's police power rather than legislative authorization for abolition of public schools was proposed Tuesday by State Representative Joel Blass of Stone County, as a course for preserving the state's segregated system.

Representative Blass is a leader of the 'friends of segregated public schools' opposing ratification of "the last resort" constitutional amendment in a special election on Dec. 21.

This plan would do just as much to preserve segregation, would be legal and would avoid the danger of giving legislators the power to abolish public schools, the South Mississippi lawmaker said.

The Blass-proposed amendment would be similar to one recently ratified in Louisiana which provides for the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public healtr, morals, better education and the peace and good order in the maintenance of "all public elementary and secondary schools separately for white and colored."

Mr. Blass said under the proposed amendment to be voted on next month, the people will have no chance to decide when or how the public schools are to be abolished.

"That power will be entirely in the hands of the legislators who might be more easily swayed by emotions or personal motives than the citizens," he said.

Proponents of the amendment insist it will not be used until other planned steps to preserve segregation have been exhausted.

POWER OF U. S. SUPREME COURT TO BE CURBED BY NEW GROUP CALLED TOGETHER IN MISSISSIPPI

Speech on Senate Floor by Eastland Tells of Opposition to NAACP, CIO and ADA

WHITE AND MARSHALL "FRUSTRATED INDIVIDUALS"

(By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — An organization aimed at amending the Constitution of the United States so as to curb the power of the Supreme Court is being planned by white people of the south, according to Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

In a speech on the senate floor, Thursday, Eastland stated that such an organization will be set up next month to promote the amendment and to fight the NAACP, the CIO and the ADA.

He characterized these three organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Americans for Democratic Action, as "left wing groups which are attempting to destroy racial segregation in the South."

The organization which the south proposes to establish, he said, would "return to the genius of the American system of government, which is local government, by the people of the communities of their own local affairs."

This announcement was made at the time that the Mississippi senator inserted in the Congressional Record an address made recently by Hugh G. Grant, former member of the staff of the State Department and U. S. minister to Albania, before the Lions International at Birmingham.

Before inserting the address, Eastland pointed out that Grand had opposed the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation from the very day it was made public, May 17, 1954.

Grant had expressed his disapproval, on that day, in a telegram to associate justice Hugo Black, for whom he had served as secretary.

Grant worked for Black at the time that the latter was a "States' right Democrat and a southerner", said Eastland.

A way would be found to circumvent the enforcement of the Court's decree, said Grant's wire, and he would join the forces working toward that end.

An effort to carry out this threat was made by Grant when he suggested to the white people of Alabama that they should take immediately steps to organize on a countrywide basis a States rights movement "with a view to preserving their liberties under the Constitution of the United States.

In commenting on this suggestion Senator Eastland declared that a county-wide organization in Jefferson County, Ala., is inadequate, there, the South would put in motion in September a movement to establish such a nationwide organization.

In his Birmingham speech, Grant attacked the work of Walter White, executive secretary of NAACP, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, who argued the segregation cases before the high court.

He referred to these men as "colored men . . . who are more white than Negro."

"These men and their kind are desirous of mixing and mingling freely with members of the white race on a basis of complete social equality involving every phase of life in the United States," declared Grant. "One can understand their deep seated emotions, but the welfare of society cannot be sacrificed for a group of frustrated individuals."

The speaker said he did not believe that the rank and file "pure-blooded Negroes" regarded these men as their true representatives.

He quoted the late Dr. Robert R. Moten, former president of Tuskegee Institute as once saying that he was proud of his race and his ambition was to make a contribution toward the development of his race here in America.

The best way to accomplish this, Dr. Moton was reported as having said "is through segregation which would enable the Negro to develop his own talents and capabilities through competition with their own kind."

Grant described Dr. Moten as being "a fine looking pure-blooded Negro" who "had no desire for social equality with the white people."

The speaker charged the highest court in the land with being influenced behind the scene by Communists. He referred to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as one of the organizations aggressively interested in opposing segregation. "This organization," he said, "has been charged with being a notorious Communist-front organization."

He also took a crack at white politicians in both the national Democratic and Republican parties who have aided Negro campaigners for the end of segregation.

He blasted such "intellectual liberals" as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, for Pres. Harry Truman, Gov. Tom Dewey and President Eisenhower for their stand against segregation.

Negro agitators for the end of segregation are boastful and defiant, declared Grant. And they have the backing of the judicial and executive departments of government.

It is time for white people of the south to stand up and be counted, he declared. There should be no pussyfooting. You are either for segregation or against it—there can be no middle ground.

Eastland To Organize For Segregation

By A. MOHAMMED ALI, V

PICAYUNE, Miss. — (ANP) — Senator James Eastland (D-Miss.) ranted and raged in a speech here last week, and promised that if reelected he would attempt to organize a national association to combat the U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation and to secure passage of an amendment to the Constitution, giving each state power over its internal affairs, especially its schools.

The race-baiting Dixiecrat then unleashed a verbal attack on the Supreme Court, NAACP, CIO and Americans for Democratic Action.

He referred to the Supreme court as a tyrannical high court, and the NAACP, CIO and ADA as pressure groups. He also stated that the radically CIO left wingers gave the NAACP $75,000 with which to carry its fight against segregation in the court."

Earlier in another speech in another city, he took another slant.

He said that the greatest threat to the maintenance of segregation is not the people of the two races here at home but our boys who have slept in fox holes with Negroes and have been with them in the Army

SCHOOL MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE

Proposal Clears First Test in Legislature

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8—Mississippi's constitutional amendment to give the Legislature power to abolish public schools Wednesday easily cleared its first test on the floor of the state Legislature.

The House, after two hours of debate, approved the measure by a two-thirds majority on the first of three required passages. The vote was 109 to 24.

Action on the measure came after the House opened its session Wednesday afternoon by suspending its rules to permit the amendment to be brought to the floor.

Sponsors of the amendment easily beat down any revisions in the proposal as it was prepared for the Legislature by the state Legal Educational Advisory Committee.

The amendment was handed to the lawmakers Tuesday by Gov. Hugh White, who said that the state needed the threat of public school abolition to keep its segregated school system in the face of the United States supreme court decision outlawing school segregation.

Rep. Joel Blass, Stone county, leading the opposition to the measure, charged that the state "faces a difficult situation, but not any emergency" on the school segregation question.

He said that "the Negroes don't fear what we are about to do," and added that if public schools were abolished "the whites stand to lose everything and the Negroes little."

Blass warned that should Mississippi go out of the public school field, "then the federal government will come into public education and we will see in Mississippi, fine federally supported school buildings."

The lawmaker said that "there will be some white children going to those schools, and then you will see the beginning of the end of segregation."

Rep. Icey Day, Attala county, charged that Blass had incorrectly based his argument on the abolition of public schools.

"The whole idea is to give us one more program to keep down integration in the public schools of this state," Day asserted.

"I can't see why any man in his right mind could believe as long as it is humanly possible that we are going to abolish the public schools of Mississippi," he declared.

Another supporter of the amendment, E. Maurice Black, Carroll county, told the House:

"If you don't see fit to adopt this amendment, then the Negroes will enter the white schools."

He said that if this took place, "every person with white blood will take their children out of the schools and send them to private schools."

The lawmaker said that "I for one can't send my children to school without state assistance."

Rep. J. M. Alford, Walthall county, said that "our trouble today is with the NAACP . . . they came in here and organized right under our noses."

He said that he believed the decision of the supreme court outlawing segregation "is just as rotten as the NAACP."

Four attempts to revise the provisions of the amendment with regard to adoption of legislation which would authorize individual school districts to abolish their schools were rejected.

Under the amendment's provisions, legislation which would abolish schools on a statewide basis would require a two-thirds majority for passage, while authority for individual districts to abolish their schools could be voted by a simple majority.

Rep. John Farese, Benton county, joined by six other lawmakers, proposed an amendment which would also require a two-thirds majority for the "local option" authority to abolish schools.

This amendment was tabled on a vote of 68 to 62 on a motion by Rep. Ed White, Holmes county.

Also rejected were amendments which would have required a three-fifths majority to enact a "local option" school abolish legislation, and to require a two-thirds vote of the elected membership of the entire legislature to abolish schools on a statewide basis.

The 24 House members voting against the amendment were:

Beckett of Calhoun county, Blass of Stone county, Brown of Calhoun county, Burks of eParl River county, Cato of Jefferson and Claiborne counties, Cherry of Kemper county, Day and Gay, both of Pontotoc county, Hale of Lafayette county, Johnson of Tippah county, Lecroy of Prentiss county, Lee of Alcorn county, Long of Lee and Itawamba counties, McCarver of Itawamba county, McGehee of Marion county, Medford of Alcorn county, Owen of Union county, Smith of Choctaw county, Southward of Tishomingo county, Tackett of Monroe county, Weatherford of Lee county, Williams of Hinds county, Wroten of Washington county, and Young of Wayne county.

Absent or Not Voting (7)—Fountain of Harrison and Jackson counties, Holmes of Montgomery county, Krebs of Jackson county, Ramsey of Warren county, Roberts of Jasper county, Stephens of Union county, and Williams of Monroe county.

Rep. Delos Burks, Pearl River county, who voted against the measure, later sent up an explanation of his vote declaring that he did so "because of the failure of the House to adopt amendments which would have given sufficient safeguards by requiring more than a mere majority of those present and voting to abolish the public schools of Mississippi."

Burks added that "deliberations by the House floor during the first reading of HCR2 had the effect of a 'steamroller.' "

Under the constitution, any amendment must be approved by each branch of the legislature by a two-thirds majority on three legislative days before being submitted to the people.

The amendment will be considered for a second time Thursday by the House and possibly will be given its third reading on Friday.

Lt. governor signs measure to abolish Mississippi schools

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 17—(AP)—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin today signed a constitutional amendment authorizing the State Legislature to abolish public schools.

Gartin's action places the amendment before the people in a Dec 21 election.

The Senate, which adjourned yesterday until Tuesday, met in a hurriedly called session so Gartin could sign the measure.

Speaker of the House Walter Sillers signed the amendment yesterday after the Senate had adjourned.

Sillers said the Legislature should "follow the book" and sign the measure in open session because Mississippi's traditional way of life with respect to segregation was at stake.

Only 33 of the Senate's 49 members were present when Gartin "called the attention of the Senate" to the signing. The Senate previously endorsed the measure by an overwhelming majority on a third reading.

Mississippi Legislature Okays Bill To Abolish Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16 (AP)—Standby authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's Legislature today.

The amendment to the state constitution goes to a vote of the people on Dec. 21.

Gov. Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment. But state leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

The House of Representatives yesterday whipped a move to use state funds "to fully inform the people of this state of the provisions and purposes of the proposed amendment."

The amendment's opponents, joined by some supporters, shouted rejection of "being propagandized with state funds" to get the people's support at the polls.

Sponsors labeled the amendment a "last resort" measure to be used only if other methods fail to keep segregated schools despite the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

The state Senate gave the amendment the last of three required approvals today, one week after the House overwhelmingly passed it.

The amendment is the first product of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, created by the 1954 Legislature to find ways of getting around the Supreme Court decision. Later, the LEAC will recommend specific laws it hopes will make the "last resort" unnecessary.

LEAC members promised to support a public school building program to improve Mississippi's schools if the amendment is ratified.

They agreed that better Negro facilities would help keep segregated schools on a voluntary basis. But some LEAC members, holding decisive legislative posts, have refused to support appropriations for school buildings unless the amendment is ratified.

If the people ratify the amendment, it will be inserted in the state constitution by the next legislature.

Under the amendment, the Legislature could:

1. Abolish schools throughout Mississippi by a two-thirds vote.
2. By a majority vote, set up a local option plan whereby individual counties and school districts could abolish their schools.
3. Sell, lease or rent state-owned school property.
4. Pay tuition for students to attend private schools.

Public School Ban Scores in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16 (AP). Standby authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's legislature today. The amendment to the state constitution faces a vote of the people on December 21.

Gov. Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment. But state leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

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Schools Making Space Survey For Integration

Grades 1-9 Checked To Show Where Zones Can Apply This Semester

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

District school officials are making an inventory of space in the grade schools and junior highs to determine where the integrated boundaries might go into effect this semester.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning said in his one-year integration plan that as space and staff permitted the new zones would become effective for individual schools on these levels this term.

Many school officials believe that most of the new school zones will be in operation by February.

To date, grade school and junior high enrollments have not leveled off. The city-wide enrollment Thursday was 102,268, an increase of 2322 over the Tuesday registration. By the middle of October, officials predict, registration will have reached 106,000.

Available space already has made it possible for Corning to announce that new senior high zones will go into effect, possibly by Friday. Corning previously said these boundaries would go into operation in February.

Corning yesterday said his staff would know Monday how many 10th and 11th grade students want tto use their opstudents want to use their "option" of transferring from their present high schools to ones zoned to serve their places of residence. Old students may stay in their present buildings unless overcrowding occurs.

A declining enrollment of white high school students primarily was responsible for the excess of seats, Corning said. He added that this enrollment trend was due largely to an exodus of white persons to the suburbs. This population shift began several years ago.

"Even if everyone exercised his option to change high schools, there should be enough space," Corning said. Under a Board of Education decision, 12th graders do not have an option.

Corning said most of the requests to transfer are expected to come from Negro students who now may enroll in high schols nearer their homes. Many of these schools under segregation served white students only.

School officials estimate that about 450 Negro high school students will want to use their transfer rights. Few white high school students are expected to seek transfers.

Associated Press wirephoto

Virginia school ends segregation problem—Two Negro children admitted to the formerly all-white elementary school at Fort Myer listening as Mrs. Louise M. Snee, third-grade teacher, makes her opening announcements. They are Breda Hines, eight, front row, and Lillie Mae Gilliard, second. There are six Negro students among the 380 pupils in the Federally operated school on the military post.

Mississippi Governor's Plan Could End Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7 (AP).—Gov. Hugh White—vowing last-ditch legal warfare in support of segregation—today urged the Mississippi Legislature to approve a constitutional amendment giving itself power to abolish public schools.

The seventy-two-year old Governor urged the amendment to "meet a crisis we did not seek" in a speech to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives two hours after the Legislature opened a special session.

"We shall resist . . . by every legal means at our command," said Gov. White, referring to the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

But state leaders emphasized abolition of Mississippi's public schools would be a "last resort." Even if adopted by the Legislature, the amendment would have to be approved by a vote of the state's race-conscious citizens.

This is the way the amendment would work:

(1) The Legislature by a two-thirds vote could abolish public schools throughout the state, or

(2) Individual counties and school districts could abolish their public schools and set up private school systems, if local option received legislative approval by a simple majority vote.

Actually, details of the local option method have not been worked out. Neither have details of a private school system.

"We have explored every possible solution," said Gov. White in his twenty-minute speech, broadcast over a Mississippi radio network. "May we never yield and may success crown our united efforts is my humble prayer."

Gov. White, declaring "the thinking behind this amendment, inm y opinion, is unanswerable both as to logic and merit," said there was "no present intention" of abolishing schools. He obviously meant private schools would succeed public schools under the amendment.

"The Supreme Court has deliberately proposed to tell us how we must operate our public schools," said Gov. White. "We know it cannot force us to operate schools if we do not desire to do so.

"Let me make it perfectlv clear," he continued, "that there likewise is no intention of being unjustifiably forced to mix the races in our schools."

"I want to say," he added, "that there is no intention to 'defy' the Supreme Court."

EYES ON MISSISSIPPi

Ruling Expected to Bring No Immediate Changes

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — The United States supreme court ruling on school segregation will make no immediate changes in the historic pattern of separate school facilities in Mississippi, Negro and white observers believe.

In fact, there is little indication, with the weight of governmental forces in Mississippi against a breakdown in past segregation policies, that the decision could be enforced in a practical way for some years to come, if ever.

From Gov. Hugh White on down, the opinion in Mississippi is that "we will continue to have segregation in our schools, the supreme court notwithstanding."

Mississippi has no single "plan" by which it expects to continue its dual system of education, but the state is equipped with several handy safeguards which could deflect any attack on the segregation pattern at least for several years.

See No Clash

The Legislature at the recent session put a new law on the books which gives school trustees in each school district the power to "assign" each student to attendance centers on the basis of health and moral factors and for the general welfare of the community.

Sponsors of the act, as well as the attorney general, hold that the law is within the police and general welfare powers of the state constitution.

Because the act has no mention of race or color as a basis of assignment of students, state legal authorities feel it does not clash with the supreme court decision in its face value.

Later, of course, if the assignment statute was consistently brought into use for segregation purposes, it probably would be subject to attack on the grounds that a systematic pattern of excluding Negro children from white schools could be charged.

Most white and Negro leaders in the education field hope that force measures will not be resorted to by either side.

Despite the fact that Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negro population — and Negro school children — of any of the 17 states affected by the segregation ruling, she has never had a suit filed by Negroes making an outright attack on school segregation policies of the state or demanding equal school opportunities.

In official educational circles, the main hope is that the public school system can be allowed to continue on a segregated basis through mutual agreement of the races.

J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, believes the state's new equalization program enacted by the Legislature still offers the best answer for maintaining segregation in the schools. He feels that the leaders of the Negro race will prefer equalized schools to integration.

This view is largely shared by such Negro school leaders as Prof. J. D. Boyd, Utica, who has been president of the 7000-member state Negro Teachers Association.

Boyd emphasizes that the supreme court decision "puts a tremendous responsibility on the white man."

The Negro educator says that Negroes, if given "quality" schools in their own communities, will overwhelmingly prefer to go to their own schools.

Ratio Significant

He feels that the white leaders must bring Negroes into the conference tables and make them part of the policy-making bodies which will plan education for both races.

If white leaders react violently to the supreme court decision, Boyd fears, "it would have the effect of solidifying Negroes toward breaking down segregation barriers." This would also put the more radical Negroes in a better position to overthrow the more stable and conservative leaders, he believes.

The ratio of Negro and white school attendance and facilities in Mississippi provides a significant comparison of the possible impact of the decision.

Last year there were 225,399 Negro children under public school instruction in Mississippi compared with 238,977 white children. The state spent only $8,816,670 for the instruction of the Negro children compared with $23,536,000 for instruction of the white children. This was before the new equalization program which goes into effect July 1.

Mississippi Roundup—

Meridian Pastors Favors Segregation Decision

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 25 (U.P.) —A Meridian minister was on record today as favoring the Supreme Court against school segregation which he termed "an expression of Christian faith in incarnation."

The Rev. Duncan M. Hobart, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, chose to speak against the grain of white public opinion in his Sunday sermon when he said "Society cannot declare any group to be inferior because of race or color."

Hobart urged patience and charity in meeting segregation problems.

"God made all men of eternal value," he said. "How does a Negro mother explain to her children the position in which her children will grow?"

Coleman Scorns Court Bid On Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., May 20 (U.P.)— Atty Gen. J. P. Coleman said today Mississippi would show a "complete lack of legal judgment" if it accepted a Supreme Court invitation to argue the school segregation cases and he has "no intention" of doing so.

"It is like being summoned to assist in writing a death warrant when we were not a party to the trial which resulted in the death penalty," Coleman said.

The Court declared segregation unconstitutional Monday but postponed specific decrees in the cases and invited states to file briefs and make arguments.

"I have no intention of filing any brief or making any argument before the court in October," Coleman said. "Mississippi is not a party to this litigation and the Supreme Court at present has no authority to render a decree against Mississippi."

He said he would attend the meeting of Southern attorneys general to be held in Atlanta next Wednesday. Georgia's attorney general called the meeting for a "full scale discussion of further strategy in the segregation cases."

White To Meet Advisors On School Segregation

JACKSON, July 11 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White meets tomorrow for the third time with his 25-man advisory committee in an effort to draft a final blueprint to maintain segregated schools in Mississippi.

The committee of state legal and legislative leaders, created by the 1954 Legislature, is charged with making recommendations to bypass the historic Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

Tomorrow's meeting will tackle constitutional amendments necessary to strengthen the state's legal fight to preserve its dual school system. Gov. White will present the recommendations to a special session of the Legislature later this year.

The committee, which held its last meeting behind closed doors, also will receive, it is believed, a report from the governor of his meeting with top Negro leaders on a "voluntary" continuance of segregation.

A five-member constitutional subcommittee has completed its final draft of changes in 1890 Constitution, but declined to reveal the recommendations. It is believed, however, there has been prepared at least two revisions authorizing abolition of the public school system in favor of a private system as a "last resort" move to block integration.

One would permit abolition on a statewide basis, subject to a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and the second would permit the move on a local option basis, aimed primarily at heavily populated Negro areas and favored by some members of the full committee.

A larger group of Negroes will be invited to confer at a later date with the advisory committee. One Negro leader who conferred with White, Editor Percy Greene of The Jackson Advocate, said afterward state officials should concentrate on the new school equalization program and "forget about segregation" as an issue.

both of Greenville; and two sisters, Mrs. N. H. Crenshaw, Guntown, Miss., and Mrs. J. J. McInnis of Handsboro, Miss.

Mississippi Roundup—

White Sees Continued Segregation In Schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 1 (U.P.)—Continued segregation in public schools with Negro approval was predicted by Gov. Hugh White today, while his attorney general urged Mississippi lawyers to prepare immediate defenses against efforts to break down segregation through the courts.

White said he believed the state's new equalized education program, strengthened to include quick construction of equal facilities, may be the key to continued segregation in the state.

The governor said he believed that Negro leaders would approve what he called a "voluntary program" of maintaining separation providing facilities, especially in the rural areas, were equalied under the program enacted during the 1954 session.

White said he was "greatly encouraged" by a discussion with a group of Negro educators and editors today on means of maintaining separate facilities. He pointed out that the group considered the lack of equal facilities on the rural level "our problem today."

Meanwhile, Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman mailed letters to state lawyers suggesting they volunteer as assistant attorney generals to represent any school board cited for refusal to carry out the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

Coleman said his office is preparing a model brief which each assistant could use in the event a suit is filed against a school or district.

"We can then be ready for defense within five minutes after any case is filed," Coleman said.

some 125 Negro and white carriers are expected to attend the two-day meeting.

Speakers scheduled include John H. Sullivan, Portland, Ore., secretary of the national executive board; Howard M. Nicol of Cuyahoga Falls, O., of the Mutual Benefit Assn. Board; Postoffice Inspector Boyd L. Rhodes of Tupelo.

'Local Option' Segregation Under Study in Mississippi

Committee Reportedly Favors Plan To Bypass Supreme Court Ruling

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., June 26—Local option rather than a statewide "one for all and all for one" approach is being studied by Mississippi officials in an effort to bypass the United States Supreme Court's ruling banning public school segregation.

That was reportedly the plan a Legal Educational Advisory Committee headed by Gov. Hugh White tentatively agreed on in a closed meeting during the week. It won out over one by Walter Sillers, speaker of the House of Representatives, for state withdrawal from the public education field in favor of private schools.

Sponsor of the local option plan as a "middle" over those who would seek integration was Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman. Under it, some of the 82 counties might be able to continue segregation on a voluntarily accepted plan, while others would be forced to admit Negroes to their white schools or else let the voters determine whether to withdraw from the public education field on that level only.

Official's View

Attorney General Coleman feels that the local political subdivisions will be able to "take care of the situation" one way or the other. However, members of the committee from the so called "black" counties where Negroes outnumber the whites are opposed to local option. They take the position that all counties should stand together as long as possible to defeat integration efforts.

From the reported action o the 25 members on the committee, created at the 1954 legislative session to devise a mean for continuing segregation, th court's ruling notwithstanding there seems to be a wide difference of opinion. The members are together on the overall problem—that of maintaining segregation—but differ on how, and if, that can be accomplished.

With those members unable to agree, it is difficult to determine what the positions of the 189 legislators will be when called in special session "sometime before Christmas," the governor said, to consider the advisory group's recommendations.

Press Barred

Apparently for the sake of public reaction, the committee announced a harmonious all-day meeting at which the press was barred. At its organization meeting several weeks ago, the doors were wide open, although all statements required to be cleared through Gov. White individually, the members hinted all was not "rosy."

Indicative of the diversity of opinion on the "solution," was the fact that a lengthy report submitted by a subcommittee named to prepare proposed amendments to the constitution, was virtually "thrown out." It was offered by Chief Justice Harvey McGeHee of the state Supreme Court, who, incidentally, believes a voluntary plan can be worked out with the 95 per cent Negroes he feels want segregation continued—provided their schools are immediately brought up to the level of the whites.

Chief Justice McGeHee's subcommittee recommended that at least 10 sections of the constitution dealing with public schools be repealed, and more than 8 amended. Fact is, all references to "public education" and its support by tax monies would have been eliminated under the McGeHee report. Speaker Sillers was on the subcommittee.

Instead of accepting the report, the advisory committee instructed the subcommittee to do a redraft in line with the purported "thinking" of the majority. And, from reports, that "thinking" is along the local option line.

Extra Sessions Seen

The subcommittee is to present a revised report in about 10 days to the full membership. At that time, a definite recommendation is expected to be made, and plans announced by Gov. White for a special session for its consideration.

Gov. White said it will likely take two special sessions: One to adopt the proposed constitutional amendments, and the other to incorporate them in the document of 1890 if ratified by the voters, and to take whatever other action is determined necessary on existing statutes.

If the local option approach is presented, it is likely only two sections of the constitution will have to be repealed: 1, Providing for maintenance in each school district in the county of a public school for at least four months during each scholastic year, and 2, for separate schools for children of the white and Negro races.

Elimination of those sections, sponsors believe, will force long-drawn-out litigation if contested. The "separate, but equal" has already been stricken by the court and its removal will be more or less routine.

Under the proposed local option plan, segregated schools would be continued by voluntary agreements between the races. It would permit counties where integration is sought to submit the issue of continuing public schools to the voters, but would require a two-thirds favorable vote for enactment. Although the Negro vote in Mississippi has increased in recent years, it is not yet strong enough to block a solid white vote on such an issue.

The proposed amendments would likely be submitted in a special election with nothing else on the ballot, instead of the November 7 general election. In the latter, those who vote for candidates and "skip" the amendments are counted against since they must receive a majority of "all votes cast" in the election.

MISSISSIPPI

In Mississippi Legislature—

House Bill Would Allocate Funds To Practice Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 22 (U.P.)—Practice-teacher schools operated by colleges and universities would be allotted a share of school equalization funds under a bill passed in the House today.

The bill, introduced by James Baxter of Lauderdale, authorizes any state-supported institution of higher learning in the state to contract with surrounding school districts for the attendance of pupils to the practice school.

The district would transfer equalization funds received—on the basis of the number of its children attending the practice school—to the school for its operation and maintenance. The district, however, would provide for the transportation of the children, and would keep transportation funds allocated to it.

Could Set Rates

If total funds are inadequate to defray the operational costs of practice schools, the institution and district would be allowed to set tuition rates, to be paid by the pupil.

The tuition provision brought the only objection from the floor. Russel Fox of Claiborne said Negroes attending a practice school at Alcorn College "are too poor" to afford fees. He offered an amendment providing that institution would pay whatever balance needed to operate its practice school. It failed 34-65.

A bill allowing bowling alleys to operate from 1 until 6 p.m. on Sundays was lost 44-61 after representatives defeated an amendment permitting movies to remain open from 9 until 12 o'clock midnight.

Chalmers Alexander of Hinds asked for the bill's defeat, saying "I cannot in my own conscience" change the "old fashion law regarding the Sabbath." The measure was introduced by his colleague, T. E. Caldwell.

The constitutional amendment providing for the sale of 16th section lands was recommitted to the constitution committee. The House unanimously adopted another resolution memorializing Congress to make an "adequate" appropriation for completion of the Natchez Trace, the historic highway from Natchez, Miss., to Nashville, Tenn.

Other bills passed would authorize the Highway Commissi to build and improve driveways and streets on state-supported colleges and universities, and provide that the income of each divorced parent would be considered in determining the support of their children.

The Senate adopted a House resolution setting Feb. 26 as the deadline for introducing all bills except those relating to finances and local and private measures. The resolution, however, was held on a motion to reconsider.

Mississippi Roundup—

Meeting Set To Spur School Equalization

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 21 (U.P.)—More than 35 state organizations, including the Mississippi Economic Council, will send representatives to a meeting here Monday afternoon to spur legislative atcion on financing the new school equalization program.

The meeting, sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation, will hear Gov. Hugh White repeat his recommendations for supporting the $50,000,000 dual education system, which so far the seven-weeks-old Legislature has ignored.

Boswell Stevens, president of the Farm Bureau, said the organization substantially supports the suggestions made by the Recess Education Committee which recommended increases in petroleum severance taxes, the two per cent sales tax and the cigaret tax.

Members of both Senate and House Education Committees warned last week that the Legislature could not afford to delay much longer the job of raising some $18,000,000 additional school money. Rep. James Baxter of Lauderdale said the present appropriation is "about enough to operate the equalized program a maximum of six months."

Baxter's warning was strengthened by Sens. W. E. Tarman of Horn Lake and George Owen of Pontotoc, who predicted reduced school operations in 63 counties if additional financing is not provided.

Both houses meet tomorrow afteroon, representatives to consider a 73-item calender which includes a constitutional proposal to sell 16th Section lands to leaseholders and a bill providing for legal whisky sales in the 15 counties that voted wet in the 1952 referendum.

Mississippi Roundup—

School Equalization Deadlock May Be Ended

JACKSON, Feb. 28 (U.P.)—House Ways and Means Committee action next Tuesday on two tax increase bills was expected to end the deadlock on school equalization financing as the Mississippi Legislature prepared for its ninth week in session.

Legislative indeciion on means of providing money for the $50,-000,000 dual school system, termed "tragic" this week-end by one senator, was centered on what to do with bills proposing increases in gas and oil severance taxes from 5 to 8 cents a barrel.

Chairman Hilton Waits of Washington said his group would report out bills "one way or the other" for a floor vote. The measures were rejected in the Senate earlier int he session, and some legislators indicated they would not approve other tax proposals unless petroleum severances were raised.

Gov. Hugh White failed last week to break the stalemate on revenue bills. But House members were assured that the severance proposals would be brought out for a floor test after they threatened to recall the measures from the Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Hudson said "Some just plain think no changes are necessary," he said. "And some say we must wait for the Supreme Court decision on segregation."

WHITE SPEAKS BEFORE SESSION

Says New Biennial Taxes Needed for Schools

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., March 10—Gov. Hugh White told a joint session of the Mississippi Legislature Wednesday that it can provide the estimated $35 million in new biennial taxes for the equalized school program without harming the state's economy.

White, who waxed sentimental as he reminded the Legislature that his address would probably be his last to the law-making body, said the Legislature "faced a fateful hour" to provide the funds to put the school program in motion.

Enacted in a 55-day special session at the end of 1953, the program spells out for the first time equal opportunities to both Negro and white school children. Cost of the program is expected to run $85 million from the state level and at least $24 million from local sources every two years.

The state-level cost compares with $50 million which the Legislature appropriated for public education during the current two-year period.

The nearly 10-week deadlock in the present session of the Legislature over adding taxes to carry the new program, has possibly already damaged the school system and could "result in disaster" if prolonged, White told the lawmakers.

Answering some legislative critics who have called the new program too ambitious and beyond the ability of the state to afford, White declared: "I want you to know that I have not advocated anything at anytime that in my considered opinion would result in harm to the economy of our state."

The school program, he said, would not endanger the economy, and in fact would "result in tremendous advantage to the economy of this state."

The 72-year-old governor pointed out that the Legislature and himself put the new program into law and that its financing "is a dilemma of our own making."

Under the new laws, most of the old school laws were wiped out, including the former bases of distributing school funds on per capita and an "equalizing" fund for alleged poorer counties.

"I am reliably informed that unless the financing contemplated in this program is provided there are many counties in this state which without the per capita fund and the equalization fund could not operate their schools for over four or five months a year during the next biennium," White said.

"What a tragedy it would be, what indefensible folly, if it should develop that we have in fact destroyed our public school system instead of improving it," he asserted.

He told the legislators that if they are unable or unwilling to provide revenues for the program to operate for all years to come, "we must at least make speedy provision for the next two years."

White, who has backed the four-mill tax program for the school program drafted by a legislative study committee, said he hoped the Legislature would finance the program "as originally intended and that the whole problem can be set at rest."

He did not make any specific recommendations on the taxes which the Legislature should increase to finance the program.

In the legislative committee's program are bills to raise the state sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent, increase the oil and gas severance taxes 2 per cent and the cigarette tax 1 cent a pack.

The governor's address, which he had told reporters would be directed "to the people," was broadcast over a statewide radio network of 22 stations, and televised locally by two stations.

Dual School Issue Splits Mississippi Into Two Factions

JACKSON, Miss., March 13 (UP) The Mississippi Legislature opens its eleventh week Monday torn between efforts to delay school equalization for two more years on one hand and a drive to compromise for immediate school financing on the other.

Both efforts gained strength this week. Gov. Hugh White called on the Legislature for the second time to provide new revenue for schools while House Speaker Walter Sillers and others got behind a move to put off the program.

Mississippi teachers will have something to say about the problems facing the state's schools when they meet here in annual convention Wednesday for three days.

The Mississippi Education Assn. has endorsed the equalization program and protested delay as long as two years ago. More than 9,000 teachers are scheduled to attend MEA meeting.

The Legislature also will turn its attention to national politics next week. Former Vice President Alben Barkley will address the House and Senate Tuesday afternoon before the annual Jefferson-Jackson Day rally at which he will be featured speaker.

Other issues which may get legislative action next week include a reorganization bill for a central purchasing agency, in the House, and increasing truck load limits, in the Senate.

Mississippi Roundup—

$35,000,000 School Appropriation Offered

JACKSON, Miss., March 24 (U.P.) —A $35,000,000 school appropriation for the coming year was submitted today as the answer to the 12-week deadlock on educational financing.

John Junkin, vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee said a bill increasing the regular $25,000,000 annual appropriation by $10,000,000 would be considered tomorrow morning to finance the new equalization program in all phases except construction.

Rep. J. E. Wroten of Washington withdrew his motion on the floor to create a special finance committee to handle school equalization tax bills, saying the new move "indicated a satisfactory resolving of the problem with no need for rasing taxes immediately."

Wroten said the appropriation would be for the biennium $50,000,000 with $35,000,000 slated for the first year of the biennium. "We could begin all phases of the equalization program July without delay, with the exception of new school construction," he said.

worked on the farm for about four years.

The four men will be arraigned April 5 when Federal Court convenes at Aberdeen, Sumners said.

All were out on $2500 bonds except Maxwell Hatcher who is serving in the armed forces.

Mississippi may compromise school equalization program

JACKSON, Miss., March 25—(AP) —A compromise in Mississippi's controversial school equalization program today appeared a possible solution to a 12-week legislative deadlock.

Supporters of the plan, designed to equalize white and Negro school facilities, sought a compromise which would establish the plan for one year instead of the intended two years.

Gov. Hugh White, a strong supporter of the equalization plan, gave the compromise tentative approval. He added that he thought it would settle the deadlock.

But House Speaker Walter Sillers said the program "will not Fit" since the U. S. Supreme Court now has before it five segregation cases. Sillers said five bills would be drawn up to delay the program until the Supreme Court rules on the cases.

The proposed compromise would require no new taxes, the use of the deadlock in the legislature. Tax bills to support the plan have withered because of lack of support.

School consolidation would go forward under the new proposal and teachers' salaries and transportation would be equalized between the races. But no construction of new facilities would begin during the period, pending the decision on the segregation cases.

The program, passed during a special legislative session last December, is scheduled to take effect July 1.

School Finance Measure Goes on Senate Calendar

Bill Bypasses Committee to Gain Approval

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., April 5—The Senate Monday virtually assured passage of the House compromise bill providing $50 million for the new school equalization plan by putting the measure on the calendar after by-passing the hostile finance committee.

School forces, spearheaded by Sen. George Owens, Pontotoc, pounced on the bill as it was received at the opening of the Senate session Monday, and immediately moved to take up the measure in "committee of the whole."

This maneuver, approved by a vote of 26 to 21, kept the bill from being sent through the usual standing committee route, which would have sent it to the finance committee, where crippling changes were anticipated.

"The $50 million appropriation measure had passed the House last week by a vote of 90 to 34, as a move for breaking the prolonged deadlock over the school program which has plagued the 13-week-old session of the state Legislature.

Under the bill, $34 million of the amount will be earmarked to carry out the Negro-white education equalization plan which the Legislature outlined in a 1953 special session for one year, beginning July 1.

Estimates are that upwards of $80 million would be needed to put the new school plan into full operation for the next two years, but the Legislature has been unable to agree on raising taxes to finance the program. The most Mississippi has spent for education in the past is $50 million for a two-year period.

After steering the measure through the "committee of the whole" with only one amendment, Owens then moved to have the bill put out on the calendar, probably for final action on Wednesday. A two-thirds vote to suspend the rules would have been required in order to take up the measure immediately on final passage.

The Senate school forces, holding a steady 25 to 27 votes, succeeded in beating down a series of amendments from the floor to postpone the operation of the new school equalization program for two years.

Heading the opposition from the floor were Sens. Kenneth Stewart, Gillsburg, and L. B. Porter, Union.

The one amendment adopted to the bill sets a ceiling of $500,000 per year for supplements to salaries of superintendents' and principals' salaries, and $3 million per year for maintenance and other costs.

This proposal was offered by Sen. Ed Simmons, Tylertown, who said that the change would take care $2,500,000 a year from the new program which can be used to boost the salary schedules for teachers.

The Simmons amendment was approved by a vote of 28 to 20 despite opposition from Owens and his close associates.

Prior to adoption of the ceiling which Simmons provided, the Senate had turned down another amendment by the Tylertown lawmaker to reduce the per teacher unit allocation for supplementing superintendents' and principals' salaries from $200 to $100 and also the unit allocation for maintenance and other costs from $270 to $100.

His first amendment, Simmons ..., would have taken $4 million year from the cost of the pro..ram which could go to salaries for classroom teachers.

Equalization Bill Passed In Miss. Senate

JACKSON, Miss.—(INS)—A tie-breaking Senate vote by Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin Thursday blocked a last-ditch effort to kill the school equalization program in the Mississippi legislature.

The bill gives local school districts power to levy taxes necessary to put the program into effect beginning July 1.

The Senate had passed the measure earlier in the session, but it had been held on a motion to reconsider. Meanwhile, a similar bill had been approved by a close vote in the House.

A strong Senate block opposing the equalization plan went all out to defeat the measure earlier when Sen. Royce White of Fulton denied unanimous consent to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mississippi to Act On Segregation

By the Associated Press.

JACKSON, July 31.—The Mississippi legislature will go into special session Sept. 7 to consider a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing public schools if necessary to keep segregation.

Gov. Hugh White announced the date after the Legal Education Advisory Committee again approved the amendment after it was convinced that "segregation by consent", will not work in Mississippi.

The group action was a direct slap at 90 Negroes who met with it yesterday. The majority of the Nogroes said they would not support any attempt to dodge the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

The LEAC had hoped the Negroes would cooperate in keeping segregation despite the Supreme Court's decision if they were given equal schools or something near it.

Statement of Negro Leaders To Miss. Committee on Schools

The spotlight of our nation and of the world of free Democratic peoples is upon the State of Mississippi today They are looking to see what we are going to do. Even the Kremlin enemies of Democracy are watching for an opportunity to catch us in a moment of weakness and to ridicule our institutions. Facing such a challenge we pray God that we may not fail in our duty toward our State, toward Democracy and toward our people. In this hour of destiny and for the sake of our posterity we cannot do otherwise than take our stand for the ideals of our American and the whole free world...for justice, human brotherhood and equality of opportunity for all.

1. Respect for law is the foundation of a free democratic society. Therefore, because of the obligations of citizenship and because any effort of circumvent the law would be "in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of the state to the government of the United States," and therefore, in violation of Article 6, Section 7, of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, we can do no other than to endorse and abide by the decision of May 17, 1954 of the Supreme Court of the United States.
2. We call to the attention of all the citizens of Mississippi the urgent need to provide at once the additional desperately needed classrooms for the education of the children of the state. We invite all citizens to join hands to work for this common goal of more and better schools for every school child in Mississippi.
3. As an aid to preparation and to help create that spiritual climate of understanding and mutual respect so necessary to the helpful achievement of these goals we propose the following considered action: That legislature hereafter . . . ."
4. As a representation committee we respectfully request that our state leaders and agencies will not ask us to do those things which will destroy our influence with our own people. It is our declared aim to continue to do all in our power to preserve the present good relationship between the races that we have in Mississippi and to be worthy of the respect of citizens of both races.

Let us, therefore, rally to one standard to remove as soon as possible from the lives of our children, both Negro and white, those severe penalties which they now suffer because of an inadequate and segregated system of education. The time has come to strike our tents of apathy, fear and reaction and to move forward together toward a bright future of greater opportunity for all. This we can do if we face this issue in the light of Christain vision and with faith in our fellowmen.

6. The satisfactory solution of the school problem is the keystone for the solution of many of the other vital problems in the state of Mississippi. The only solution to the school problem that Mississippi can morally and financially afford, and at the same time will meet the approval of the United States Supreme Court, is to consolidate and integrate the present schools on all levels and then equalize and expand within the framework of Consolidated and integrated, equalization can then take place rapidly throughout the State and within the ability of the State to pay. The principal requirement under the consolidation and integrated program is that each child must attend the school nearest his or her home. In a State where the population of the two principal racial groups is approximately equal, it is not commendable but nevertheless true, that even under a consolidated and integrated program in Mississippi, the attendance in these schools will be largely white or largely colored, for the present at least, inasmuch as equalization within the framework of consolidation and integration will be a more enlightened, courageous and economically secure populace and thereby a better State, County and World.

T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou told the white group, "It is wrong to abolish the public schools of Mississippi. Your white children would be the ones who suffered because they are the ones who have the schools now. The Negroes don't have them."

Only one Negro took the stand for segregation.

J. W. Jones of Union County, disputed the plea for integration asserting, "Negroes do not want to go to white schools."

He also said that a white child in the fourth grade and a Negro child in the same grade would not be practical because the white child would forge ahead of the Negro child and embarrass the Negro.

Gov. Surprised; Negroes Want Full Integration!

JACKSON, Miss — Governor Hugh L. White, was shocked and expressed disappointed here last week when 100 Negro leaders who had been expected to go along with the Mississippi white man's plan of continued segregation, staunchly voiced opposition to any form of voluntary school segregation.

In a prepared statement, E. W. Banks, of Jackson, speaking for the Negro delegation before a 25 member, all white Legal Advisory Committee to Education, declared:

"As a representative committee we respectfully request that our state leaders and agencies will not ask us to do those things which will destroy our influence with our own people.

"The only solution to the school problem is to consolidate and integrate the present schools on all levels. The principal requirement under (this) program is that each child must attend the school nearest his or her home".

... We can do no other than to endorse and abide by the decision of May 17, 1954 of the Supreme Court of the United States...."

Governor White, who had expressed the hope that Mississippi Negroes would approve of the voluntary segregation plan, said that he was disappointed in the Negro delegation's stand.

According to reliable sources, the governor said, "I have completely lost confidence in the Negroes and will deal with the

Columbia, Miss., Principal Speaks For Negro School

COLUMBIA, Miss., Aug. 30.—C. D. Duckworth, new principal of the Marion County Training School for Negroes, said today "I will not advocate mixing races in either schools or churches."

Duckworth, who holds a masters degree for Tuskegee Institute, made the statement when introduced to the 300 students and 14 teachers.

"How any court or foreign group can take it upon themselves to untangle a web which doesn't exist . . . is far beyond my comprehension," he said.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27—Mississippi took steps Friday to block any attempt by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stir up lawsuits against the state's segregated school system.

Representative Byron Long of Lee County proposed a bill that would prohibit any person or organization outside of Mississippi from "fomenting or inciting" lawsuits against local school districts in the touchy segregation issue in public schools.

Gov. Hugh White and Attorney General J. P. Coleman have both studied the Long proposal and agree that it "has considerable merit."

Miss. Leaders Upset Plan To Keep Jim Crow Schools

JACKSON, Miss. — Like the best laid plans of mice and men, the plans of Mississippians, too, often explode all over the place —as happened here last week.

Up until July 30, Gov. Hugh White, his 25-member legal educational advisory committee and the Mississippi Educational association had convinced themselves they had a way to get around the Supreme court decision against segregation in public schools.

They had assured themselves and the public that a system of "voluntary segregation" was an unbeatable way out. What's more, they were convinced that 95 per cent of the state's Negro population would endorse the scheme.

To establish this "fact" they called together 85 Negro leaders fully expecting them to fall in line. They didn't.

WANT PARTICIPATION

They not only didn't go along with the program, they demanded participation in organizing desegregation of Mississippi schools.

Dr. T. M. Howard of Mound Bayou said "we have not come here to work out any plan to circumvent the decision of the Supreme court."

He also said Negroes should be appointed to policy-making boards.

"We are demanding a chance to help shape our own destiny,"

"The day is past and gone forever when one race can work out all the problems affecting another and bring it to them as a "take it or leave it' proposition."

WHITE SHAKEN

When the conference broke up, a visibly shaken Gov. White called the legislature in order to run through proposed amendments abolishing the public school system of Mississisippi.

House Speaker Walter Sillers joined Gov. White in a statement that some of the Negroes had reversed their positions at earlier conferences.

Sillers added disconslately that the meeting had started with 95 per cent of Negroes in favor of voluntary segregation and now "we have 99 per cent against it."

'NO FAITH'

The Governor openly expressed disappointment in the result of the meeting. He said in the future he would place no faith in Negroes on the segregation issue.

Only one of the 85 leaders attending the conference openly advocated continued segregation. He is J. W. Jones, Union County Negro school leader.

Jones said he didn't believe integration would fit in Mississippi and added "if we get the legislature mad it will do away with program we already have."

Mrs. Ruby Lyles, a former Jackson librarian, called Jones "an example of the tragedy of segregation."

With the bubble of their voluntary plan exploded, the legislature will now meet Sept. 7 to work out a new plan or abolish the school system. Informed observers are of the opinion that while many white Mississippians do not feel ready for integration, the legislature will find they are even further from ready to give up their schools.

'CLOSE ALL SCHOOLS'

Gov. White has already said he will block any move to appropriate funds to improve Negro schools without a guarantee of segregation.

He has gone so far as to hint he will block an appropriation for any schools, thus closing white and Negro schools. Later he said he would use the militia to enforce segregation, if necessary.

"The answer is either integration or private schools," he said, and went back to his drawing board.

MISSISSIPPI TO ACT ON BIAS QUESTION

Special Session That Opens Tomorrow Will Consider Ban on 'Public' Schools

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5—The Mississippi Legislature meets in special session here Tuesday to act primarily on the question posed by the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The all-white Legislature will have before it an amendment to the State Constitution that would maintain segregated schools, even if it means the abolition of public schools.

Mississippi always kept Negroes and whites socially and politically segregated. Its constitution requires separate schools for the two races. Its population is 45 per cent Negro and on the same day that the Legislature meets an estimated 550,000 children will answer the ringing of school bells for segregated classes.

Gov. Hugh White will address a joint assembly of the Legislature at 2 P. M. Tuesday and from his message the lawmakers will take their cue. He is an advocate of the proposed amendment and has declared himself "confident" it will be passed without much opposition, if any.

The Speaker of the State House of Representatives, Walter Sillers, long-time proponent of "white supremacy," is the author of the proposed amendment and has powerful house influence to swing behind it.

Scope of Support

Also backing the measure are other legislative leaders who, at the last biennial session, forced defeat of a school equalization program for negroes and whites because they preferred to wait for the Supreme Court decision. These leaders include Senator Earl Evans of Canton, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Representatives Ed White of Holmes County and Russell Fox of Claiborne County, areas with heavy Negro populations.

The 1954 legislature, at its regular session, appropriated only $50,000,000,000 for school operations in the next biennium and earmarked $34,000,000,000 of the money for the 1954-55 school year alone. No money was provided for new school buildings because of the segregation issue.

Several other questions to come before the special session may stir sharp debate. One involves the site for a gas chamber to be used in the execution of convicted criminals instead of the electric chair. The law providing for the gas chamber was passed at the regular session, but disagreement has arisen over the site.

Other proposals to be presented to the Legislature include creation of a water resources commission to study water uses. Drought has hit the state hard in the last three years, reducing farm income.

Anti-Bias Campaign Urged

Special to The New York Times.

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y., Sept. 5—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called here today for the establishment of a national organization to help carry forward the Supreme Court ban on public school segregation.

Such an organization, he said, should be composed of fraternal, labor and civic groups and it should work with the communities.

Mr. Marshall, who argued the case for the ban on segregation before the Supreme Court, and Charles B. Zimmerman, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. L., received the first Human Rights Awards made by the Workmen's Circle, the largest Jewish labor fraternal order in the world.

The citations were read before a gathering of 1,500 by Jacob T. Zukerman, president of the Workmen's Circle.

Mr. Marshall was cited for his "brilliant defense of the fundamentals of American democracy and human dignity in forging the legal weapon which successfully won the battle against segregation in education before the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954."

Mr. Zimmerman was cited for his efforts as chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Mr. Marshall discussed the test cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission aimed at ending segregation in all forms of transformation. He urged an end to segregation in public and private housing and said that test cases have been prepared in connection with this aim.

Linking his pleas to the world scene, he declared that the State Department would not "make any inroads with our allies until we can show good faith in the implementation of anti-segregation laws."

SPECIAL SESSION TO HEAR WHITE

Legislature Will Convene at Jackson Tuesday

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 1—Mississippi's Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock noon next Tuesday in special session and will hear Gov. Hugh White outline the work of the session at a joint session of both houses at 2 p. m. of the opening day.

"My message will be short, not taking over 20 minutes to deliver," the governor said Wednesday.

The governor has called the special meeting to consider a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the Legislature power to abolish by law public schools on a district or statewide basis and provide tuition funds to children to get a private education.

Drafted by the governor's 25-member legal educational advisory committee created by the 1954 Legislature, the amendment is regarded as a "protective measure" for keeping the state's historic segregated school system in the face of the supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Governor White said Wednesday he feels the opposition in the Legislature to adoption of the proposal will be minimum.

If approved by the Legislature, the amendment must be submitted to the people for ratification. The election is expected to be in December.

"A good many of the legislators who were with me when we passed the school equalization program are with me now on this proposition," White said.

Opposition to a similar amendment proposed in the special session of the Legislature last December had come largely from sponsors of the school equalization program which was then before the lawmakers.

Legislature Acts Quickly On Plan

JACKSON, Miss.—Pledging "last ditch" legal warfare in support of segregation, Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White blamed the state's "stubborn" Negro population for the necessity of the present amendment abolishing public schools.

Governor White said that after the Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawed public school segregation, Negroes in the state flatly refused to "voluntarily" segregate themselves. "They must now suffer the responsibility for their action."

Making the statement before the state legislature, Gov. White was pleading for passage of his constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools or making it possible for local counties, municipalities and school boards to take identical action.

The bill passed on first reading in the House Thursday, Sept. 9, by a vote of 109 to 24. The following day it was passed on second reading by a vote of 108 to 22. Passage on the third reading was expected Friday.

Governor White told the legislature Negroes not only repudiated what they had told us in private conference but even demanded things that the Supreme Court decision had not pretended to try to give them.

As a result, Gov. Williams said, "we shall resist by every legal means at our command, public school integration and we know that the Supreme Court cannot force us to operate schools if we do not desire to do so."

If the amendment is passed on third reading by the House, it would then have to be ratified by the voters in the November general election.

lar action in the House last week, has approved a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools in order to maintain segregation.

The vote was 42-2 for the resolution. It must now be voted upon two more times in the upper chamber.

Following approval by the Senate, Gov. Hugh White, who called the special session, will sign the bill and it will then go to the State's voters for ratification in a election, Dec. 21.

White called the lawmakers into session to seek a means of skirting the U. S. Supreme Court decision last May which outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools.

Mississippi Senate Approves Private School Proposal

JACKSON, Miss.—(INS)—The Mississippi Senate, following simi-

MISSISSIPPI'S HOUSE BARS FUND IN BEHALF OF CLOSING SCHOOLS

Proposal Would Finance Drive For Voter Approval Of Segregation Move

SENATE BACKS ABOLITION

'Last Resort' Amendment For Racial Separation Will Go To Ladner To Be Placed On Special Ballot

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15.—The House of Representatives Wednesday refused to vote funds to finance a campaign to gain voter ratification of a constitutional amendment under which public schools could be abolished as a "last resort" against their racial integration.

Earlier, the Senate without debate adopted on the second of three required readings the House-approved abolition amendment when it was called up by Senator Willis Matthews of Magee, chairman of the Constitution Committee. The vote was 41 to 2.

Same Negative Votes

The same two senators who opposed the amendment Tuesday cast the negative tallies—George Owens of Pontotoc and Howard McDonnell of Biloxi.

Senator W. B. Lucas of Macon, a proponent who was present, paired with absent Senator Booth Simpson of Blue Mountain, an opponent of the amendment, which faces the voters in a special election on Dec. 21. The third and final Senate adoption Thursday is a formality.

With final legislative action, the amendment goes to the Secretary of State Heber Ladner for placement on the special election ballot. It does not require any further action on the part of Gov. Hugh White, who submitted it to the current special legislative session for its consideration as an additional "delaying effort" against enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Proposed By Baxter

When the House convened in the afternoon, Representative James Baxter of Lauderdale County, member of a 25-man Legal Educational Advisory Committee, which drafted the amendment, proposed that the committee be authorized to spend tax monies in presenting the proposal to the voters. It also provided for continuance of the committee which was created at the 1954 regular session to devise means of bypassing the Supreme Court mandate.

The Baxter resolution would have authorized the LEAC to "take such action and measures deemed necessary" to inform the people of the provisions and purposes of the amendment through pamphlets, public meetings in each of the 82 counties and with paid speakers. These costs would be paid from an appropriation of $100,000.

First attack on the resolution was by Representative Sam Johnson of Tippah County, to provide that speakers "for" and "against" the amendment be used. He opposed the amendment when it was before the House, but lost his proposal by a vote of 86 to 31.

Another opponent of the amendment then proposed that the section for the state-financed campaign be stricken which was voted, 69 to 50.

Plea Disregarded

Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County, offered the amendment prohibiting the use of taxpayers' money to seek adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Despite the plea of Representative Baxter that "if the amendment is to be ratified a lot more work must be done," the House refused to vote the campaign funds.

Representative Joel Blass of Stone County, who has opopsed the proposal throughout, asserted it would be "improper to take state founds in advocating ratification of the amendment."

"If we are going to advertise the proposal, we should present both sides and give the opponents half the money," he said.

Supporting the Wroten amendment, Representative Tom Garrott of Tunica County said "it is not fair to take the taxpayers' money and try to get a bill or resolution approved by the people."

"We are about to do something wrong," he said.

Representative Darwin Maples of George County questioned whether the proponents "are afraid if we don't propagandize the amendment that the people will not ratify it."

However, Representative Charles Jacobs of Bolivar County contended that the resolution did not call for presentation of "just one side."

'Just To InForm'

"It is just to inform the people as to what it proposes and why it is considered necessary," he said.

Speaking for the original Baxter resolution, Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County said unless the amendment is ratified there will be no later building program to bring Negro schools to an equal with the whites. Governor White has said he will not call another special session next year for that purpose unless the amendment is ratified by the people.

The plan is to use the abolition amendment as a "weapon" to gain Negro acceptance of a voluntary segregation plan conditioned on their schools being equalized.

Representative Gore also opposed a proposal by Representative Delos Burks of Pearl River County seeking to force the Advisory Committee to submit what type of substitute plan would be recommended in event public schools are abolished. The Burks proposal was rejected, 79 to 36.

Representative Burks said he wanted the people to have "the other side" of the issue before they are called on to vote on the abolition constitutional amendment. He said they are entitled to know the plan "if" and "when" the Legislature is called on to determine whether to abolish public schools.

Representative Gore said, "No one plans to abolish public schools except as a last resort," and that the matter presented by Representative Burks is premature.

Present Status

After deleting the section for the state-financed campaign in favor of the amendment, the House adopted the amended Baxter resolution by a vote of 95 to 29. As it stands, the Advisory Committee is continued and $100,000 set aside for its expenses.

The two branches took action on a proposal to set a final adjournment date for the session.

The Senate, under steerage of Senator J. O. Clark of Iuka, voted to adjourn Sept. 23 and sent the resolution to the House. However, that branch took its own resolution, setting Sept. 30, from the calendar and sent it to the Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, the Senate also sent to the House its resolution calling for a full-scale investigation of the State Welfare Department when a reconsideration motion was tabled with the support of Senator Royce White of Fulton, its author.

When the investigation proposal reached the House, Representative Eck Windham of Prentiss County sought immediate con-

sideration in committee of the whole. However, he was voted down, 65 to 50, and Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County refered it to the judiciary En Banc Committee, headed by Joe Hopkins of Coahoma County.

A previously passed Senate bill authorizing the state Building Commission to sell government lands in Jackson, on which 99-year leases expire in 20 years, was reconsidered on motion of Senator Ed Demoville of Okolona, and defeated, 23 to 22.

Senator Brinkley Morton of eSnatobia said it is "a bad bill," and "designed to benefit special interests at the expense of the people." He said the properties, in the business district of Jackson, will bring the state "more when the leases expire than if sacrificed at this time."

The Senate meets at 10 Thursday morning, with the House returning in session at 2 p.m.

MISSISSIPPI SENATE PERILS AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SCHOOLS

Lawmakers Vote To Recess Until Tuesday—Signing Must Be Tomorrow

MEASURE ADOPTED 37-0

Quorum Is Needed For Today When Lt. Gov. Carrol Gartin Completes Historic Action

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16. — Two weeks legislative work in adopting a constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools as a last step against their integration Thursday was almost nullified when the Senate quit until next Tuesday afternoon.

The mix-up came after the Senate had adopted the House-approved amendment on third and final reading without debate and with no negative votes, 37 to 0.

Major Purpose Gained

With the major purpose for which the current special session was convened Sept. 7 accomplished, Senator L. B. Porter of Union, moved that the Senate recess until 10 Friday morning with the understanding that no member would return then and that the journal show adjournment until 2 Tuesday afternoon was ordered.

After the Porter motion was adopted, Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, opponent of the school desolution, moved that the Senate recess, which was voted. The senators then headed homeward for the week end.

It was then ascertained that the first advertisement of a special election on Dec. 21 for voter consideration of the abolition amendment had to be published Saturday morning in order to come within the constitutional three months advance notice.

Secretary of State Heber Ladner could not advertise the election until the resolution embodying the constitutional amendment reached him and that was impossible since the resolution must be signed in open session and the senate was out of pocket until next Tuesday.

Feared Court Challenge

Although Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin could have returned Friday morning and signed the enrolled resolution embodying the amendment since the journal shows the session still to be "open," some members feared a court challenge in the absence of a quorum of the 49 members. They pointed out that although state courts cannot go behind the legislative journals, that restriction does not apply to Federal courts.

Calls went out immediately to the senators to be on hand Friday morning for the signing in order that the issue could complete its legislative rounds and be filed with Secretary of State Ladner for its advertisement Saturday.

A quorum is anticipated Friday morning when Lt. Gov. Gartin sings the resolution.

During the afternoon House session, Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County, signed the resolution, leaving only the signature of the presiding officer of the senate to wind it up in the legislature.

Roll Call Vote

Senator Willis Matthews of Magee, chairman of the Constitution Committee, called up the House-approved amendment Thursday morning for its final adoption. A roll call was ordered and 37 members voted for it with none recorded in the opposition.

Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, opponent of the amendment, was present, but paired with absent Senator Ray Price of Brookhaven, a proponent. Senator Pat Bridges of Belzoni, a proponent and present, paired with absent Senator Howard McDonnell of Biloxi, an opponent.

That was the only Senate action during its brief session.

On the House side, consideration of a Senate resolution for final adjournment Sept. 23 was blocked when that branch voted 57 to 52 to adjourn until 2 Monday afternoon. The resolution will be first order of business when the session resumes over the week end.

Gas Chamber Issue

Before quitting however, the House set for special order at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon the highly controversial issue of designating a site for the state's new lethal gas chamber which replaces the portable electric chair in death sentence executions.

A bill designating the new maximum security cell-block at the State Penitentiary at Parchman as the site for the gas chamber was called up by Representative Joe Hopkins of Coahoma County, chairman of the Judiciary Committee which reported it favorably over a measure to go back to the electric chair.

Before the House voted to suspend the rules for consideration of the measure, Mrs. Wilma Sledge of Sunflower County, who is leading a figh tagainst location of the chamber at Parchman, which is in her county, mofed that it be set for special ordere next Tuesday. That was voted 69 to 51 over protests of some members that it was out of order since the rules had not been suspended for its consideration.

Speaker Sillers, however, ruled that the issue had been settled.

Unless some action is taken at the current session, the State Building Commission will be forced to place the gas chamber in the new Highway Patrol Building in North Jackson. He had asked for a new site designation after officials of Jackson objected to its location in the city.

Gas Chamber Fight Due

The Senate has on its calendar a bill similar to the one reported by the House Judiciary Committee placing the gas chamber at Parchman.

In view of the anticipated fight on the gas chamber issue, final adjournment is not expected next week.

A repercussion from the recent jail break at Jackson of two prisoners awaiting Supreme Court action on their appeals from death sentence for murder, stirred the House. If voted a bill by Representative John Farese of Benton-Tippah Counties, shortening the period in which such appeals may be considered by the Supreme Court.

Under the Farese bill, the appeals must be heard within 60 days after they are filed with Supreme Court Clerk Tom Ellis, unless an extension to prevent an injustice is ordered by the court. At present, cases are docketed on receipt, but heard in the order of filing.

One of the condemned murderers was convicted in September, 1953, and because of the routine consideration, the court will not argue the case until November.

Board Loses Power

The House also approved a bill removing from the Board of Public Contracts the authority to make printing contracts for all state departments and agencies. The measure named the departments which must file their printing and similar supply needs with the board which makes the contracts.

Two amendments to the original Senate bill were voted by the House.

Representative James Robertshaw of Washington County had the time extended from five to 15 days between the asking for bids and their receipt, while Representative Don Colmer of Forrest County, removed a section which permitted the board to authorize departments to make their own purchases if that course is determined to be "more convenient and economical."

Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which reported the printing bill, entered a motion for its reconsideration.

Mississippi School Plan Is Now Up to Voters

Legislature Passes Amendment Giving Power To Abolish System Any Time

By The Associated Press

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 16.—Stand-by authority to abolish public schools to keep Negroes and whites separated cleared Mississippi's Legislature today.

The amendment to the State Constitution faces a vote of the people December 21.

Governor Hugh White predicted the people would ratify the amendment, but State leaders admit there is a strong undercurrent of opposition.

The House of Representatives yesterday defeated a move to use State funds "to fully inform the people of this state of the provisions and purposes of the proposed amendment."

'State Propaganda' Opposed

The amendment's opponents, joined by some supporters, protested against "being propagandized with State funds" to get the people's support at the polls.

Sponsors labeled the amendment a last-resort measure to be used only if other metheds fail to keep segregated schools despite the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing public-school segregation.

The State Senate gave the amendment the last of three required approvals today, one week after the House overwhelmingly passed it.

The amendment is the first product of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, created by the 1954 Legislature to find ways of getting around the Supreme Court decision. Later, the L.E.A.C. will recommend specific laws it hopes will make the amendment unnecessary.

L.E.A.C. members promised to support a public-school-building program to improve Mississippi's schools if the amendment is ratified.

They agreed that better facilities for Negroes would help keep segregated schools on a voluntary basis. But some L.E.A.C. members, holding decisive legislative posts, have refused to support appropriations for school buildings unless the amendment is ratified.

If the people ratify the amendment, it will be inserted in the State Constitution at the next legislature.

Under the amendment, the legislature could:

1. Abolish schools throughout Mississippi by a two-thirds vote.
2. By a majority vote, set up a local-option plan whereby individual counties and school districts could abolish their schools.
3. Sell, lease, or rent State-owned property to private individuals or corporations.
4. Pay tuition for students to attend private schools.

Mississippi Develops Formula For Equalization of Schools

Spends 8 Weeks on Program Which Repeals 361 Statutes

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 2—It took 21 bills, repeal of an estimated 361 statutes and eight weeks' work by the legislature in special session to develop an equalization formula for Mississippi's racially segregated public schools. Its financing remains to be worked out in the regular biennial assembly which convenes Tuesday.

The program is so arranged that a decision by the United States supreme court adverse to the segregated setup would force the discarding of only one phase —equalization of facilities. That's not due to performance of any miracles by the lawmakers, but to steps to close a "gap" that has existed in the other segments of the Negro-white system in the face of a constitutional guarantee in 1890 of "equal, but separate" opportunities for all children, regardless of race, color or creed.

MISSISSIPPI

Session Protested

Gov. Hugh White, who called a special session Nov. 3 over protests of legislative leaders, said the state faced an equalization of teachers salaries, transportation and administration regardless of a supreme court ruling. The leaders wanted equalization tackled "after" the court decision.

As enacted at the session which officially adjourned Monday, statutes are on the books setting the machinery for all phases of equalization in advance of a court ruling. However, "strings" were tied to the facility equalization measure which holds it in abeyance until the question of segregation is decided, and then more or less automatically repeals it in event it is outlawed.

The plan is a state-level minimum equalization applicable to schools in both systems. It guarantees the "equal, but separate" opportunities from that level, but still leaves "loop-holes" for continued disparities on the local levels. That results from authorizations given the 82 counties and municipal separate school districts to put up their own funds to "enrich" the state minimum plan. That is where inequities could be continued.

Minimum Guaranty

The state feels it has taken care of itself in the matter of litigation by setting up the state-level minimum equalization guaranty. If tests should develop, they would be against whichever of the 2,139 local school districts that continue disparities between Negroes and whites. That many suits would naturally take quite some time for settlement.

Over-all cost of the teacher salary - transportation - administration phases is $46,500,000 a year. That's 18 million dollars more than now spent for public schools.

As to the facility equalization, its cost has been estimated between 57 million dollars and 80 million dollars. The plan is to inaugurate it on a stagger system with about six million dollars a year. To speed up construction, the legislature authorized issuance of 10 million dollars in bonds, but provided they could not be sold until the Supreme Court disposes of all five pending anti-segregation cases.

Of the total salary cost, the state would put up 35 million dollars, which is 10 million dollars more than it votes annually at the present for common schools. The counties and municipal separate districts would supply the other $11,500,000 from local ad valorem (property) taxes and poll taxes. The local subdivisions now cash in with an estimated $3,500,000.

With proper financing at the approaching session, teachers' the state's first salary schedule ranging from $700 for high school graduates up to $2,200 for holders of Master's degrees. An annual increment of $80 for five years is provided for MA and BA degree holders, and $40 for the others. Local districts may add to the salaries with local taxes.

With five years' experience, the holder of an MA degree would draw $2,600 from the state; BA, $2,400; three years college, $2,000; two years college, $1,600; one year college, $1,400, and high school or less, $900. The average white salary is now about $2,000, and the Negro less than $1,500.

In one of the bills five "auditor-investigators" were authorized to check on school records. They developed from disclosure of the "padding" of the educable census rolls by 244,000 more children between six and 21 than shown in the federal census. While allocations to that "excess" were not squandered, it meant that many schools received more than they were entitled to, and those which did not "pad" got reductions equal to the added funds drain on the over-all available monies for the per capita disbursement.

Additional Bills

Other bills in the over-all equalization provide:

A six-member gubernatorial-appointed State Educational Finance Commission to handle funds for buildings and to force consolidations among the more than 2,000 local school districts in order for them to qualify for state aid. A reduction in districts will eliminate many one-teacher schools and improve educational opportunities to those in the rural areas.

Provide for three types of school districts: county-wide, consolidated and municipal separate. All must be reorganized by 1957 and approved as such by the educational finance commission.

Prescribe strict budgets to prevent use of white funds for Negroes, and vice versa (the latter has never existed).

Permit disposition of school properites not needed when districts are consolidated or abolished.

Provide for election by voters in each of the 410 supervisors' districts of county school board members now selected by school trustees.

Permit principals to select faculties subject to approval of school trustees rather than their selection by the trustees.

Permit uniform curriculum, and eight-month-terms throughout the state.

Mississ nor Urges Equal Plan For Equalized Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6 (AP)—Gov. Hugh White called today for an early answer to the liquor question, and urged the Mississippi legislature to enact the money measures in the state's program to equalize Negro and white schools.

White also urged the lawmakers to give aid to the state's money-short cities and to cut state employes' work to five days, eliminating the half day of work on Saturday.

In his message to a joint meeting of the House and Senate on the second day of the 1954 regular session, the governor also recommended that the legislators study ways to reorganize the state government, and suggested that they establish a central purchasing agency.

Both houses adjourned immediately after his speech. The Senate will return tomorrow at 10 a.m.; the House, at 2 p.m., Monday.

White Signs Miss. Equal School Bills

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Gov. Hugh White last week stamped his approval on legislature designed to bring about Mississippi's version of equal but separate schools in the state.

The chief executive signed 17 bills calling for a $50,000,000-a-year program to equalize Negro and white schools. The bills were enacted during a special eight-week session of the legislature.

Legislators hope the bills will prevent any breakdown in the dual school system. The state senate during the special session refused to pass a bill calling for a constitutional amendment to empower the legislature to abolish public schools in the event the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation. (Cases involving the constitutionality of segregation now are pending before the nation's high tribunal).

Signing the bills along with White were Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin and Speaker of the House Walter Sillers.

No tax-increasing measures are included in the 17 bills enacted, but that portion of the program will be a major part of the regular session business. Remaining to be enacted are three proposed tax increases totaling $17,000,000 a year to finance a part of the cost of raising Negro schools to the level of white schools.

The program which completely rewrote Mississippi's education laws is in line with a mandate incorporated in an 1890 constitutional amendment calling for equal but separate school facilities for the two races.

The program will involve the construction of new schools, the consolidating of others, the paying of higher salaries to teachers and improving transportation systems.

One of the features of the equalization project was the creation of a six-member education finance committee, which will have most of the over-all responsibility and will have final authority to make consolidations and to administer the multi-million dollar program.

Meanwhile, dedication ceremonies for a new $800,000 school at Natchez, Miss., was announced. It is the Sadie V. Thompson, named in honor of the principal emeritus of that name to be dedicated January 2.

Also announced was the near completion of the first consolidated school near the Village of Washington.

Mississippi rejects bill to close public schools

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The Mississippi State Senate last week rejected an amendment which would allow the state to abolish public schools in the event the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

Sitting as a committee of the whole, the senate refused to approve the amendment already passed by the house. The vote was a tie, 24-24. Final action came after more than three hours of debate.

Since the senate was in committee of the whole, the lieutenant governor was not allowed to vote.

Fears 'Mongrel Race'

In rejecting the amendment, legislators said the time was not ripe for such drastic action. This was countered by supporters of the measure who maintained that if such action were not taken and integration comes, the white race would be "mongrelized."

Sen. Brinkley Morton, speaking against the amendment, said in part:

"The time may come when we will have to resort to such action, but that day is not here now.

"You are creating a Frankenstein monster and just as sure as this becomes a part of the constitution, the legislature is going to be called here to destroy public education — the cornerstone of our democracy."

But Sen. Earl Evans saw in the measure the only means of preserving segregation and the white race. He warned that if white and colored children went to school together for 12 years "you would mongrelize the white race."

of discussion. The resolution is stronger than the one passed in the special session in December since it inserts the "Resist by all means" phrase that was left out of the earlier resolution.

The House also pushed through three resolutions after warm debate: Two urging Congress to refuse Hawaii and Alaska admittance to the United States, and the third asking Congress to outlaw the Communist Party and other groups advocating violent overthrow or change of the government.

SEGREGATION AID BILL IS PASSED

Trustees Would Set Power to Assign Pupils

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25—A bill giving trustees of school districts power to assign school children to schools or attendance for "health and moral" reasons Monday was passed 98 to 6 by the Mississippi house.

Sponsors said that the measure would provide a weapon to prevent breaking down of segregation in the state's public school for "five, six or 10 years," if the United States supreme court ruled in pending cases that school segregation is unconstitutional.

Rep. Ney Gore, Quitman county, author of the measure, debated briefly on the floor with House Speaker Walter Sillers, Rosedale, who had sponsored a constitutional proposal in the recent special session of the Legislature which would have had given the Legislature power to abolish the public school system and go to private endowment of schools for children if segregation is outlawed.

Help Keep System

The Sillers proposal had cleared the House but failed to get the support of the Senate.

"Does the gentleman feel that if the United States supreme court holds segregation unconstitutional this will permit us to have segregation?" Sillers asked.

"I think this can go as far as any proposal that has been presented in helping us to keep segregation," Gore declared.

The Quitman county lawmaker said that the measure would be carried out under the police powers and the general welfare clauses of the state constitution.

Assignment of pupils he pointed out would be done on an individual basis for each child and not by class or group.

Under the act, the school trustees must take into consideration "the educational needs and welfare of the child involved, the availability of school facilities, sanitary conditions and facilities at the school involved, and all other factors which the board of trustees may consider pertinent, revelant or material."

Appeal Allowed

The bill gives the trustees the right to disregard boundary lines which may have been established by the board in making the assignments.

Right of appeal from the decision of the board of trustees to the county board of education is provided in the measure. If the person involved in further dissatisfied with the assignment, the bill provides for the right of appeal to the circuit court with a trial by jury.

Meanwhile, the Senate, meeting only 15 minutes Monday, went into committee sessions.

When it resumes work Tuesday morning, the Senate will take up its first major bill of the session when it considers the proposal to create a joint legislative council as the permanent investigating, bill-drafting and fact-finding arm of the Legislature.

Sen. Stanton Hall, Hattiesburg, author of the measure, said that he will call the measure at the beginning of Tuesday's session.

School Land Bill

Meanwhile, the House Tuesday tackles the sticky question of what to do about the state's 600,000 acres of 16th section school lands.

In the morning a public hearing will be held before the House constitutions committee on a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the sale of the school lands to lease-holders.

But shortly after the House goes into session at 2 p. m. Tuesday, it will have up for special order of business a bill to tighten the leasing procedure for the lands and put them under the administration of the county boards of education.

The tougher leasing measure is backed by several statewide organizations, including the Mississippi economic council, but faces a tough fight.

Mississippi Wages Battle To Retain School Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18. (AP) —The Mississippi House today reaffirmed its determination to keep racial segregation, vowing to "Resist by all lawful means" any attempt to abolish segregation in schools.

The house resolution putting "Mississippi on record as to what this state believes in" passed 93-3.

Rep. Bill Ramsey of Warren County introduced the resolution. There was only a flicker

Mississippi Roundup—

House Passes School Segregation Measure

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25(U.P.)— A school segregation bill which representatives hoped would not be labeled a subterfuge by the courts passed the House today.

The bill, introduced by Ney Gore of Quitman, authorizes school district boards of trustees to assign pupils to schools or attendance centers.

In making assignments, the boards would take into consideration "the educational needs and welfare of the child involved . . . the availability of school facilities, sanitary conditions and facilities at the school . . . health and moral factors . . . and other factors which the board of trustees may consider pertinent."

Gore readily admitted the bill is a means of at least delaying integration of Negro and white school children should the U. S. Supreme Court rule segregation unconstitutional. He successfully opposed, however, an amendment to the bill by S. T. Johnson of Tippah to provide for enactment of the law only when and if the court makes an adverse ruling.

Gore said he was against "making the bill appear to be an attempt to evade the ruling of the court any more than it is."

The bill provides right of appeal of any assignment through the boards of trustees, county boards of deucation and the Sircuit Courts. Appeals could be carried to the State Supreme Court, and Gore said the provision "in itself is an effective technique for delaying action."

The measure passed 9 8to 6 and was held on a motion to reconsider. Voting against the bill were Harry Applebaum of Yazoo; Mrs. Annie Bonds of Marshall; Hervey Hicks of Yazoo; Thomas Montgomery of Jefferson; T. G. Roberts of Jasper, and Mrs. Wilma Sledge of Sunflower.

Miss. Senate Fails To Vote Equal Education Funds

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)— The Mississippi Senate last week refused to pass two tax increase bills designed to provide further funds for the state's huge school equalization program.

The bills would have provided $5,000,000 of the needed $35,000,000 to present biennial allocations.

Rejected bills called for boosting the crude oil severance tax from six to eight per cent and for raising the cigaret tax from four to five cents a pack.

A special session of the Mississippi legislature approved plans for a $85,000,000 school equalization program, but did not provide funds for it. That was left to the regular session of the legislative body, which now is in session. The action of the Senate last week was seen as a severe jolt to the program.

There Is No Reason To Justify Putting Off The School Equalization Program

The state legislature having been in session now for almost three months without finding the ways and means of financing the program for equalization of schools enacted into law by the preceeding extra-ordinary Session of the state Legislature, despite the evident desires of the majority of Negro and white citizens of the state, although the desires of Negro citizens carrys little weight with members of the legislature because of their general disfranchisement and denial of the right to vote, is now looking about for some reasons or excuses for putting off the whole program until 1956, and mayhaps to some still further date into the future.

Such being the case it is well to here examine some of the reasons and/ or excuses already being discussed together with some facts and opinions in rebuttal.

The first and most weighty reason for delaying the equalization program in the eyes of the proponents of delay is that, for the most part, we conceed, honest desire to await the verdict of the U. S. Supreme Court on the abolition of racial segregation in the public school system of the nation. The more hasty rebuttal here being to simply point out that in some vitally similiar cases, like the right of the Negro to vote in the Democratic Primaries in the South, the court took from 1890, the year of the end of the Reconstruction Era, until 1946, a period of around 50 years, before reaching a conclusive opinion in that matter. Is it conceiveable that the court might take a really long time before reaching a conclusive opinion in regard to the abolition of segregation in the public schools? The question that naturally follows is, is it true that the citizens of this state must be made to wait such a possible long time before the adoption of a program of education equalization in the state?

We recognize of course that there is the more touchy matter, which have provoked some timely concealed calls for violence by those who see white people resorting to violence should such a condition be the result of a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the schools. This touchy matter gives another reason. The fear that the court action would mean the immediate mixing-up of Negro and white children in the same schools.

The first rebuttal to this reason for delaying the adoption of the program is this. Every honest and intelligent white person and every intelligent Negro in the state of Mississippi knows now that the first thing that the Mississippi state Legislature is going to do, if and when the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation in the schools is gerrymander the school districts so as to put all Negro children and white children in separate school district, and by law force each child to attend the school in his district. Here is the reason why most intelligent Negro citizens in the state support the equalization program as a practical matter, despite the more idealistic calls for integration, this reason being the already sharply defined dividing line between the Negro and white neighborhoods throughout the state which makes for easy gerrymandering.

As additional rebuttal to this last mentioned reason it can be pointed out that white people have been as much affected by the psycological effects of racial segregation and the philosophy of white supremacy as Negroes, which may in a large measure account for the existing quarters of unremitting belief among white people that mixing and mingling with white folks, as the saying goes, is the sole and only desire of Negroes; and for the existing quarters of unremitting belief among Negroes, that the only time that an American Negro is NOT being segregated, is when he is mixing and mingling with white folks.

From the unremitting quarters of belief among white people comes the fear of amalgamation or mongrelization of the white race that the exponents of segregation contend will result if white people and Negroes start "FREELY" mixing and mingling. This is a view totally at variance with the findings of modern ethnologists, who point to the fact based on scientific study and investigation, that people of different ethnic backgrounds are drawn together in a non-segregated society, where they are relieved of the force and compelments that exist in a segregated society.

As a final rebuttal to this last mentioned reason, supported by the findings and the facts of modern ethnologist the Mississippi Legislature should be the first to abolish racial segregation by law in order to prevent further amalgamation and/ or mongrelization of the races in the state.

The concluding reason to be considered here is the reason often heard, especially from those who don't want to see the Negroes of the state have much of any kind of an educational opportunity, is the reason that white folks pay all the taxes. Or put another way, that Negroes don't bear an equal share of the tax burden of the state.

This concluding reason being the weakest of all we would simply point out that a lot of white folks are paying big taxes as the custodians, so to speak, on big wealth produced and still being produced by the labors of Negroes in the state, it is held that the producers of the wealth are as much the tax payer as are the custodians of the wealth.

The foregoing premises considered there can be no valid reason or excuse for putting off the School Equalization Program.

BILL ON SCHOOL FUNDS IS PASSED

House Okays $50 Million Appropriation 90-43

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., March 31—The House Wednesday passed, 90 to 43, the "compromise" $50 million appropriation to put the new school equalization program into effect for one year without any tax increases.

In approving the education appropriation, the House took the longest stride of the 12-week-old biennial session of the Legislature toward financing the Negro-white minimum school plan enacted during a 1953 special session.

Under the compromise plan, the $50 million keeps the school appropriation at the same figure when they provided for public schools during the present two-year period which ends July 1.

The bill earmarks $34 million of the amount to carry the new equalization program the first year to put into effect a minimum teachers' salary schedule for teachers of both races and equalize school transportation.

Year's 'Trial Run'

Since only $16 million would be available under the appropriation to run the school the second year of the biennium, the Legislature would have to meet in the meantime to decide on a course to follow.

The one-year "trial run" for the minimum program was brought forward to meet the demands of a sizeable segment of legislators who want to defer any action until after the US supreme court rules on pending cases attacking the constitutionality of segregated schools.

One of the advocates—Rep. Ed White, Holmes county—spoke out against the $50 million appropriation because it would put the new program into effect.

"If we pass this bill we will be out on the longest limb we have ever gotten out on," White asserted.

He charged that most Mississippians "fully believe" that the US supreme court will strike down school segregation.

'Special Session' Cited

White said that the proponents of letting the new equalization program into effect have not yet been able to pass the bill which will require the local school districts to levy the amount of taxes to provide funds for the program.

Rep. Icey Day, Attala county, a sponsor of the school equalization program, said that since the Legislature could not agree on taxes to finance "anything we do here will require a special session."

The full cost of the new school equalization plan—to cover salaries, transportation and launch an equal school building program—is estimated at $85 million every two years from the state level.

The "compromise" bill adopted by the House Tuesday carries no funds for the building program, which the program anticipates at a cost of $6 million a year. Hence this phase of the program will be deferred.

A program of $17,750,000 in new taxes to finance the added state cost of the equal education program had been presented to the Legislature, but all the bills have hit a legislative deadlock.

Proposed in the tax program were a 1-cent increase in the sales tax, 1-cent increase in cigarette tax and 2 per cent in oil and gas severance taxes.

Before taking up the school appropriation measure, the House approved $18,150,000 in other budget items, including $16 million for old age assistance for the next two years.

The old age appropriation, kept in the grant

Other appropriations approved at the same figure as the Legislature appropriated in 1952, survived four attempts to raise the amount from $1 to $4 million.

Reduction Feared

Some sponsors of the amendments to raise the welfare appropriation charged that unless additional funds are provided for

Jackson.

During its session Wednesday morning the Senate voted to raise the salaries of district attorneys from $5000 to $6000, but ordered a bill raising the state forester from $6000 to $7500 back tc the finance committee. Neither bill been considered by the House.

Thigpen Salary Hike

The Senate passed a House-approved bill granting state welfare commissioner J. A. Thigpen an

included $1,6 park board; $205,400 for the state forestry commission; $115,000 for the state library commission; $150,000 for the veterans' affairs board, and $30,000 to move the US bureau of agricultural economics from Gulfport to

increase in salary from $6000 to $8000. Supporters of the measure said that the position had not been increased in salary two years ago along with most other state department heads because Thigpen at the time was a member of the Legislature.

A bill designating a highway running diagonally across the state from the Tennessee line to the Louisiana line as the "Governor's Highway" was approved by the Senate without a dissenting vote. The bill has already passed the House.

Under the measure, the highway would follow the route of the present Highway 25 from the Tennessee line to Carthage, then to Jackson. From Jackson it will follow the line of present Highway 27 to Monticello, Tylertown, and end at the Louisiana line south of Tylertown.

The state highway department is directed under the bill to build and maintain the highway route "as rapidly as funds are available" and to place markers on it in honor of all Mississippi governors.

School Future In Mississippi Up To Senators

JACKSON, Miss., April 3 (UP)—The fate of Mississippi's school equalization program rests next week in the Senate where the age-old prohibition issue also will get another airing.

The Senate now has the compromise appropriation bill to put into effect in July the major phases of white-Negro equalization plan with 34 million of the 50-million-dollar education fund earmarked for schools for the coming year.

The most pressing question as to its passage depends on whether school opponents can be able to by-pass the Finance Committee where Chairman Earl Evans said it probably would be amended to change it completely—that is, delay the program for two years but appropriate 60 million dollars with the extra 10 million earmarked for teacher salary raises.

Expected to come up first, however, is Sen. Lawrence Adams' bill to legalize liquor in cities voting wet in the 1952 referendum. That measure came out of the Finance Committee and Evans said he would call it up Monday or Tuesday.

Whether it passes or is defeated likely will have some bearing on the fate of the school appropriation bill. If passed by both houses the state would realize 21 million dollars in new revenue in liquor taxes, which would be almost enough to put the school equalization program into effect without need to give the equalization program a one-year test.

Legislators have been hoping to get a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court on school segregation before finally deciding what to do with the knotty school problem that has kept them in a tug-of-war since Jan. 5. There has been a growing feeling that the high court will abolish segregation.

If a decision of that nature comes before the appropriation compromise clears, legislators may start from scratch on school plans and probably revive the move to abolish public schools in favor of a private system.

SEGREGATION BAN PREDICTED BY LEE

Utah Governor Speaker at Jackson Session

JACKSON, Miss., April 2 (AP)—Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah today predicted the U. S. Supreme Court would outlaw segregation in public schools.

He told newsmen in a press conference that "segregation must be handled through education rather than through the force of law."

The 55-year-old Utah chief executive, an outspoken opponent of centralized government and socialism, was in Jackson today to address the annual convention of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons.

He told newsmen that Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) was a "sincere symbol against communism." He said people were "making a mountain out of a molehill in the fight against McCarthy" who is waging a sincere fight against left wingers, Communists and Socialists.

Lee, the first Republican governor of Utah in 24 years, said he believes in the things Thomas Jefferson stood for.

He said he planned to tell the association tonight that the United States is leaning "dangerously toward socialism" and "slowly and surely we are being sold a bill of socialistic goods that will destroy the freedom of our people."

He disagreed with the claim that the federal government can provide cheaper federal power through TVA and other federally operated electrical power plants.

"Don't forget," he said, "we in Utah are paying for your power sold down here by TVA and I don't like it. It's socialistic and I'm sure you would feel the same if you were living in Utah."

FLORIDA ENDS BAN ON MIGRANT PUPILS

Officials Promise to Permit Latin Laborers' Children to Return to School

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIAMI, March 28 — Dade County school officials have promised conditionally to send some of the Puerto Rican and Mexican farm workers' children back to classes at the Redland School in Homestead.

They had been denied admission there since last Thursday.

A suit threatened by Puerto Rican parents to force the school board to readmit their children was averted Friday by a promise from Dr. W. R. Thomas, county school superintendent.

The children of Puerto Ricans and Mexicans were barred from the school after almost half of the 1,021 students were absent Wednesday in a boycott organized by parents. Joseph L. Logan, the principal, said 152 pupils were still missing Friday, but believed most of those were absent because of a mild wave of measles and chicken pox in the area.

Some of the parents charged the Spanish-speaking children went to school dirty, were potential disease carriers, practiced bad sanitary habits at school and slowed down the progress of other children because they spoke little or no English.

Dr. Thomas agreed to study the cases of some fifty laborers' children and recommend a school board order to reinstate those whose families met certain requirements for length of residence.

The school superintendent agreed to recommend the return to the school of all the laborers' children except those whose parents were declared to be transient workers, and to provide "adequate" school facilities for the transient children.

Mississippi House Seeks To Sidestep Court Race Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., April 7 (AP)—The Mississippi House voted overwhelmingly today to set up a committee composed of 25 leaders in state government to devise a way to dodge any Supreme Court decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

A series of amendments was defeated and the resolution passed 129-4.

It requires senate approval before becoming effective.

Staunch supporters of Mississippi's school program, although supporting the resolution, tried to amend it so that public schools would be abolished only as a last resort.

They failed, as legislators argued it may be necessary to set up a system of private schools to maintain segregation.

The legislature left no doubt that it is determined to maintain segregated schools regardless of what the supreme court rules.

The special committee would study the problem and draw up legislation to protect segregation, as most legislators said they felt the court will outlaw it in five school cases now before the court.

RACIAL SCHOOL BILL GAINS IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., April 6 (AP)—The Mississippi Senate took decisive action today on a controversial bill to finance a school equalization program.

The $50,000,000 compromise plan to equalize Negro and white schools was passed by a vote of 29-19. The bill, which was passed by the House 90 to 43, must return to the lower chamber for concurrence in one Senate amendment, which prevents any reduction of teachers' salaries in the program.

Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County, education leader in the House, foresaw a House rejection of the Senate amendment and said it would delay the bill's reaching the Governor by at least one week. A rejection would necessitate a conference to iron out the differences.

The equalization program was enacted last year. The financing bill permits $34,000,000 of the $50,000,000 to be spent the first year on equalization of teachers' salaries and improvement of transportation, leaving $16,000,000 for the second year.

The plan is to uphold racial segregation in the schools by making the facilities equal. A Supreme Court decision is impending on the issue of school segregation.

Mississippi Roundup—

Equal School Tax Levy Bill Confronts Senate

JACKSON, Miss., April 20 (U.P.)—A vital bill outlining the methods of collecting local taxes necessary to launch Mississippi's Negro-white school equalization program was set for a showdown tomorrow as the Senate quickened the pace today toward final adjournment.

The bill, outlining local tax levying methods, was placed on the calendar after a four-hour debate last week that brought forth a promise that it would be fought by an upper House block in a final effort to delay the school program from going into effect this July.

George Owens of Pontotoc, a leader in the equalization fight, asked that the bill be set for special order at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow. "We might as well get through wit hit as soon as possible," he said and the opposition block agreed to his suggestion.

Amendments to let cities levy up to 25 mills without public petition and to raise from 15 to 20 mills city levies to be refunded under homestead exemption were accepted by the Senate in committee.

The bill and appropriations to run state government for the next two years are the last big "must" items left for the regular session.

Twenty-six appropriation bills totaling more than $21,000,000 cleared the Senate in a two-hour session that was interrupted only once by an argument over one small allocation that was linked with the legalized liquor issue.

It would appropriate $25,000 to be used by the governor and attorney general in state litigations and L. B. Porter of Union sought to amend it to prohibit the fund from being used for prohibition enforcement or liquor selling investigations by the state.

Senators, faced with running the state in the red by as much as $6,00,000 for the next two years, accepted only one significant cut in funds. A proposed $550,000 for loans to medical students who promise to practice in the state was trimmed to $300,000 after Evans explained the program would be abandoned upon completion of the state's new medical school and teaching hospital under construction here.

State, Negro Leaders Meet Today

White Believes Voluntary Plan Only Solution

By SAM JOHNSON

JACKSON, Miss., July 29 (AP) — A meeting unique in Mississippi's history opens tomorrow when state leaders confer with 85 Negro leaders to seek a way out of the tangled school situation.

The meeting may determine how far the "segregation by consent" idea will work.

It will shape the thinking of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee which is seeking Negroes' cooperation in keeping segregation. Several LEAC members believe that segregation enforced by law ultimately will topple under legal attack. Others disagree.

Only Solution

Gov. Hugh White, who called the meeting, said today voluntary segregation seems to be the only solution, and predicted that if the Negroes don't agree to it, there probably won't be anything done on school improvement "for two or three years."

"We may just have to prop them up and let them rot," he said gloomily at today's news conference.

The future of the proposed constitutional amendment that would allow public schools to be abolished as a last resort, may be changed at the meeting.

Objection Cited

"There's so darn much objection to (it) because they (the people) don't understand it," Gov. White said today.

And one LEAC member said he will ask the LEAC to withdraw its endorsement of the amendment.

Negroes who will attend the meeting represent widely different and conflicting viewpoints.

More than 20 of the Negro delegates already have pledged themselves to fight any effort — including the constitutional amendment —to side-step the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Proposals on Hand

A Negro spokesman said they would have proposals to present. Other Negro leaders are certain to present ideas.

The white leaders who make up the LEAC seek ways to keep segregation.

The conflict of Negro viewpoints; the LEAC's duty placed upon it by the Legislature; the threat of abolishing public schools; the search for Negroes' cooperation in keeping segregation — all in one package — make the meeting unique in the state's history.

Gov. White said he believes tomorrow's meeting will be open to the press.

Previous meetings, with the exception of the first organizational session, have been closed.

Pledge Renewed

The "segregation by consent" idea is founded on the belief of most LEAC members that 95 per cent of Mississippi's Negroes are willing to stay in segregated schools if they are equal, or close to it. They believe the other five per cent can be handled in various ways.

But a meeting of Negro leaders in Jackson last Sunday said in a resolution that the "segregation by consent" plan is not approved by the majority of Negroes and renewed its pledge to fight any circling movement around the Supreme Court decision.

The Mississippi Education Association, representing some 9,000 white school officials and teachers, entered the controversy Tuesday for the first time.

Giving its support to the voluntary segregation idea, the MEA said cooperation "may well accomplish more now than can be done by law."

Prospects Dim

The MEA also emphasized that it opposes integration.

"The immediate effect of enforced integration in the public school program would bring disaster to both races," it said.

Prospects for non-legal settlement of the problem should take some definite form during the meeting.

The prospects seem dim at the moment. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People already is circulating petitions to be presented to local school boards and asking a voluntary end to segregated schools.

NAACP officials indicated the petitions will form the basis for court action, since the NAACP doesn't expect school boards to admit Negro children to white schools.

The NAACP sponsored the meeting in Jackson last Sunday. The meeting, composed of non-NAACP members as well as members, pledged a fight against attempts to evade the Supreme Court decision.

Legal Battles

Since the LEAC is determined to keep segregation, legal battles seem assured.

Even if the NAACP represents only five per cent of Negroes —as many white leaders believe — it is the five per cent that is worrying LEAC members. They fear the group could upset any voluntary segregation plan.

In an effort to stall off trouble, the LEAC approved the proposed constitutional amendment that would allow the Legislature to abolish public schools.

If passed by the Legislature, expected to meet in special session early in September, the amendment would be voted upon by the people in a special election this winter.

They Told Governor White

The St. Louis Argus salutes with pride those staunch Negro citizens of Mississippi who last weekend told Governor Hugh White's Educational Advisory Committee, in very clear terms, they wish to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court's public school ruling of May 17.

A group of 100 Negro leaders from every area of Mississippi had received an invitation from Gov. White to visit Jackson, Mississippi and discuss their views before the 25-member, all white, committtee.

In a prepared statement which was read to the Committee at the start of the meeting the Negro citizens declared, "We can do no other than to endorse and abide by the decision of May 17, 1954 of the Supreme Court of the United States."

According to a news report Governor White declared later:

"I have completely lost confidance in the Negroes and will deal with the legislature hereafter. . . .I am not willing to launch a building program for a group of Negro leaders who will say one thing to me and do another unless I can have some stick to hold over their heads."

The St. Louis Argus heartily commends the Negro leaders of Mississippi for several reasons.

1) The spirit of the Supreme Court ruling, reaffirming as it does the dignity of man, must be supported unequivocally in all sections of this land, particularly in the deep south.

2) Any time a man like Governor White announces he has lost confidence in a Negro citizen, the statement itself signals a victory over the bigoted forces that have brought shame to our country.

3) When a public official feels he must have a stick to hold over the heads of a group of citizens whose only crime is demanding respect and justice for their person, that official should be made to know that his plans will be opposed on every hand and are doomed to destruction.

To Negro citizens over the United States, to all minority groups and subjugated peoples of the world we commend the following statement which Mississippi heard from its Negro citizens last weekend:

"In this hour of destiny and for the sake of our posterity we cannot do otherwise than take our stand for the ideals of our America and the whole free world. . . for justice, human brotherhood and equality of opportunity for all."

Mississippians Show Courage

Negro leaders in Mississippi dashed hopes of the state's official leaders that voluntary segregation of the races in the state's public schools was likely.

Some ninety leaders of Mississippi's million Negro residents, told the Legal Educational Advisory Committee the state should not side-step the historic Supreme Court decision.

Counterwise, a resolution was read by E. W. Banks, an undertaker, passed by the Negro group asking state leaders "to endorse and abide by" the segregation ruling.

Said Dr. T. R. M. Howard: "The Negroes have not come here to help work out a plan to circumvent or bypass the decision of the United States Supreme Court. He told the commission that 250 residents of his home town (Mound Bayou) the only all-Negro city in the state, voted: we could not endorse any program of legal or voluntary segregation in Mississippi.

Only one Negro speaker urged the state to keep segregation, another offered a compromise, but neither got favorable reaction.

Thus, it will be seen that the first blood drawn in a compromise meeting of the states to effect some sort of voluntary acceptance of what the court has outlawed, fell flat upon its face.

There is no compromise with wrong; it is seriously doubtful that the court would countenance citizens going out seeking compromises with what it has thought un-American and detrimental to the good offices of the country, in its all out reach for a democracy in fact.

Compromises usually lose their effectiveness and finally fal to pieces to deliver what it sought to remedy, to be done all over again.

It appears that the citizens of Mississippi are on at leas safe ground; that they harbor no fears as to the power of the courts to effect the results sought through its mandate and hav that unshakable confidence that the court knew what it wa doing.

In the parlance of good procedure, a man who goes out an compromises his case after the court has given him a verdic does so at his own risk.

Says Segregation Preferred By All

Mississippian Thinks Happy Solution Is Possible

To The Commercial Appeal:

Having been "raised" (as we in the South like to say) on a farm where my playmates frequently were Negro boys with whom I ran and jumped and "rastled";

And having served as Superintendent of Education in my county for eight years and as a trustee of the Sardis Separate School District for sixteen years;

And having sold land to more Negro farmers than any man who ever lived in this county (the records in the office of the Chancery Court Clerk of Panola County will bear out this statement);

And having been connected for many years with a banking institution which has loaned money to hundreds of Negro farmers for the financing of crop activities and the buying of homes both in the country and in towns; and having studied the characteristics of the Negro and tried to talk his language as evidenced by many squibs which have been published from time to time on the editorial pages of your good paper, I honestly believe that I know our Negro people better than Northern or Eastern "do-gooders" or members of any alphabetical organization which weeps crocodile tears over conditions in the South.

In view of this knowledge, I make these confident statements: First, these people do not wish to attend our church services. Our services are too formal and too short and are entirely foreign to their ideas of worship. They do not want to get to church until about the time that we are going home, and, having finally gotten there, they do not wish to go home until 'long 'bout sundown.

Second, the cold truth is that, in the main, their children have no real desire to attend the white schools or any other school. The truth of this statement is attested by the fact that at the present time "cotton chopping" is over in Mississippi but a check of Negro schools, which are now in session, will reveal that not half of the educable Negro children have enrolled. The same condition will prevail next Fall after all the cotton has been picked.

If the substantial white citizens of our state will assure the substantial Negro citizens that they stand ready and willing to provide adequate educational facilities for the children of their race just as fast as they are ready and willing to take advantage of such facilities, then the school problem can be worked out in a manner satisfactory to both races without any threatening on the one side or any lawsuits on the other.

Letters To The Editor

Reasons Why Mississippians Want Segregation Told By Legislator

To The Commercial Appeal:

In no state of the American Union has there been more real kindness and friendship between the white and colored people than in Mississippi.

Neither the white nor the colored people asked for the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court which declared unconstitutional our separate system of public schools for the races. Therefore, we should not let this court decision come between us, or turn back the progress which we have all worked hard to bring about.

The Mississippi Legislature has been interested in and has greatly helped the colored people of this state.

They receive the larger part of the millions of dollars which the state spends for old age pensions and public health service.

They receive a major part of the millions spent by Mississippi for homestead exemption, free school books, and hospital service.

It is money appropriated by the Legislature that largely pays for the experiment stations and demonstration agents which have helped the colored farmer make more money than he has ever made before.

At Whitfield and at the Tubercular Sanatorium at Magee, the buildings and medical treatment for the colored are of the best and are paid for out of the treasury of this state. Likewise, great improvements have recently been made at Jackson College, Alcorn College, and at Mississippi Vocational College.

Before the Supreme Court decision the salaries of the colored teachers were sharply raised and a new bus transportation system provided.

The question then might be asked: If the white man is a true friend to the colored man, then why is he not willing to abide by the above court decision?

The answer is plain and simple: There is only one thing in the whole situation the white man asks for, and that is, the privilege of his children, and his childrens' children, continuing to be white people. From this position he cannot and will not yield because it is God's Law. Genesis 1: 11, 24, 25. Genesis VI: 19, 20. Genesis VII: 14. Numbers 36: 5, 6. Jeremiah 13: 23.

The white man feels that the colored man should also be anxious to preserve the integrity of his race, and just as willing to abide by God's Law.

The reason why it is so hard for some people in other parts of this country to understand the position of the Southern white people is that it is only in a few states in the South where each of the two races comprises about one-half of the population.

The history of the world teaches that where two separate races are in close contact with each other through the centuries they cannot retain their identity.

Now the Supreme Court decision says that in public schools the races must not be separated. If this were carried out here in the South then, from the lesson of history, in a few centuries the races would become amalgamated.

Thus to put this Supreme Court decision into effect would operate to violate God's Creation and Law, and when any court decision violates His Law, it is sinful, unholy and unworthy of obedience.

At the meeting before Governor White's Committee in Jackson on July 30, one of the more conservative colored speakers made this statement: "90 per cent of the colored people of Mississippi do want better schools for their children, and if they can get them, then 90 per cent of our problems will be solved." It is my experience and opinion that this is a correct statement.

To discourage from law suits the radicals and trouble makers who would bring so much harm to the children of Mississippi, the Legislature at its special session in September will in all probability submit to the people a Constitutional Amendment which will authorize the Legislature, in its solemn discretion, to discontinue the public school system in Mississippi and to enact legislation for the encouragement of private schools.

If the above amendment is adopted by the people it will prove our best safeguard to a continuance of our system of separate public schools.

Moreover, if the amendment is adopted, it is my firm opinion that the Legislature, through a spirit of friendship for and confidence in the colored people of this state, will promptly proceed to build and equip, for the colored children of Mississippi, good schools in all localities in which such schools have not already been built.

That all of the people in Mississippi may go forward under God's Law in peace, friendship and prosperity should be the prayer of every one of us.

EDWIN WHITE,
Member of the Mississippi House of Representatives from Holmes County.
Jackson, Miss.

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Segregated Schools of South Doomed--NAACP

COLUMBUS, Miss. — This state, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina will "fail in their objective of preserving separate schools for Negroes and whites," it was forecast here Sunday, Dec. 12, by an NAACP national officer.

Addressing the NAACP's Southeast Regional Advisory board, Gloster B. Current, the association's director of branches predicted a "weakened financial condition" for the schools of any state attempting to circumvent the Supreme court decision banning segregated schools.

Mr. Current asserted: "School systems which are financed through out-of-state bonds and long-term investments will find that these securities will be unmarketable throughout the nation.

"Georgia has already experienced difficulty in that its school revenue certificates offered for sale in Ohio have been declared ineligible investments.'

He said Mississippi schools "are already in a weakened financial condition." Mr. Current noted that he referred to "amendments to state constitutions adopted in Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina and the amendment to be voted on in Mississippi on Dec. 21, including the proposal of the Georgia Education commission to preserve separate schools by special assignment of pupils, educational grants, prohibition of state and local funds to mixed schools, and creation of special attendance districts . . ."

He urged southern citizens, school administrators and religious leaders "not to allow politicians and bigots to influence them to sacrifice their schools on the altar of race prejudice."

Pointing up the positive side of the southern public school situation, the NAACP official declared that "integration will work in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and other states in this region if the public officials, including the governors and members of the state legislatures . . . adopt law-abiding, progressive attitudes" on the school issue.

"The majority of the citizens in the South are law-abiding," he maintained.

Integration is working successfully in the schools of several southern states, including Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, he reported.

Commenting on the organization of so-called citizens councils and "other hate groups" in this state for the purpose of bringing economic and other forms of pressure upon Negro leaders, Mr. Current asserted that the NAACP "will use every legal means at its disposal to combat these tactics by bigots and others resorting to . . . frantic efforts to circumvent the Court's ruling."

He said the NAACP also "will continue to oppose" all state constitutional amendments designed to deprive Negroes of the ballot, in this state as well as others.

The regional advisory board meeting was attended by NAACP state presidents and other officers from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, representing 50,000 members in the area.

Mississippian Asks Questions About Proposed Amendment

To The Commercial Appeal:

Recently I wrote the Legal Education Advisory Committee of Mississippi this letter:

The following topics have not been fully explained to the voters of Mississippi. Please inform us further by any means at your command.

1. Why you propose through an amendment to give a simple majority of legislators present and voting the power to abolish schools while retaining a provision in the Constitution requiring two-thirds of the elected membership for the appropriation of school money.

2. Why sufficient money could not be found during the past session of the Legislature to finance the minimum program while it is now claimed that this can be done and 60 millions additional provided for a building program if the amendment is adopted.

3. Why your committee incorporated a provision in the amendment giving the Legislature authority over the sale of local school property that local taxpayers have paid for with local money.

4. Why your committee accepts support from the so-called "highly legal" but secret organizations located principally in the Delta and in the black belt.

5. Why the committee has so completely fallen in line with the thinking of some of the leading legislators from the Delta who have repeatedly fought school improvements for both races.

6. Why the report is being circulated that it would be unconstitutional to appropriate money for schools next year unless this amendment is adopted when it is generally known that the striking down of one section of a state constitution by the court does not invalidate the entire document.

7. Why the chief proponents of this amendment are concentrated in the area where the per capita fund was diverted from the Negro schools to the white schools in such large amounts.

8. Why the committee did not define "educable children" in the proposed amendment.

9. Why a detailed proposal for private schools was not presented to the voters.

10. Why promise to sell millions in school building bonds if the amendment passes when bond buyers are refusing to buy school bonds in the only state that has adopted such an amendment as you propose?

11. Why keep telling the people "You must have faith" when they ask you for facts and future plans?

L. G. PHILLIPS

Belmont, Miss.

HISTORY-MAKING VOTE TO STALL INTEGRATION IS ONLY 2 DAYS AWAY

Mississippians Will Decide Abolition Amendment In Election Tuesday

'LAST RESORT' MEASURE

Governor Urges Approval As An 'Additional Weapon' In Legal Campaign To Protect Segregated Schools

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18. — Mississippi voters face a history-making decision in Tuesday's special election. Whether to continue public schools as a constitutional "must" or make them legislatively optional.

The decision will come on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish public schools if it takes that to prevent integration as mandated by the United States Supreme Court last May.

The Constitution of 1890 gives the Legislature no choice in the matter of providing free public schools for children between the ages of 6 and 21. However, they must be segregated.

White Cites Need

Gov. Hugh White, chief proponent of the amendment, insists it will not be used except as a "last resort" to prevent integration, and for that reason no fear should exist in supporting its ratification. He said it is needed as an "additional weapon" in a series of planned legal maneuvers to gain Negro support for a voluntary segregation plan conditioned on full equalization of the dual system.

Opponents led by Miss Alma Hickman, retired state college professor of Hattiesburg and one-time president of the Mississippi Education Association, express fear the amendment will be immediately used as a "first resort" rather than a standby until the other planned bypasses have been exhausted in seeking to preserve segregation. Miss Hickman's forces, bannered as "Friends of Segregated Public Schools," claim equal support for segregation, but feel that the abolition authority should not be voted until all other efforts have proved unsuccessful.

Solid Backing

As important as the issue is, it is unlikely that many more than one-fourth of the state's estimated 500,000 qualified electors will participate in the balloting. Heaviest voting is expected in counties where Citizens Councils of "white males dedicated to preservation of segregation" have been organized and which group is solidly backing the proposal.

And although there are more Negro children of school age than white, less than 10,000 of the 22,107 qualified Negro electors are expected to vote in the election. That voting strength of Negroes will remain somewhat stationary for years as the result of ratification last November of a constitutional amendment raising qualifications of electors and designed to curb widespread registration of Negroes. Incidentally, counties where the Citizens Councils are in existence carried that amendment by a vote of 10 to 1.

Mississippi's top officials and powerful organizations are lined up behind Governor White and the Legal Educational Advisory Committee, sponsors of the amendment. They include the two United States senators, five of the six United States representatives, all state officials and such organizations as the Mississippi School Administrators, State Farm Bureau, Mississippi Economic Council, county supervisors, municipal officers and others. The five candidates for governor next year are also supporting the amendment.

Opposing the amendment on an entirely different basis than the "Friends of Segregated Public Schools" is the Mississippi Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which favors immediate integration, and the two big labor unions.

Silent Opposition

Major citizen opposition is ir

the rural areas and among "silent" voters. Many teachers, especially those in the colleges, are opposed to the amendment, along with some ministerial associations and civic groups.

Although only 27 of the 189 legislators voted against submiting the amendment to the voters, Miss Hickman's group claims many were "intimidated" to support it "by the accusation that a vote against it was a vote for integration." They charge that "an atmosphere of unreasoning, frenzied, hysterical fear was created by the legislative bosses, their lieutenants, henchmen, hirelings and dupes."

In the face of outside efforts to seek speedy federal enforcement of the supreme court's integration decision, one of the points raised in support of the amendment by proponents, Miss Hickman's group claims "we are not faced today with immediate danger in Mississippi, nor are we likely to be faced with any danger for a time."

Proponents contend the decision invalidated the "segregated" constitutional provision, and if the Legislature is to vote funds for public schools, new authority must be voted it in the amendment.

Under the amendment, the Legislature is also permitted to continue to support public schools without reference to them being segregated, and also to abolish the tax-supported system and vote funds directly to the students. Proponents contend the plan is to continue public schools on some sort of statutory segregated standard, and failing to carry it out, to then wipe out the whole system rather than have it integrated.

Proponents claim that the amendment and other planned legal bypasses will preserve segregation for "from 10 to 20 years" during which time a permanent plan "is hoped to be developed."

That is the "key" in the opposition's efforts—that the other steps be tested before the abolition authority is vested in the Legislature. They also charge that the "black" counties—31 of the 82 have more Negroes than whites—want to abolish their public schools and turn to private institutions at the first sign of an integration movement.

Governor White denies that purpose by stating that "there is no desire on my part and no thought among the members of the Legisiature to abolish public schools or to take the state out of the business of helping every boy and girl to obtain the benefit of an education."

"The whole thought, effort and purpose is to place our state government in position to cope with any problem that may arise by virtue of any unfavorable Federal court rulings," he said.

However, Miss Hickman's group, which includes State Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, and Representative Joel Blass of Stone county, warns that ratification will be a "surrender by the people of their power over schools to a body which ought not to want it, nor dare ask for it."

"If this amendment is passed, the people will never be allowed to vote not to abolish public schools," the opposition said.

Cited As Threat

The opposition has used to advantage Governor White's statement he will not convene a special legislative session next year to vote the needed $18,000,000 for operation of schools in the 1955-56 session without ratification of the amendment. That statement is characterized as a "threat that unless we bow our necks and accept the yoke of political bondage for our schools we will have no schools next year."

A proposal to issue $60,000,000 bonds if the amendment is ratified for immediate launching of a Negro school buildings has been called a "bribe" by the opposition. Legislative leaders who opposed adequate financing of the overall public school program at the 1954 regular session have pledged to vote sufficient funds at a contemplated Jan. 11 special session on condition the amendment is ratified.

House Speaker Walter Sillers has borne the brunt of the opposition because of his residence in the heavily Negro-populated Delta and opposition to full financing at the 1954 regular session pending the then contemplated Supreme Court decision. He has refuted opposition claims that the "black" counties want to turn to private schools so they will not be taxed for public schools.

"The amendment does not affect taxes paid by corporations and school funds paid in by the larger counties," he said. "Neither does it reduce school funds received from the state by the smaller counties."

Speaker Sillers said the amendment "does not affect teachers employment, salaries or retirement fund." He said it grants authority to the Legislature to "take any action necessary to maintain and operate free public schools" which he contends it does not have since the Supreme Court ruling.

'Can Be Trusted'

The veteran Delta lawmaker insisted the Legislature "can be trusted to keep faith with the people and not abolish public schools for ulterior purposes."

"They can be trusted to do everything in their power to promote the educational opportunities and save our free public schools far more so than those who cast aspersions on their honor," he said.

Here is what the amendment, which needs only a majority vote for ratification, provides:

1. The Legislature may authorize the establishment, support, maintenance and operation of public schools. (This would supplant the separate, but equal, mandate in the present Constitution and the avenue proponents are hopeful will gain Negro backing for continuance of segregation conditioned on their schools being equalized).

2. The Legislature is authorized and empowered, by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting in each house, to abolish the public schools of this state, and enact suitable legislation to effect the same.

3. The Legislature is authorized and empowered, by a majority vote of those present and voting in each house, to authorize the counties and school districts to abolish their public schools and enact suitable legislation to effect the same.

Disposal Provided

4. In event the Legislature shall abolish, or authorize the abolition of the public schools, it is authorized to enact legislation to dispose of school buildings, land and other school property by lease, sale or otherwise.

5. The Legislature may appropriate state funds and authorize counties, municipalities and other governmental subdivisions to appropriate funds, including poll tax and 16th Section funds, to aid educable children of this state to obtain an education.

6. The Legislature may do any and all acts and things necessary for the purposes of this section, and this section is declared to be, and is, supplemental to all other provisions of this Constitution, and legislation enacted under authority hereof shall prevail, whether in conflict with other sections or not.

The proponents of the amendment claim that its rejection will be heralded outside the state as a willingness of Mississippi to accept integration.

On the other hand [illegible] man's group says "Nothing could be further from the truth because those of us who oppose the adoption of this amendment still oppose integration in our public schools."

Mississippi Votes To Continue Segregation in State Schools

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — Mississippi voters by a margin of more than two to one Tuesday approved a constitutional amendment providing for segregation in the state's schools.

Returns from all but 700 of the states 1,825 precincts gave 80,900 for the amendment and 36,200 against it.

Gov. Hugh White had urged voters to ratify the measure.

The amendment, similar to those approved by Georgia and South Carolina, gives the legislature stand-by authority to abolish the public school system and subsidize private schools to continue separate Negro and white school systems.

It was designed to by-pass the United States supreme court ruling banning segregation in public schools.

The amendment provides:

1 — The state may provide, support and maintain public schools.

2 — The legislature by a two thirds vote could abolish schools in the state.

3 — By a majority vote, the legislature could set up a plan for counties or local school districts to abolish their schools.

4 — Public school buildings and facilities could be sold, rented, or leased to private corporations or individuals.

5 — The state could provide tuition money for students in private schools.

POLICE POWER URGED IN MISSISSIPPI FIGHT TO KEEP SEGREGATION

Ex-Governor Wright Calls On White For Order As Final Resort

SUPPORTS AMENDMENT

States' Rights Leader Rips High Court Ruling — Asks Citizens To 'Take Stand, Be Counted' On Issue

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 1.—Use of the state's police power by the Governor to preserve public school segregation in Mississippi was urged Sunday by former Gov. Fielding L. Wright in his first public statement since leaving office in January of 1952.

The suggestion was made by the 1948 States' Rights candidate for vice president of the United States in a statement throwing his support behind a proposed constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools as a last resort against enforcement of the Supreme Court's integration decision.

Meeting Failed

Gov. Hugh White has called a special legislative session Sept. 7 to consider the amendment for submission to the people. That course was recommended by a Legal Education Advisory Committee following failure of last Friday's bi-racial meeting called by the Governor to seek agreement on a voluntary segregation plan conditioned on immediate equalization of Negro schools with the whites.

Asserting that "steadily but surely, slowly but doggedly, the advocates of a strong centralized government have whittled away our rights to govern the internal affairs of the several states," former Governor Wright said. "The last and perhaps most important state right guaranteed by the Constitution is the right to control the police power of the state."

"I respectfully suggest therefore that before we take the final step (abolition of schools), the Governor of the state, who under the Constitution is the chief law enforcement officer, may protect our school system by an executive order . . . to preserve law and order, requiring segregation of the races and ordering all school authorities to abide thereby," Mr. Wright said.

"Supposedly, the Governor is not subject to arrest nor is he subject to be held in contempt of any court," he said. "His position as the head of a state government and as chief law enforcement officer has never been challenged to my knowledge."

"I feel certain the United States Supreme Court will find some way to circumvent this action, but at least, even if it fails, it will accomplish some good purpose since if the states are deprived of the police power the last vestige of sovereignty will have been usurped," Mr. Wright said. "I am sure our present Governor, being a firm believer in states' rights, is willing to expose himself as I would be if in a position to do so."

'No Middle Ground'

Former Governor Wright said if the Governor loses in that effort, "it may serve to awaken some complacent Americans to the inevitable result—that this nation is no longer a confederation of sovereign states, but a patchwork of vassal subdivisions subservient to the will of a central government in Washington."

"As for me, I take my stand with those willing to fight to maintain state rights and for continued segregation in the schools of this state," he said. "It is now the time for all Mississippians to take a stand and be counted—there is no middle ground, there can be no straddling."

"The question now is segregation or complete integration," he declared. "Every Mississippian is free to choose a position. I choose to take my stand for segregation for reasons too numerous to mention here."

Former Governor Wright said he has refrained from making a public statement "on the burning issue confronting the people of our state—segregation—because first, I am just one private citizen among two million and second, my opinion has not been solicited."

He said further: "I am not a member of any committee or commission charged with the responsibility of solving the problem and it was my thought that those shouldering this burden should not be hampered with unsolicited advice and opinions.

"Reports from the meeting held last Friday show co
ly that any program [illegible] untary basis designed [illegible] tinue segregation in the public schools of our state is hopeless and that drastic action is necessary.

"In my judgement, Governor White and the committee working with him have performed well, have shown courage, fortitude, patience and wisdom in the manner in which this more difficult problem has been handled and they deserve the full co-operation and support of all Mississippians who are in accord with the purpose and objective for which the committee is working.

"I will support the constitutional amendment proposed by the committee with the hope that it may never be used to abolish the public school system but because I know it is necessary to remove the present constitutional mandate for public schools if need require this drastic step," he said.

If Need Arises

Mississippi's Wright Supports Move To End Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 1 (AP)—Former Gov. Fielding Wright today backed the move to amend the state constitution to empower the legislature to abolish public schools, if needed, as a weapon in the fight to keep segregation.

He also urged Gov. Hugh White to declare that any attempt to mix the races would bring the state's "police power" into play to prevent trouble.

The former governor who preceded White in the governor's mansion, said he hoped the need would never come to abolish public schools, and that he still favors "equal opportunities for both races and equal school facilities and pay for school teachers of both races."

But, he emphasized, "as for me, I take my stand with those willing to fight to maintain states' rights and for continued segregation in the schools of this state.

'Time To Take Stand'

"It is now the time for all Mississippians to take a stand and be counted — there is no middle ground.

"There can be no straddling—the question now is segregation or complete integration. Every Mississippian is free to choose a position," he said.

The Legal Educational Advisory Committee again approved a proposed change in Mississippi's constitution that would empower the legislature to abolish public schools. Gov. White called a special session of the legislature for Sept. 7 to consider the amendment.

People Would Vote On It

If passed by the legislature, it would go to a vote of the people.

LEAC members emphasized they recommended the change only as a weapon to hold over the Negroes' heads, and hoped it would never be needed as a "last resort."

LEAC members, especially Gov. White, showed a stiffening attitude Friday after a meeting with some 95 Negro leaders who said they would not support a voluntary segregation plan and insisted that the state put into effect the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The LEAC had hoped to get the Negroes' cooperation in a "segregation by consent" plan.

Urges "Police Power"

Former Gov. Wright said that if the "police power" method of keeping segregation didn't work, Mississippi has lost all its power to the federal government.

He urged Gov. White to use the "police power," even if the Supreme Court eventually overrules it.

"Since if the states are deprived of the police power the last vestige of sovereignty will have been usurped, I am sure our present governor, being a firm believer in state rights, is willing to expose himself as I would be, if in a position to do so," Wright said.

The former governor was vice presidential candidate on the States' Rights Party ticket in 1948.

NATCHEZ TO DEFY SEGREGATION BAN

City and County Plans Reveal No Change Except Better Negro Facilities

Special to The New York Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 7—Despite the possible consequences of an open defiance of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, school authorities here have decided to maintain segregation as long as possible.

Plans for the 1954-55 session in city and county schools reveal no disposition to make even a slight change, except in the direction of improving Negro facilities.

The local branch of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Natchez Negro Business and Civic League, favor immediate compliance with the court decision, but authorities hope a policy of Negro school improvement will satisfy a substantial majority of the Negro population.

To make continued segregation more palatable, they have provided more money for Negro teachers and schools. The new city budget shows a 41 per cent increase in salaries of Negro teachers over last year, as compared with a 19 per cent increase for whites. Negro wages in city schools have increased 145 per cent in the last five years.

The new country school budget gives Negro teachers an over-all salary increase of 58 per cent, while white salaries will rise 21 per cent.

Last year, the city opened a new Negro elementary-high school and improved cafeteria, classroom and library facilities in older buildings. The county completed construction of the first consolidated school for Negroes and plans two more. They are being delayed because the Legislature at its last session did not provide building funds.

To maintain segregation "legally," school authorities here, as elsewhere in Mississippi, will rely on a recently passed legislative act that permits superintendents of education to assign children to schools on the basis of the welfare of the public and the students.

Legislature to Meet

Attorneys have advised school authorities that integration can be delayed many years through legal tactics. The State Legislature meets Sept. 7 to devise a plan, probably in the form of a constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools, to circumvent the court's decision.

Another compelling reason for attempting to maintain the status quo is the belief that the effective political and economic majority in the community wants segregation. In the city, the whites represent only 57 per cent of the population, but have 89 per cent of the total qualified vote. A tax office source estimates that 90 per cent of municipal taxes are paid by whites.

According to the last Federal census, there were only fifty-two more whites than Negroes in the county. Since then, the Negro birth rate has exceeded the white. As of March 1, 1953, the potential school population, based on a local census of educable children (from 6 to 21 years of age), was 4,659 whites and 5,733 Negroes. In rural areas of the county, the actual school population last year had Negroes outnumbering whites 2,270 to 1,319.

Integration would leave city white children with less than a two-to-one majority in school. Outside Natchez white children would become a minority group.

Champions of segregation argue that integration would produce financial as well as social problems. Since the qualifications of Negro teachers are generally below those of white teachers (in the county school system only two of forty-five colored teachers have college degrees). They contend, it might be necessary to discharge Negro instructors.

Local authorities also say they fear the impact of an immediate, sharp increase in costs as a result of integration. The effort to equalize instruction and facilities will increase taxes in the long run, they argue, but not as swiftly as desegregation this year or next.

800 SCHOOL LEADERS STAND BACK OF PLAN TO KEEP SEGREGATION

Educators In Mississippi Are Almost Unanimously For 'Last Resort'

OPPOSED BY HANDFUL

Group Hears Gov. White—Public Doors Would Shut Under Certain Conditions Provided By Amendment

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12. — Some 800 Mississippi school leaders offered almost unanimous support Thursday to a proposed constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to abolish public schools "as a last resort" in maintaining segregation.

Meeting with the state's 25-man Legal Advisory Committee, county school superintnedents and school board members voted to actively support the amendment on promise of legislative leaders that an "adequate" school building program would be enacted if the amendment is accepted. Only a handful cast dissenting votes.

Special Session Sept. 7

The amendment goes before a special session of the Legislature Sept. 7 where its approval is virtually certain, and then to the public.

Gov. Hugh White said if the amendment is accepted by the public he will call the Legislature into another special session, possibly early next year, to formally accept it as part of the state Constitution.

"At that time I will recommend an adequate school building program and method of financing schools for the next year," Governor White told the group. The 1954 Legislature left financing schools for the year beginning in July, 1955, until a special session, pending trial of the new school equalization program this year.

Many Change Minds

Many of the local school leaders came to Thursday's meeting in opposition to the amendment, but changed their minds after committee members offered these explanations during the three-hour session:

1. Abolishing public schools in favor of a state-supported private system would be used only as "a last resort."

2. Negro leaders have refused to go along with a voluntary system of segregation and, according to Governor White, "want integration in compliance with the Supreme Court decisions" against segregation.

3. Abolishing public schools statewide would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature and on a county-option basis a majority vote. "It is hard," said Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County, "to get a two-thirds vote on anything in the Legislature and would be impossible unless a majority of the people want it."

4. Leaders like Mr. Gore and State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb who have strongly opposed abolishing public schools swung behind the amendment.

Sillers Explains Plan

Chairman of important legislative committees who defeated a building program earlier this year, Representative Gore said "flatly agreed if this amendment is passed by the Legislature and adopted by the people they will support an adequate building program."

Several school men wanted to know if the public schools were abolished what sort of private system would be set up and whether state funds would go to support present private schools.

House Speaker Walter Sillers said a subcommittee is now at work on that but that each student probably would be given state money to attend a school approved by a special county committee set up to judge curricula.

Committee member Tom Tubb of West Point said the committee had uncovered "alarming figures" on the increasing Negro vote in the state, that in at least two counties one-third of the qualified voters are Negroes.

Opposes Commitment

"In several years Negroes may be in the majority in some counties," he said, "and some of you may be supplanted, (by Negroes) as trustees."

He urged support of a constitutional amendment already approved by the Legislaure to increase the requirements of citizens to become qualified voters.

None of the school leaders spoke in opposition to the amendment, but Meridian School Board member Otho Smith opposed "committing ourselves to formal action at this time." His motion was defeated by a large majority.

J. T. Means, a retired Methodist minister and member of the Jasper County School Board said, "I'm ready to follow our leaders. What they are fighting for above everything else is purity of the white blood."

Segregation In Mississippi To Be Costly

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP)— A survey by the state department of education shows that the cost of new school construction under a new sweeping plan to keep segregated schools would cost Mississippi $117,477,987.

It would take at least 23,793 classrooms to adequately provide separate but equal facilities for Negro and white pupils, 6,793 more units than presently available.

T. M. Naylor, director, transportation and school buildings, reported the results of a three-year survey to the state legal advisory committee, which last week proposed a sweeping building program for both races as a means of keeping segregation.

Miss. Education Association Stands Firm for Segregation

Powerful 9,000-Member Group Says Negroes Prefer It That Way

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., July 31—The politically powerful 9,000-member Mississippi Education Assn. has committed itself "unequivocally to a continuation of public education with separate schools for the white and Negro races as a necessary means of preserving the integrity and purity of both races."

That declaration means it will be difficult — and doubtful — whether Mississippians will abolish their public school system; at least, not until every avenue has been explored to keep it.

Basis of the association's official pronouncement is the belief of its leaders that the United States Supreme Court's integration decision can be "bypassed" through voluntary segregation.

"Cooperative efforts participated in by the leadership of members of both races on a local level may well accomplish more now than can be done by law," the official policy statement said.

The directors of the association question the "value of endless litigation which would keep the schools continually in a state of uncertainty" which they said "would probably result in stopping educational development where it is."

Declaration Timed

In disclosing its policy, the education association pointed out that immediate state aid for the building of Negro schools to the standard of those long provided the whites must be voted.

"Every effort should be made to make this effective at once," the statement said.

The white educational leaders —who come from the classroom level to the top college administrative posts—timed their declaration of policy just in advance of Gov. Hugh White's bi-racial meeting. The governor's conference was called to seek a "meeting of the minds" and agreement on a plan of voluntary segregation.

Gov. White favors immediate state aid for new Negro school buildings, and plans to present that question to a scheduled special legislative session in September.

However, tied in with the state aid is a proposed constitutional amendment as an inducement for legislative approval of the building funds. The amendment would authorize the legislature to permit counties and separate school districts to abolish public education if so voted by the citizens involved.

Although the amendment is far-reaching, it is being proposed solely as a statute that could be resorted to in event an effort or attempt is made at breaking down segregation. It would be a "stick over their heads" in case, and a heavy persuasive possibility to bring about voluntary segregation on the part of Negroes.

Strive for 'Justice'

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Gov. White, like the school leaders, feels that at least 95 per cent of the Negroes in Mississippi want to continue segregation — provided Negro opportunities are equalized with those long provided the whites.

"It is futile to talk of separate schools for the Negro unless we can talk of adequate schools for his race," the education association officials pointed out. "We can no longer draw the color line in our schools unless there is justice on each side of the line.

"We cannot expect segregation by choice while there remains the present disparity between the schools provided for each race," the association asserted.

As to the proposal to abolish public schools, the association said there might arise a situation "that could conceivably suggest legal alteration of the public school system," but that it would "certainly recommend this only as a desperate move and one that should be entertained as a very last resort."

The educators said the fundamental institutions through which racial integrity may best be preserved are the home, the church and the school.

"The immediate effect of enforced integration in the public school program would bring disaster to both races," the education association pointed out. "The differences in folkways between the two races are too great; the public would not support the integrated school, the children would not want to attend such schools."

Admitting that the court's decision when finally drafted "would result in untold harm to the public school system," the educational group recognizes it will be "the supreme law of the land."

Carries No 'Stigma'

"A complete compliance with the provisions of the decision, when it is finally put into effect, would result in untold harm to the public school system of Mississippi," the policy statement said in stating that "the recent decision was ill-advised."

Asserting that there "actually is much reluctance among Negroes in the South to be integrated," the association suggested that "if we seize on these attitudes and promote pride in the race among the Negroes, they will, no doubt gladly enough choose separate schools taught by members of their own race."

"Segregation by choice is vastly different from segregation by law. It carries no stigma.

"Planning by local leaders, white and Negro, promises the best results in each community. They know each other. Neither is afraid."

On that premise, the white educators said:

"Voluntary separation of the races in the public schools with the complete endorsement of leaders of both races at the state level and worked out on a community level with adequate facilities for both races offers our best hope."

Miss. To Propose Bill Aimed At Hindering Work Of NAACP

JACKSON, Miss. —(SNS)— The state of Mississippi in her attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation is now proposing a bill obviously aimed at stymieing the efforts of the NAACP in pushing for integration of school in the state.

Gov. Hugh White Thursday announced he will ask the special session of the legislature, which opens Sept. 7, to consider a bill forbidding anyone from 'stirring up race trouble' by filing lawsuits.

The proposed bill, drawn up by State Representative Byron Long of Lee County, would prevent anyone except relatives of children attending schools from filing suits against school districts. Most of the suits against school districts have been filed by the NAACP in the students' behalf. If enacted into law this practice would become unlawful.

Rep. Long also proposed a bill which provides that parents will designate which school they want their children to attend and the students will then be assigned by the school boards.

Opposition Increases in Miss. To School Abolition Proposal

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special To The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 4—A special session of the Mississippi Legislature convenes Tuesday to consider an amendment to the state constitution authorizing abolition of public schools as a "last resort" to prevent integration.

Gov. Hugh White called the session after a bi-racial meeting failed to agree on continuance of the dual system on a "voluntary segregation" plan, contingent on immediate equalization of Negro schools with the whites.

Considerable opposition has already been reported to the proposed amendment. The matter before the legislature will be its adoption for submission to the people in the later special election for ratification.

School forces, at first opposed to the amendment, are now for it since Governor White has said without it he will not call another special session next year to vote funds for operation of public schools in the 1955-56 session "under the present laws." The 1954 Legislature voted funds for only the 1954-55 session rather than for two years as is custom.

Although school leaders said they will support the amendment, they said if the issue ever came before the legislature for abolition of public schools they will oppose that effort. It will require a two-thirds vote of the legislature to abolish schools, provided the amendment is approved by the lawmakers and ratified by the voters.

Meanwhile, purported organization of "secret vigilante groups to deal with the school segregation problem" in Mississippi has been disclosed by Editor Hal De-

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Cell of the Deer Creek Pilot at Rolling Fork. He likens the movement to a form of Ku Klux Klanism.

From other sources have come reports that local "citizens committees" are being formed to work with racial leaders on a more or less "persuasive" basis to keep the schools segregated on assurances that the dual system will be equalized.

In connection with the asserted vigilante movement, Editor DeCell said:

"During the past few weeks we have been growing more and more uncomfortable with the rumors and dark-corner insinuations predicting the organization of some sort of secret vigilante groups to deal with the school segregation problem."

It is significant that Editor DeCell's weekly newspaper is published in the Delta section where the Negro population is greater than that of the whites. He also ran his editorial in a new weekly newspaper he is publishing at Greenville, in the heart of the Delta. It is the "Mississippi Pilot."

The young World War II veteran-editor said "the pitiful thing to us is that the talk of vigilante groups seems to be coming not from illiterate men from whom it would be more readily expected, but from men who have been in the past literate leaders with at least a semblance of sensibility."

"And," he added, "the dastardness of the thing they advocate is made more despicable by the fact that they have sense enough to know better."

"Secret groups which would seek to control with hooded face and bloody whip that with which their minds are incapable of dealing will blight civilization much worse than would even non-segregated schools," Editor DeCell said.

He then states that "we are firm believers in the practice of separate but equal schools but we will fight and work against any such vilgilante group as ardently and avidly as against the effort to force integrated schools upon our people."

Editor DeCell said "there is nothing human in the sacrificing of justice or justness upon the altar of vigilante mob rule."

"There are laws in the land, created and adopted by the people," he said. "It is true that at times a bad law—or interpretation of another law—is inflicted upon us, but such an unwanted situation is never corrected or otherwise successfully dealt with through hysterical action."

"There be nothing just about a vigilante group working outside the law, we see only danger and defeat in the adoption of such primitive methods," Editor DeCell said. "The dark ages wherein the mob rule of vigilante groups spawn such a curse upon humanity are buried in the antiquity of history — and they should stay buried rather than be born again in the unreasoning actions of men who would revert to animal."

Editor DeCell supported his editorial with a cartoon showing a hooded man with a big stick labeled 'mob rule.' It show another man, labeled 'the thinking public,' giving a big "No" to the suggestion of the hooded figure to 'let's go my way.'

The caption on the cartoon is "No Safety in Sheets."

Segregation Bands Forming In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 9 (AP)— White men who want to keep segregation in force are banding into "citizens councils" throughout Mississippi, several legislators said today.

These men want to persuade first, but are determined to use force if necessary, the legislators said.

Most of the dozen legislators questioned were reluctant to talk at all. Only a few agreed to be quoted by name.

"Yes, sir," said Representative Dave Womack of Humphreys County in the Delta, where the Negro population outnumbers whites as much as 4 to 1, "we have one of them, the strongest in the state. We have about 500 members and they mean business."

One State representative from a predominantly Negro county said, "Practically every county in the state has organized, or is organizing. It's no secret. We want them (Negroes) to know it in our county."

This legislator held the view that if Negroes know about the councils, they will not try to enter white schools. This would prevent bloodshed, the representative said.

MEASURE PASSES IN SECOND VOTE

Proposal Set for Third Reading Today

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9—The proposed constitutional power for abolishing public schools and creating a private school plan advanced another step Thursday through the Mississippi Legislature.

The House, for the second straight day, endorsed the constitutional amendment by a landslide margin. The vote was 108 to 22, far more than the two-thirds majority needed.

House sponsors of the measure scheduled it for the third of three required adoptions at Friday's session in order to put it into the hands of the Senate for action there next week.

Meanwhile Thursday, a new side issue of the current special session developed as Gov. Hugh White at the request of a large contingent of lawmakers agreed to submit a request to the session to put $1,500,000 in the old age welfare program.

The amount had lapsed in the welfare funds at the end of the fiscal biennium on July 1. Immediately afterwards, the welfare department cut average old age grants by approximately $1.75 per month.

Restoration of the funds to the old age program, White said, would probably offset the reduction in the average old age grants.

White also had a request from an asserted 75 members of the House to submit legislation to the special session to raise the maximum old age grants from $30 to $35 per month.

The lapse of the $1,500,000 last biennium had resulted from the fact that the welfare department could not increase benefits above $30 to match available federal aid.

The governor said Thursday afternoon, however, that he was not clear on what effect the raising of the maximum grant would have.

"I've been told that we would receive federal funds only on a dollar for dollar matching basis because we are already paying more than a $25 average old age grant," White said.

The federal government matches state funds for old age welfare on a four-to-one basis up to $25 and then matches on a dollar-for-dollar basis above that amount.

The welfare program became injected in floor debate in the Senate at is Thursday session, when Sen. Quitman Lott of Purvis attempted to amend a bill transferring $1,850,000 to the state treasury to earmark the funds for old age assistance.

No final action was taken on the Lott proposal as the Senate adjourned after laying the bill on the table subject to call.

Lott's amendment was to a bill to transfer the unused funds from the livestock, poultry and egg loan program established in 1952 to the treasury. Gov. White had asked that the funds be transferred.

The governor said Thursday he wanted the additional funds for the old age program to be made through a direct appropriation and not by earmarking the funds which would be transferred to the treasury from the livestock and poultry loan program.

In approving the constitutional amendment for abolition of the public schools for a second time, the House against beat down an attempt to amend the proposal to make it tougher for the Legislature later to carry out the amendment.

Rep. John Farese, Benton county, proposed a change which would have required a two-thirds majority instead of a simple majority of the Legislature to pass legislation authorizing individual school districts to abolish their schools.

He said that originally the amendment was to have required a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to authorize the "local option" abolition of schools. The measure requires a two-thirds vote if the Legislature should attempt to abolish schools on a statewide basis.

The House turned down Farese's amendment by a vote of 75 to 54. The school abolition proposal charged that the state "should exhaust all other steps first" before seeking the broad new power.

He said that it was the opinion of Attorney General J. P. Coleman that the law passed by the 1954 session of the Legislature giving school trustees power to assign students on health and general welfare factors under the state's police power "would keep the supreme court busy for many years."

Rep. Delos Burks, Pearl River county, who also opposed the measure, said that "the whole program on how this amendment would be carried out should be worked out in advance."

Should the state go to a private school system under the amendment, he asserted, "no one has said how he will be able to tax the big corporations that are now supporting our public schools to support private schools."

The vote on the constitutional amendment was almost identical with the vote Wednesday in its first floor appearance. Opponents of the proposal lost two from their ranks Thursday as two members who favor the amendment.

In the Senate, unanimous approval was given to another measure involving the segregation question.

The measure corrects a mistake made in the state medical education loan program so that loans can be made to Negro students to attend medical schools outside of Mississippi.

As passed by the 1954 regular session, the law had required that loans could be made in the future only for students to attend the University of Mississippi medical school.

The House, by a voice vote, cleared the resolution it had adopted Wednesday to pay themselves $7 a day in expenses while they are actually in session in Jackson.

The resolution had been adopted Wednesday by a vote of 61 to 54, but was held over on a motion to reconsider.

At Thursday's session, backers of the resolution refused to allow a roll call and proceeded to table the reconsideration motion by a voice vote.

The expenses will be paid in addition to the $15 per day pay which lawmakers receive during special sessions plus mileage to return to their homes every week end.

While the House is working Friday to clear the school amendment, the Senate will be in recess until Monday at 2 p. m.

Legislature Meets In Mississippi on School Racial Issue

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7.—A historic special session of the Mississippi Legislature was called for today to lay the foundation for dodging the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The key proposal was a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish public schools.

Gov. Hugh White was scheduled to go before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representtives this afternoon. His formal call for the special session listed only one item: the proposed constitutional amendment to aid in the fight to keep segregation.

Two Methods Proposed.

The measure provides two methods of abolishing public schools:

1. State-wide, by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

2. Local option, with individual counties and school districts being allowed to abolish their public schools and set up private systems. Details of the method have not been worked out. The constitutional amendment would allow the Legislature to set up a workable local option method by a simple majority vote.

Leaders of the Legal Educational Advisory Committee said the amendment would be introduced and sent to the constitution committees of each House as any other amendment would be handled.

The committee is composed of most important State officials.

The LEAC rejected the idea of asking each House to go into committee of the whole "to consider the amendment as soon as it was introduced." Fear of charges of "steam-roller" convinced the LEAC the amendment should go through the usual process.

For Local Option.

Representative Joel Blass of Stone County voiced the position of several leigslators last week when he said he would fight the State-wide part of the constitutional amendment but would vote for the local option part of the amendment. Several other legislators have agreed with him.

But most legislators have said they believe the amendment will pass in substantially its present form.

Gov. White has said he will ask consideration for 17 other items, including pay raises for circuit and chancery judges, a study of the State's water resources and site for an authorized lethal gas chamber. A special session may consider only items submitted by the Governor.

The session loomed as a six-week affair, depending mainly on the amount of opposition to the constitutional amendment.

Most bills to be considered by the session already are written and should enter the legislative process quickly.

Mississippi Roundup—

Senate Ready For Final OK On School Abolition

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15 (U.P.)—The Mississippi Senate was prepared today to give final legislative approval tomorrow to a constitutional amendment permitting the state to abolish public school system.

The House-approved measure, described by proponents as a tool of last resort to keep segregation, passed its second reading without debate today. A third required reading for constitutional amendments is scheduled tomorrow.

The proposal will go to the public for ratification in a special election Dec. 21 exactly as it was drafted by a 25-man legal Education Advisory Committee headed by Gov. Hugh White. Most of the state's white school leaders have pledged their support to the amendment.

Gov. Hugh White predicted that the public vote would be as one-sided as that in the Legislature.

The only opposition in the Senate came from members from predominantly white districts. Sen. George Owens of Pontotoc argued yesterday that the "danger" of the proposal is that no plan has been established for substituting a private school system once the state sold its school properties.

Members of the Segregation Advisory Committee said if all other efforts to maintain segregation failed and public schools were abolished the Legislature would be responsible for creating a system whereby money would be appropriated to individual students to attend private schools.

oner's jury yesterday, said the shock from the burns could have caused death.

were badly burned but there was no evidence as to how he was burned.

Doctors, in a report to the cor-

Miss. Seeks Negro Cooperation in Voluntary Segregation Plan

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau Chief the Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., July 17—Possibly the most important bi-racial meeting ever held in Mississippi has been called for July 30 by Gov. Hugh White.

The subject: public school segregation.

The purpose: an effort by state officials to secure cooperation of Negro leaders in a voluntary segregation plan to prevent the immediate impact of integration as decreed by the United States Supreme Court.

Outcome of that conference may in a large measure gage the state's public schools for the next 10 years at least.

Gov. White, with the aid of a small group of Negro leaders, has made up a list of 88 representative members of that race for the meeting to be held in the Woolfolk State Office building.

Recipients of letters of invitation from the governor include members of the state chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is on record as opposing all forms of segregation. Fact is, the state NAACP group is ready to file petitions seeking integration before the fall school openings.

White Cites 'Feelings'

Included in the invitation list is Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus Negro dentist and head of the NAACP in Mississippi. The Sunday before the governor's meeting the state NAACP will meet in Jackson to adopt a plan of procedure to be followed in connection with the Supreme Court's ruling.

Contrary to the expressed position of the NAACP, Gov. White and some Negro leaders have said that 95 per cent of the Negroes in Mississippi will accept voluntary segregation provided opportunities for Negroes are immediately placed on a par with those of the whites.

And to keep the "white side" of the bargain, Gov. White is on record favoring legislative authorization of funds to start,

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without further delay, a building program for Negro schools. That is the area in which the widest discrimination in the dual system exists, and mostly in rural sections rather than urban.

Sitting in on the July 30 conference will be the 25 members of a Legal Educational Advisory Committee created at the 1954 session of the legislature to devise a "bypass" to the Supreme Court's non-segregation ruling.

The advisory group, meeting last Monday with Gov. White, its chairman, went on record favoring a trial of the voluntary segregation plan and recommended that the legislature make building funds immediately available for Negro schools on that basis.

Little Hope for 'Bypass'

However, as a "savings clause" in event the voluntary plan does not work, the advisory committee recommended a constitutional amendment which would authorize the counties and separate school districts to abolish public schools in event integration is attempted.

Members of the advisory committee admit there is nothing Mississippi can do to "bypass" the Supreme Court ruling on the strict point of non-segregation. They feel that whatever diversionary tactics are taken will merely be "delaying action."

Since Mississippi has more than 2,000 school districts, the "thinking" of officials is that separate suits would have to be filed against each to break down segregation. Gov. White has said, however, that even that approach may prove unsuccessful as the Supreme Court may shorten the route in some way or the other.

Another new angle has been injected following approval of the proposed amendment to the constitution for submission to a scheduled September special session of the legislature.

It is by T. J. Tubb, attorney of West Point and chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a member of a subcommittee of the advisory group which recommended the constitutional amendment.

Sees Varying Views

Mr. Tubb said "under the law, Mississippi cannot maintain segregated public schools." On that premise, he said the state "faces a choice of either abolishing its public school system or see an integration of the races."

The most revealing statement by Mr. Tubb, however, was that "many people don't want to give up public education" and that "the young people, particularly war veterans who lived, ate and slept next to Negroes, aren't as enthusiastic in the fight to retain segregation as are older Mississippians."

Mr. Tubb's statement foresees a hard fight for voter ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment which would give local level authorization for abolition if integration is attempted. It may also be the orerunner to a bitter fight in the legislature to gain its adoption for submission to the voters in a planned special election in December.

Those possibilities exist despite that the plan is not to bring the amendment, if ratified, into play as long as voluntary segregation works.

Gov. White is to discuss the proposed amendment at his biracial meeting. The reaction to it, even as an "in case" statute, may determine whether he will call a special session in September for its consideration by the legislature.

Miss. Gov. Airs Newest Proposal To Keep Bias

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi has come up with a new one for dodging the U. S. Suureme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, an amendmen to abolish schools on both a statewide and local level to be used as a threat to Negro educators when they seek to press obeying the decision.

The announcement was made by Mississippi Governor Hugh White, who said he planned to call the legislature ino special session in early September to consider the proposal which would amend the state's 64-year-old constitution.

This propo-ed amendment would allow the legislature to abolish by a two-thirds vote public school on a local option and statewide basis, if necessary to maintain segregation. However, it would be used only as a last resort to legally break the integration law, members of the state's Legal Education Advisory Committee held.

Generally, the action is reviewed as a threat to Negroes who seek to implement the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. The state apparently plans to used is as a means to force Negroes to either cooperate in maintaining segregation or lose their schools altogether.

Actually the amendment only whipes out a requirement that public schools be provided throughout the state. Recommendation for a new school building program for Negroes is planned, but only after the amendment is installed.

Negro Editor To Offer 7-Point School Plan To Both Races

JACKSON, Miss., July 15 (U.P.)—A Jackson Negro newspaper editor today outlined a seven-point "desegration program" which he said will be submitted to a group of Negro and white leaders meeting with Gov. Hugh White July 30.

Percy Greene of The Jackson Advocate said the plan, which proposes continued segregation in some fields and integration in others, would "meet the conditions brought about by the U. S. Supreme Court decision" ruling public school segregation unconstitutional.

Greene's plan, which he said will be presented to the Mississippi Legislature if sufficient Negro support is shown for it:

1—Equal but separate public school facilities, with Negro teachers guaranteed positions in schools for their race through the 12th grade.

2—Alcorn College, Jackson College and Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena to be maintained at the highest educational standards for Negro students, but not barring other students.

3—Athletic contests between Negro and white high school and college teams "in order to bring about increasing understanding and goodwill between the races."

4—Appointment of Negroes on all policy-making boards and committees on all levels in the matter of racial relations.

5—The admission of Negroes to the University of Mississippi and State College for professional and graduate study.

6—Elimination of segregation in public transportation and transportation terminals.

7—Removal of restrictions against Negro voting.

Gov. White Says He'll Use Force

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP)—Gov. Hugh White declared today that Mississippi's "police power" will be used if necessary to keep Negroes out of white schools.

"I am going to see this thing through to make certain that Negroes never enter the white schools," he said.

He said the "police power" of a state, allowing it to preserve law and order, has never been touched by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The people of this state now see what is before them. They are solidified as never before and we will maintain segregation."

The governor's statement followed the suggestion yesterday by Governor and the that he invoke "police powers" to prevent racial mixing in public schools. The suggestion was made by former Gov. Fielding Wright.

His stiffened attitude followed a meeting Friday with a group of 90 Negro leaders, who declared they would fight an attempt to dodge the Supreme Court decision by segregation in public schools. The Legal Educational Advisory Committee had hoped to get their co-operation in a plan of voluntary segregation in return for additional school buildings.

Miss. Segregation 'Bypass' Plan Faces Snag Posed by NAACP

Negroes Gird to 'Demand' Action; Law School Dean Advises Legality

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., July 10—Plans to bypass the United States Supreme Court's ruling banning public school segregation are running into local complications. One of the obstacles may be overcome Monday.

Probably the hardest blow to those studying ways of retaining segregation was from one of their group. It came from Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School, who, as new president of the State Bar Assn., succeeded to membership on a 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee created at the 1954 legislative session to work out a plan to at least stall integration as long as possible.

Dean Farley replaced Jerome Hafter of Greenville when the latter's term as head of the lawyer's group ended.

The advisory group meets Monday to agree on constitutional amendments to permit the legislature to retain segregation in some way — or else authorize the counties and cities to abandon the public education field.

MISSISSIPPI

Dean Issues Warning

In an address before the Mississippi Municipal Officers Assn., Dean Farley said he favored segregation, but added that "Mississippi can't afford to pass laws to outsmart the Supreme Court of the United States." He has received all sorts of reactions to those remarks.

Incidentally, Dean Farley is a member of a subcommittee of the advisory group assigned the task of recommending laws or constitutional amendments to "get around" the court's ruling. Chief Justice Harvey McGeHee of the state supreme court, is chairman of that group.

The other warning came from Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus dentist and president of the Mississippi branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His group is against segregation at all levels and plans to contest efforts to prevent its enforcement.

Dr. Stringer announced that his chapters are "ready" to file the necessary actions to seek admission of Negro children in the white schools this fall.

The NAACP official said definite plans to seek integration will be formulated here July 25 at a statewide meeting of his association. He has already been assured by Thurgood Marshall of New York, general counsel of NAACP, that he will "personally" handle litigation in Mississippi.

Plans of the NAACP run headon into two of the "bypass" maneuvers. One is a new state law permitting school authorities to "assign" students to schools on a basis of health, community interest and the general welfare. The other is statements of state leaders that 95 per cent of the Negroes in Mississippi will "go along" with the segregated system provided opportunities for Negroes are equalized without delay with those long provided for the whites.

May Move Up Parley

If the NAACP follows through, its action will probably lay the test for ultimate ruling by the United States Supreme Court on the new "assignment" law enacted at a special legislative session in December, 1953.

Anticipating the NAACP efforts, Gov. Hugh White met recently with several Negro leaders preparatory to a larger meeting of members of that race for an agreement on a "voluntary" segregation plan. The larger meeting is scheduled in August, but in view of the July 25 meeting of the state NAACP branches, the date may be advanced by the governor.

Percy Greene, Negro publisher of Jackson who is opposed to "legal" segregation, attended the governor's meeting. An outspoken exponent of the end of all segregation, Editor Greene has indicated he will support a plan of "American schools" without reference to racial aspects with "white teachers teaching only white children and Negro teachers teaching only Negro children."

Editor Greene feels that location of schools in the residential areas of citizens living within their sectors will more or less take care of the "segregated" situation, at least until residence intermingling results.

That is somewhat the position of Dean Farley, who told the municipal officials that "segregation in law and segregation in fact are two different things."

"Mississippi has made more progress during the past 20 years than in any other period in its history," Dean Farley said. "Let's not sacrifice our own children to prevent an occasional Negro from getting into a school."

Dean Farley is definitely against any plan that would lead to abolition of public education. It is counter to that of Walter Sillers of Rosedale, speaker of the State House of Representatives, who favors abolition "as a last resort" in keeping segregation.

Dean Farley and Speaker Sillers are both on the subcommittee which is to recommend the "bypass" proposals to Gov. White's committee Monday.

Mississippi Roundup—

Schools Urged To End Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., July 26 (AP)—The Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today released the text of petitions requesting local school districts to abolish segregation voluntarily.

The NAACP now is getting signatures on identical petitions to be presented to local boards. Officials said they plan to file a petition in every school district.

The text was released after a meeting of some 200 Negro leaders here yesterday to consider the school situation.

The meeting called for a biracial committee of 50 members to work together to put into effect the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The petitions presumably would be the first step toward court cases to enforce the court decision, since no school district is expected to admit Negro children to white schools.

dum.

The governor had earlier believed that most of the state's Negroes would "go along" with a voluntary plan of continued separate schools. He said he was "completely shaken" with their rejection.

Take Firm Stand

Key Negro leaders refused to join in any attempt by the state to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation. They asked instead for immediate equalization of schools for both races and a voice in the planning of the state's educational future.

The Negroes endorsed a suggestion offered last Sunday that the governor appoint a 25-member Negro committee to work with a white committee in drafting an education plan for the races.

White this afternoon turned down the request, saying he had "no authority" to make the appointments.

Mississippi Roundup—

White Calls Special Session On Plan To Abolish Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 30 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White, "completely shaken" by the refusal of Negro leaders to endorse continued school segregation, today called a special session of the Mississippi Legislature for Sept. 7 to consider a constitutional amendment to abolish the state's public school system.

The governor's decision was announced during a meeting of the 25-member legal advisory committee on segregation which had conferred this morning with some 85 Negro leaders.

At the same time, the group instructed State Superintendent of Education Jack Tubb to call in school officials to explain the proposed amendment.

Plan Steps

White and other members of the advisory committee, which had proposed the amendment two weeks ago, decided to submit the matter to the legislature as a "protection" feature in retaining the state's segregated schools.

The amendment would authorize the legislature to abolish, by two-thirds majority, the statewide school system or to present the issue for local option by simple majority. Before the legislature can act to abolish, however, the amendment must be approved in a [illegible]

The committee, when it offered the amendment, also announced it would support a school building program "conditioned" on the acceptance of the proposal by the legislature.

Members were reluctant today to discuss any plans for school construction until, as one put, "we get protection from integration."

The amendment was considered by White and the advisory committee to be a "protective" clause against attempts by Negroes to integrate the school system. White said he could not call a session to provide funds for schools "under present conditions. The schools would have to close, that's all."

The motion to put the amendment before a special session, made by Rep. Hilton Waits of Washington, was accepted unanimously. During the meeting, the first policy conference open to the press, Education Superintendent Tubb expressed doubts that the amendment would be accepted by the people "who believe public schools are fundamental to the constitution."

Mississippi Negroes Oppose Segregation

Tardy discovery that Negroes in his state are opposed to segregation has caused Governor Hugh White of Mississippi to announce the legislature will convene September 7 to consider the abolition of the public school system. The Mississippi executive is frankly angered because he cannot get the blacks of his state to agree to segregation by consent. He wants the Negroes in his state to voluntarily agree they will waive their constitutional rights to satisfy the whim and caprice of white people.

It should, however, come as a shock to Governor White to discover the Uncle Tom blacks to whom he has been listening, have not given him an authentic picture of black judgment. Whenever you hear a white Southerner issuing statements to the effect that the "better element" of Negroes agree with the whites about second class citizenship, you can bet your bottom dollar this individual has been promoted and misled by some Uncle Tom. This is what has happened to Governor White.

We have said before, and we say now, Negroes in the United States want the same thing from government and organized society desired by white people. They want nothing more and nothing less, and when any black man makes representations shy of equality he is misrepresenting black folk.

So the die is cast. Governor White is going to violate his oath of office, in which he swore to uphold the constitution of the United States. He is going to ignore the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and in order to evade the order of that high judicial body, he will abandon the school system and throw white as well as black people into uttter intellectual darkness.

Now we approve the adoption of the program down in "Bilbo Land," for nothing will bring the natives of that section more quickly to their senses than the abandonment of the school system. Aside from throwing oncoming generations of white and black people into utter darkness, the governor is going to get rid of teacher tenure, pensions and general stability that has developed around the lives of some fifteen thousand white and black teachers. Already there has been a rumbling among the white teachers because of this fact and we suspect this one unit of the white population is going to break up the novel idea Governor White has of holding black people in intellectual darkness. Before the legislature concludes its activities we suspect the majority of white people down in Governor White's bailiwick are going to discover Haman is about to be hanged on his own gallows. This sort of a deal is going to hurt white people as badly as it does Negroes.

We predict now a revolt is going to break out among the magnolia trees of Dixie while the Mississippi legislature is in session in September that will be astonishing to Governor White. Historically speaking, it should be kept in mind that poor whites in Mississippi did not secure the benefit of tax-supported schools until after the civil war. The truth is it was the Negroes who dominated the reconstruction legislatures of Dixie who made possible the public schools now existing, and Governor White is cutting off his nose to spite his face when he adopts the outlandish program announced last week.

Present day whites do not realize before the adoption of the public school system as a tax-supported facility, poor whites were rated socially lower than black slaves down in Dixie. All of the building trades in ante-bellum times were in the hands of black chattels, because the plantation owner considered it cheaper to skill his bondmen than to be bothered with what he called at the time "poor white trash." It was only following Lincoln's freedom of the slaves that poor whites came out of the sand hills and the mountains to enter into competition with slave labor.

Nothing could awaken the South to the danger of a throw-back to reconstruction illiteracy of poor whites than the proposal of Governor White, and just as the governor has at long last discovered he can put no faith in the Negroes who have been telling him Mississippi Negroes would consent to continued segregation he will also discover before the September legislature closes he can put no faith in white people consenting to the abandonment of the public school system.

The Black Dispatch predicts that the good people of Mississippi are not going to consent to the abandonment of their public school system. Our notion is they will get rid of Governor White long before they get rid of their present educational patterns. Back in boyhood days one of the prenomena we did not quite understand was the disposition of a snake to continue to wiggle and contort long after its head had been solidly bashed. Governor White's wild lashing and cavorting down in Mississippi these days can be better understood if studied in the light of reptile demise. Segregation is dead, but we get a false impression when we see the body of hate still quivering in the voices of such zealots and votaries as are now echoing down in the far reaches of Mississippi.

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MISSOURI

Named Head Of All Lower Divisions

Dr. Ruth M. Harris former president of Stowe Teachers College will assume duties this fall as director of education, elementary division, in the Office of the Superintendent of Instruction, according to action taken at the July meeting of the Board of Education. The new position will pay $9600 a year.

Twenty-five former staff members at Stowe were transferred to Harris Teachers College, and 6 others were given assignments elsewhere.

The Board voted in June to integrate Stowe, located at 2615 Pendleton avenue, and Harris, 5351 Enright avenue, as the first step in compliance with the United States Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

At the July meeting the board reassigned all staff members at Stowe.

When school opens September 7, Dr. Harris will be in charge of 28 elementary schools and branch schools located in the Turner Branch District. There are five such districts in the city.

Stowe staff personnel who will go to Harris are as follows:

Harry S. Blackiston, Frederick W. Bond, Florence R. B. Brown, L. S. Curtis, Lincoln I. Diuguid Herman Dreer, Sylvester H. DuValle, George J. Elliott Jr., John B. Ervin, Carl F. Flipper Jr., Helen L. Flowers, Pelagie A Greene, Leonard D. Nelson, Vishnu V. Oak, Morton F. Offett Jr., Leah A. Guthrie Reef, Alice M. Smart, Wirt D. Walton, Nathaniel Watlington, Cyalda J. Williams, John H. Windom, Vincent E. Freeman and Helen H. Diamond

Freeman is a registrar and Miss Diamond a librarian.

Receiving other assignments were:

Dorothea M. Anderson, Sumner High School; Edward H. Williams, division of special service; Lloyd H. Hughes, Vashon High School; Josiah C. Cox, Sumner; Blanche J. Lee, Sumner, and Alberta E. Douglas, division of special services.

Dr. Harris, returning to St. Loius from a vacation Tuesday, urged all Stowites to enroll at Harris this fall. She pointed out however, that some students probaby will be apprehensive about readjustments.

"I'm confident that there will be enough of our own staff members there to make them feel at home," Dr. Harris said.

Dr. Harris, a graduate of Stowe, was appointed president of the college in 1940. Prior to that time she held several positions at the school. Earlier she served as first vice president dean of women and an instructor there.

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Integration In Kennett A Success

KENNETT, Mo. (ANP) -- School officials here are hailing an integration attempt as a success story.

Negro students have been attending Kennett high school with white students for two months and Principal O. J. Armstrong said last week:

"We have not had one bit of trouble whatsoever."

Reaction to the integration includes:

1. The election of Charley Ivy, the only Negro in the senior class, as class treasurer.

2. Two Negro students were accepted into the high school's crack girls' chorus which will appear in a public concert next month.

3. Two Negro girls play on girls' basketball team.

4. Negro students participate in appearances of the school's pep squad, at football games.

Kennett school district, which has never had a Negro high school, has transported Negro high school students in the past to Hayti high schoo in adjoining Pemiscot county.

The school board voted before the 1954-55 term began last September to continue to run a school bus to Hayti and let the Negroes students choose their own place of education.

NAACP Head:

Charges Board Wants Segregation

Harvey Parham, state president of Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Argus this week he is of the opinion that members of the Robertson school board, the majority of whom are Negroes, are opposed to integration.

He said he has, however, asked the board members to reconsider their decision not to integrate.

Parham said he came to this conclusion following a meeting Tuesday night during which he, the members of the board, parents and the county superintendent George W. Vassbrink, discussed the question of integration.

The meeting was called at the request of Parham who had received complaints from Negro parents after their children were registered at a white school and then re-assigned to the more distant all-Negro school.

5 CHILDREN ENROLLED

A total of five Negro children were enrolled at the white Scudder elementary school on Sept. 7. The next day they were escorted from Scudder school to the Negro Fairmount school.

Parham said he learned that James McKinney, one of two Negro members of the three man school board, had instructed the white teacher at Scudder to take the colored children to Fairmount.

The NAACP representative said he asked why McKinney, who is the secretary of the school board, did all the talking for the board members.

Parham said he was told by A. Hansel James, the other Negro board member, that "Whatever McKinney does or says between board meetings, the board will back him up."

According to Parham, the President of the board, William Burns, said nothing at the meeting but agreed McKinney's word would be followed.

Parham said he told the board members that the integrating of Scudder school by admitting about ten Negro children would have nothing to do with the proposed redistricting which board members blamed for holding up their plans on integrating.

DEMANDS ADMITTANCE

McKinney was opposed to admitting the parents to the Tuesday night meeting, said Parham, "but I demanded that they be admitted since I had requested in my letter that the parents be included."

Vassbrink does not oppose integrating the Robertson schools, according to Parham. He said Vassbrink expressed the opinion that McKinney had made a bad move when he instructed the teacher to take the Negro children out of Scudder to Fairmount.

The Fairmount school is overcrowded. It is a five room building with five acres of land has an enrollment of 43 children.

Board members said they plan to expand Scudder school with an addition of eight rooms sometime next year if the district is not reorganized. They would consider integrating.

Parham declared he has asked the board to reconsider. He said he requested an answer in writing.

The NAACP executive also expressed concern over the fact that no minutes were taken during the one and a half hour discussion.

Successful Integration

Dear Editor: The integration of Negro schools in West Plains, Mo., and surrounding communities in the heart of the Ozarks has succeeded without any disturbance whatever.

Here in West Plains the nine Negro students attending the high school, with an enrollment of 700, have been cordially received and participate in all school activities. we feel our integration is one of the best in the country and Negroes and whites are cooperating to make it better.

Several of the Negro students were not able to get necessary books and other equipment. The schoolboard furnished all, even bought clothes and furnished money for medical care.

Larry Forbes is the quarterback on the football squad.

This is a very religious town and when you find white folks with Christ in them, integration will succeed. Houston Ellis, West Plains, Mo.

'Outstanding Leadership'

St. Louis Catholic, Public Schools Lauded For Integration Efforts

St. Louis, Mo. (ANP).—St. Louis public and Catholic schools last week were honored for their role in ending segregation.

Citations were presented to the head of the Catholic schools and the seven St. Louis public schools that pioneered in abolishing racial barriers.

The citations praised the groups for their "outstanding leadership" in intergroup prejudice.

At the ceremonies in Kiel auditorium, Dr. Herbert K Walther, chairman of the department of teacher education at the University of Denver, told the 200 civic and educational leaders that St. Louis is "taking the leadership in the United States in providing an answer to Communism."

He added, "You are helping America tell the world that conflict is not inevitable, that problems can be solved peaceably."

Not Nearly Far Enough

The Kansas City school board has made two moves toward integration for the approaching school year but has postponed until September, 1955, the full de-segregation of the school system.

The board did not go as far as many citizens, white and Negro, would like to have seen it go. It had been hoped, especially since the successful integration of the summer schools, that the Kansas City board would go "all the way" and wipe out segregation once and for all at the beginning of the 1954-55 term.

The merger of the Lincoln junior college with the Kansas City Junior college and the integration of the Coles and Manual Vocational schools are fine steps. But that is as far as our school board plans to go this year. Many inequalities which so long have plagued Negro parents will continue to exist for another year. High school students still will have to travel long distances from home to reach the one high school open to them. Many of them who will walk 15 blocks to Lincoln live only three or four blocks from Central. Others will pass Westport high school on their way to Lincoln. Parents should not have to put up with this situation for another whole year.

The president of the school board asked the question, "Since they have waited so many years for integration, what difference does one more year make?" We would like to ask the school head whether he has ever had a toothache. After suffering during one night, isn't he anxious to get the tooth yanked out the very next day so that he won't have to go through the same thing again? Segregation is our aching tooth. We want to get rid of it NOW.

It is not too late for the school board to take further steps toward de-segregation for this September. It could decide to integrate the high schools this year, the grade schools next year. It could decide to integrate the kindergarten children this year to give the children entering school for the first time an opportunity to start out in an integrated system.

We would like to see the board go further than it has gone.

In setting September, 1955, as the date for the end of segregation in the public schools, the Kansas City board has met the target date for de-segregation set by the NAACP at its recent Dallas meeting. But we feel that the NAACP date was aimed at communities further South. Places as "up-to-date" as Kansas City are expected to beat the target date by many months.

Reverse Order To Integrate Mo. Schools

CLARKSTON, Mo. — The local board of education did an about-face last week and reversed its decision to begin integrating Negro and white grade school children immediately.

The action came after some 250 parents of white children attended the board meeting and protested against the admission of 12 Negro children to the city's schools.

Following the meeting, the board announced the school district "is not ready for integration of Negroes and whites."

Kennett, Mo., Negro Students Reverse Vote

KENNETT, Mo.—(SNS)—Fourteen Negro high school students who Thursday by a vote of 11 to 3 voted to attend the all-Negro Hayti High School in Hayti, Mo., rather than being integrated into the Kennett High School here because the Hayti School is turned out for a one to two-month cotton vacation" while the Kennett school is not, reversed their vote Friday and said they will attend the "white" school here. This was approved by the Kennett school board. However, three of the Negro students still prefer the Hayti set up and will be permitted to attend.

Back To School

Within the next five days public schools in the St. Louis area will open for the 1954-55 school year. Once again thousands of children move back to the classroom after having spent a three-month vacation.

The return to school this fall, however, occasions something more than the usual consideration of buckling down to academic study.

All divisions of the St. Louis Public School system, will within the next six months, encounter a new experience. It will be a democratic experience, but one with which too many of our citizens are not familiar.

Next week, for the first time in the history of the city, white and Negro students will attend school together in the upper divisions of public schools. Harris and Stowe Teachers Colleges have been merged, and beginning Thurs., students of both schools will attend classes in the Harris building in the fifty-three hundred block of Enright Avenue.

Not only will the student body be integrated, but the staff will be composed of White and Negro instructors.

A like transition, from segregated to integrated, will take place in the high schools of this city beginning in February. The change is not likely to be so complete as in the Harris-Stowe situation, but in whatever degree it takes place it will be largely a new experience for St. Louisans.

We are proud of our city one of the first in the nation for having taken this step forthrightly, following the opinion of the Supreme Court. We have every right to believe that our faith in democracy will be the more justified with similar steps in other areas of American life.

De-Segregation Saves Missouri Town $1,360

TRENTON, Mo. — (ANP) — A pupil's 50-mile-a-day cab ride ended abruptly last week, with the Trenton school board announcement that it is abolishing segregation in the public schools.

The order accomplished two things: (1) it will save Buddy Trosper the daily jaunt to neighboring Chillicothe where he has been attending school for the past four years, and (2) it will save the board at least $1,225 in taxi-fares and another $135 in tuition.

Prior to the order, young Trosper, only Negro pupil in Grundy county, has been making the daily round trip to and from Chillicothe at the board's expense. Now, however, he can attend school in his home town, and the school board will be richer by $1,360.

ST. LOUIS ASKS TEACHERS' AID IN INTEGRATION

ST. LOUIS — (INS) — Superintendent Philip J. Hickey told the faculties of St. Louis public high schools Tuesday that the success of racial integration in the public schools—starting on a limited basis this week—will depend on the attitude of classroom teachers.

Under a year-long program to end segregation, integration is starting this fall in the city's teacher colleges and special schools for handicapped youngsters. Segregation will end in high schools at the start of the spring semester and in the grade schools next fall.

Hickey told the teachers:

"The people of this city, for most part, have accepted the fact that segregation is at an end with wise calmness and a sincere intent to accept it gracefully...

"If you assume an apprehensive, defeatist attiutde in your home, or among your closest friends, that attitude will reflect itself, perhaps unconsciously, in your teaching."

Riverview Gardens Opens High School

The Board of Education of Riverview Garden in St. Louis County announced plans Monday to admit Negro students to the high school this fall. The elementary schools will continue on a separate basis.

The plan was made known at a meeting of the Board, Negro parents and members of the Wellston branch NAACP.

Earlier, the Board sent letters to Negro parents stating there would be no integration this fall. However, when the Wellston branch NAACP, representing the parents, asked for a meeting Board members decided to reconsider their action.

Board Says New Plan Stops Move

Five Negro children who were enrolled at a white elementary school in Robertson, Mo., on the first day of the semester were denied admission to classes this week by order of a three-man interracial school board.

Members of the board, two of them who are Negroes, told Argus reporters they favor integration, but because a reorganization of school districts has been proposed which would take the responsibility of Robertson schools out of their hands they have not made any move to integrate.

Mrs. Fayette Jackson, of 599 Missouri Bottom Road, told how she took her two foster children to the white Scudder School on September 7 where they were enrolled without any questions by the teachers.

THREE MORE

She was accompanied by Mrs. Tanksley who also had her three children enrolled.

Both mothers said that on the following day when their children went to Scudder School they were escorted by one of the white teachers to the all-Negro Fairmount School.

Mrs. Jackson said she inquired why they had been taken to Fairmount she was informed by a teacher that James McKinney, a Negro member of the board, had given the instructions.

Mrs. Pearline Horton, another mother, said she got to Scudder School after Mrs. Jackosn had arrived but said she was sent to Fairmount.

Members of the board said this week they do not know if or when the next proposal for a reorganization of the school district will take place and any plans for integration of Robertson schools will be delayed because of this.

TO FLOAT BONDS

However, they did say if no proposal is made by the first of 1955 they will undertake the floating of a bond issue for the expansion of Scudder School in order that they might close Fairmount and integrate Scudder.

Fairmount School has five rooms and its enrollment up to last Moday was 170. Scudder, a two-room school, has en enrollment as of last Friday of 43 pupils.

It was pointed out by board members that Scudder, which has five acres of ground, is more oppropriate for expansion than Fairmount with only one acre. They said they would propose an addition of eight rooms to Scudder which would accommodate all children in the Scudder school district.

William Burns, recently elected white president of the board, said it would be the duty of the County Board of Education to propose consolidation of the school districts. This would affect the Hazelwood, Ferguson, Florrisant and Scudder districts.

CONSOLIDATION PROPOSED

He said the county superintendent, George W. Vassbrink, would send out notices of a proposal to consolidate and if approved in Jefferson City the residents of the districts would vote on the proposal. The reorganization would depend on the outcome of the election.

If the citizens voted for reorganization or consolidation a new board would be elected and the three-man board in Robertson would be abolished with the matter of integration then falling into the hands of the new board.

A. Hansel James, third board member, and McKinney told reporters that within the past eight years during their term as board members, they have modernized all the schools and spent about $68,000 for improvements.

Robertson is the only Common School District in the State with Negro and white members, they said.

NAMED PRINCIPAL

It was revealed that Elzy R. Smith, principal of Fairmount School, has been named principal of Scudder School also effective this semester.

Smith said he had opposed a suggestion by one board member that the teaching staff at Fairmount be integrated because he said he thought for best results integration should be carried out completely, teachers and pupils.

The pupils who were enrolled at Scudder School and then shifted to Fairmount were Eugenia Abernathy, 6; Clarence Burnett, 13, and foster children of Mrs. Jackson. The Tanksley children who accompanied them were Kathy, 8; Carolyn, 8, and June Marie, 7.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Tanskley said they took their children to Scudder because they knew of the Supreme Court's May 17 ruling and the steps being taken in school districts around them. They also said Scudder School is closer to their homes and the route does not have the heavy traffic which must be met in getting to Fairmount.

NAACP IN CASE

Harvey Parham, president of the Missouri State Conference of Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has called upon the county snperintendent of schools to end segregation in public schools of that jurisdiction.

In a letter to George W. Vassbrink, at Clayton, Parham wrote "Pursuant to state law racially segregated public schools are now being maintained by you for chil- States Supreme Court on May 17, undoubtedly know, the United States Suprem eCourt on May 17, 1954, ruled that the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution...

"We, theretore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutional principles enunciated by the Supreme Court on May 7."

Parham said the schools to which he referred were Scudder and Fairmount in Robertson.

He requested a hearing before the board to discuss the problem and wrote "We further wish to point out our availability as parents and citizens of this community to be of whatever assistance we can to you in devising and implementing a program of desegregation..."

Two Negroes Elected Class Officers in New Integrated School

CARTHAGE, Mo. — (ANP) — Students in Carthage high school here dispelled any doubts their parents might have had about their willingness to attend school with Negroes.

The students elected Charles Scott, vice-president of the senior class, and Dub Cheney, reporter for the junior class.

The two are among 10 Negro students in the school.

Both Scott and Cheney are halfbacks on the Carthage high school football team.

Until this year Carthage Negroes have attended Lincoln high school at nearby Joplin.

Plan complete integration for schools in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — With the elimination of segregation in St. Louis public high schools, new districts have been set up under the plan to integrate high school pupils Feb. 1, without regard to race superintendent of instruction Phillip J. Hickey announced last week.

With some exceptions, Mr. Hickey said, pupils will attend high schools within their new districts when the second semester of the school year opens in February. There are nine districts.

Both colored high schools, Vashon and Summer, will be much smaller in area, comparable in size with other school districts.

THE FINAL STEP of the board of education's integration plan, announced in June following the U.S. Supreme Court decision, will be integrating elementary schools next September. Boundaries for these schools are to be announced Feb. 1.

Mr. Hickey estimated that 3,417 eighth grade pupils will graduate in mid-semester. Normally about 20 to 25 percent of the graduates elect to attend a technical high school and those will not be integrated until September.

Under the redistricting plan, adult education services of the school system also will be put on a non-segregated basis next February. After that Mr. Hickey said, adult students may attend evening classes at any school of their choice.

Ford study reveals rapid integration is best policy

WASHINGTON (CNS) — Ford Foundation spot surveys from New Jersey to Arizona reveal rapid desegregation makes for the fewest complications to the community.

Its findings add that "in general, a clear cut policy, administered with understanding but also resolution, seems to have been the most effective in accomplishing desegregation with a minimum of difficulty."

It concludes: "A generation from now the people of the U.S. may be able with some pride to look back on this period as a time of successful transition; accomplished in —Characteristically American way."

ST. LOUIS HEARS REPORTS ON INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

BY R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — Interracial classes in four non segregated school systems were reported last week as being carried on successfully, without friction.

Administrative officials of the four St. Louis area educational programs, which ended segregation within recent years addressed the annual meeting of the Interracial Nursery Foundation of St. Louis at Temple Israel House.

The speakers represented Washington and St. Louis universities, East St. Louis public schools, and Catholic high schools in the St. Louis archdiocese.

The Rev. James T. Curtin, dioceson superintendent of high schools, told the foundation members, "we are on the threshold of a solution" to the problem of fully integrating Negro and white students. He cautioned that the process will be lengthy.

Arno J. Haack, dean of students at Washington university, said, "There has been no problem whatsoever in the classrooms.

"There has not been "full integration," he said, but "an absence of tension" has been achieved.

L. G. Osborn, superintendent of schools in East St. Louis, said there still is "voluntary segregation" in some Illinois schools, despite the 1951 anti-segregation law "which had teeth in it."

In East St. Louis, he said, there have been racial problems in the schools, but "nothing overwhelming." The recent East St. Louis bond issue was approved because Negroes and whites acted together, he said.

Mrs. Theo H. Shea, associate director of the St. Louis university Human Relations Center, said that although Negro and white students apparently accept each other well in classrooms, almost no Negroes are officers of campus organizations.

Miss Anita G. Lyons, a St. Louis public school teacher who entered St. Louis university as one of the first Negro students, said she submitted quesionnaires recently to several other Negroes who had similar experiences.

Missouri Acts To End School Bias

JEFFERSON CITY — The State Board of Education took steps here last week to expedite Missouri compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation of Negro and white pupils in public schools.

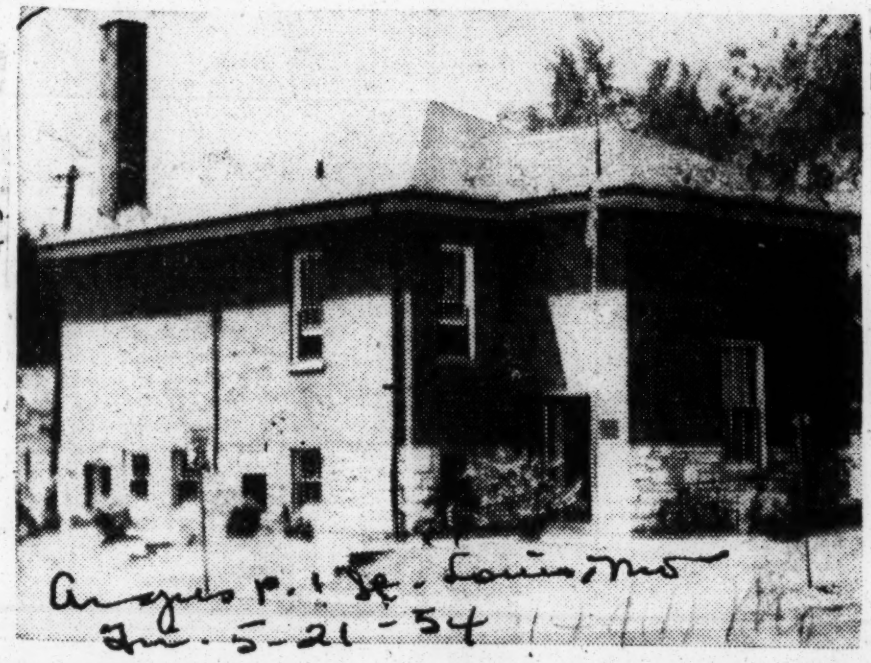
As soon as the court's final decree is entered, the board announced it will "implement this decision to the full extent of its authority and jurisdiction."

Attorney General John M. Dalton was requested to give the board an opinion advising it and the public school districts of the state what they "may lawfully do at this time to abolish segregation in Msssouri public schools."

Missouri has a total enrollment of about 710,000 public school pupils, of whom 63,174 are Negroes.

The Negroes attended 267 public schools in 216 of the 4,083 public school districts in the state.

The 216 public school districts with Negro pupils are in 69 of the 114 counties and the City of St. Louis.



THIS IS THE two-room Atttucks school which accomodates 39 Negro students in Clayton, Mo., John L. Bracken, superintendent of Public Schools in Clayton has announced it will be closed at the end of this school year. This is in keeping with the opinion expressed from Washington Wednesday that stipulates that "there is nothing in the court's opinion that prevents such steps to end segregation immediately."

KANSAS CITY — (INS) — For the first time in Kansas City, Negro and white students will attend mixed classes in public schools. Beginning Monday and enrollment summer school sessions was without regard to race.

The Board of Education voted at a special meeting to remove the summer school restrictions.

Ray O. Joslyn, president of the school board, said that the majority of the board felt the action must be taken in view of the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

Joslyn added that the board's decision should not be interpreted as setting a precedent for the regular term next September. "That matter will be discussed at a later board meeting," he said.

But an apparent liberal trend was showing in many parts of the nation the past week. In Gainesville, Georgia two Negroes were nominated to school board posts. Both Dr. E. E. Butler and D. [illegible] Lowe were the first to feel the results of a move to open public utilities to "qualified individuals without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

Over in Nashville, Tenn., two white Fisk University professors, brought a test case by demanding that their children be sent to a nearby elementary school, which was used for Negroes. But this demand has been turned down thus far.

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, Tenn., Senator Estes KeFauver (D) Tenn., urged a discreet approach to school segregation problems Saturday, as he launched a re-election bid in a campaign that promises to see the racial issue raised.

KeFauver, opening his campaign with a speech at Cleveland, said he refuses to appeal to prejudice in connection with the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling against separate schools. He added:

"We have been making consider-

(Continued on Page 5

able progress on race relations in the South. The decision which reverses previous holdings undoubtedly creates many problems which will have to be worked out on the local level."

The Senator said the Supreme Court has recognized southern states' difficulty by postponing issuing decrees of enforcement. He continued:

"In its opinion, it indicated that it realized you cannot change a deep-rooted custom overnight; that time and sympathetic understanding will be required. I am hopeful, therefore, that under whatever decrees are issued, it will be possible to use discretion in enforcement, recognizing the varying problems and traditions of local communities."

KeFauver's leading opponent in the August primary, Rep. Pat Sutton, has been critical of the court ruling.

Speaking in the heart of Tennessee Valley Authority domain, KeFauver said:

"Today, TVA is in grave danger. We can do nothing other than reach the reluctant conclusion that strong forces in the present administration are listening to and following the advice of Purcell Smith of the private power lobby and its monopoly interest with the intent of destroying TVA by whatever means may be available."

He warned that "destruction within" might be threatened should President Eisenhower fill the now-vacant TVA chairmansnip with an appointee who does not "believe wholeheartedly without equivocation in the TVA program." done in Arizona, Southern Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and Delaware. It can be done in North Carolina, in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Mississippi and indeed, wherever the American flag flies

There is pathetic futility in the

MIXED SCHOOLS

Board Holds Special Meet To Remove Legal Barriers

recently reported agreement of certain southern governors and attorneys general not to conform 'voluntarily' with the Court's decision. We are saddened, but by no means alarmed, by this display of immaturity and backwardness on the part of elected officials. Their intransigence does not mean that the schools will not be desegregated. At worst it is a delaying tactic designed to deceive the most benighted constituents whom the politicians have misled into believing that segregation was a permanent way of life. The Dixie politicians cannot turn the clock back to 1896.

Fortunately, they cannot succeed in their attempts to circumvent the Court's ruling. To yield to them would be to do irreparable harm to our national prestige abroad. We have received many communications from all over the world hailing the decision as a great re-affirmation of democratic principles. Peoples in Asia and Africa as well as in Europe and South America who, because of race prejudice in America, have questioned the sincerity of our democratic pronouncements have been encouraged to support our leadership of the forces of the free world because of this ruling.

We cannot afford to hesitate now. We cannot turn back. We can only move ahead. And we of the NAACP are convinced that the overwhelming majority of Americans, North and South, of all races, colors, faiths, classes and national origins are prepared to move ahead towards the development of a society in which no one is either penalized or favored because of his race or color.

Integration--Vacation, That's Their Problem

KENNETT, Mo. —(AP)— Some Negro children in southeastern Missouri public schools are facing a difficult choice between integration and cotton vacations.

It came as a strange outgrowth of the Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Many schools of this cotton-growing section have for years declared a cotton vacation of about six weeks in the fall to permit the pupils to earn money by helping with the cotton picking.

The Kennett school board will meet with 18 Negro high school pupils and their parents to offer them admission in September to the previously all-White Kennett High School, which has no cotton vacation.

Lawrence L. Bradley, president of the board, said the Negroes will be given their choice of attending the Kennett school or continuing in the all-Negro high school at nearby Hayti, which does have cotton vacation.

Bradley said the Negroes must make their decision as a group.

Pupils Take Integration, No Vacation

KENNETT, Mo.—(AP)—Making a difficult choice, a dozen Negro children Friday chose integration and decided to pass up the cotton vacation that always means spending-money in the fall.

They applied Friday for admission to the previously all-White Kennett high school. Three others want to continue in the all-Negro high school at nearby Hayti, which each fall has a six-week vacation to permit pupils to earn money by helping harvest the cotton crop.

Public school officials met with the Negro children and their parents and gave them their choice, as a result of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The 14 children attending voted 11 to 3 in favor of the Hayti school and cotton vacation. But most of them reconsidered Friday.

Announce Plans For Integration

Nine Coles Units To Manual Hi

To Close Lincoln JuCo, 7th Grades At Three Schools

Detailed plans with respect to the integration this fall of vocational units at the Manual High and Vocational school, the disposition of 7th, 8th and 9th grade pupils and the closing of the Lincoln Junior college were disclosed this week by Roscoe V. Shores, deputy superintendent of schools.

The plans implement a decision by the board of education July 29 to end segregation in vocational and junior colleges this fall and to effect complete integration in all public schools in September, 1955.

Seventh grade classes at the Banneker, Carver and Yates schools will be eliminated this fall and the pupils in those classes will be transferred to the J. C. Coles Junior high school.

All other seventh grade pupils will be give the option to attend the junior high school at Coles or to remain in the seventh grade classes of their respective schools.

All eighth grade students will attend the Coles Junior High school, as in the past, and ninth grade students will be assigned to both Lincoln and Coles schools. Eighth grade pupils who last spring elected to go to Coles school for their ninth grade work will be expected to attend the Coles school this year. All other ninth grade students will attend Lincoln high school.

A total of 10 vocational teachers and nine departments will be transferred from Coles to the Manuel High and Vocational school building at 1215 E. Truman road.

Shores said the shift in the vocational faculty members will result in 10 Negro and 10 white teachers on the faculty at Manual.

Expected enrollment at the Coles school this fall, Shores said, will include 412 ninth grade students, 755 eighth grade students and 400 seventh grade students, making a total of 1,567 students.

Teachers and vocational classes to be transferred from Coles to Manual are: J. K. Russell, auto mechanics; Mrs. Susie Cotton and Mrs. Ella Merritt, dressmaking; Mrs. Rosetta P Gardner, cosmetology; Howard D. Massey, painting and decorating; James E. Roberts, Jr., shoe repairing; Basil L. Cox, tailoring; John E. Smith, masonry; Leo H. Davis, band, and John P. Martinez, COE coordinator.

Classes in masonry and band will continue to meet at the Coles school building although they will be a part of the Manual program.

With respect to the masonry classes, Shores said, no adequate room could be found at the Manual building, whereas the room at Coles is highly desirable. Provisions will be made for those pupils taking masonry at Coles.

A similar situation prevails with respect to the vocational band classes to be conducted by Mr. Davis. There are no adequate facilities at Manuel for such classes, whereas the band room at Coles is especially designed with excellent acoustics and six individual practice rooms, Shores said. Vocational band students will do their academic half day at Manual and vocational work at Coles.

The classes at Coles in cabinet making, electricity and printing will remain at Coles and the shops will be used in the Industrial Arts program at the Coles Junior high school. Classes will also be held in these courses at Manual, Shores said.

The course in institutional cookery, formerly offered at Coles, will be discontinued. Shores said that only 18 pupils have enrolled for the fall semester and that the instructor, Miss Renetta Mae Martin, has expressed a desire to be relieved of this assignment which is in addition to her duties as lunchroom manager at the Coles school. Manual does not offer a course in institutional cookery.

The ROTC unit at Coles school will not be transferred to Manual. Shores said that Lt. Col. George L. Brittingham, P.M.S. and T., in Communication with Seventh Army headquarters, had learned that the army would not grant permission to transfer the unit. Col. Brittingham has recommended that the unit be retained at Coles for regular ninth grade pupils and for 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grade pupils from Manual who may be able to work ROTC training into their programs. There is no ROTC unit at Manual.

Shores emphasized that both white and Negro students would be integrated into all the classes, even those that will meet at the Coles building for vocational work.

Preliminary enrollment figures at the Manual High and Vocational school include 511 students from Coles and 932 students at Manual, or a total of 1,443 students.

All vocational shops at the Coles school, left by the transfer of units to Manual will be utilized as additional classroom space, Shores said.

In addition to the vocational classes being transferred to Coles, Negro students may also enroll in classes at Manual which have not been offered at Coles. These include courses in welding, machine shops, commercial art and drafting.

Shores said that the Lincoln Junior college will be abolished and eight students who are enrolled in nursing at the Lincoln Junior college will be transferred to the Kansas City Junior college.

Estimated enrollment figures at the University of Kansas City, a Lincoln high school this fall are: nursing course will not be offered ninth grade, 350; 10th grade, 360; at the Kansas City Junior college. 11th grade, 240, and 12th grade, Shores said that students who 260, for a total of 1,210 students.

Shores said that Independence desire junior college training may and Liberty have indicated that still enroll at the Kansas City Junior college.

they will make provisions for their Mr. Shores made the announcement of the plans in the absence of Dr. Mark W. Bills, superintendent of schools, who is out of the city.

Negro high school students this year and that this will reduce the number of tuition students at Lincoln.

End St. Louis School Segregation In 1955

ST. LOUIS — This borderline city of the South which sprawls along the rippling Mississippi River and presently boasts the second largest segregated public school system in the country, will end school bias in 1955.

In unanimous action at a special meeting of the St. Louis Board of Education, the board said that racial segregation will end next Feb. 1 in high schools and in September, 1955, in elementary schools.

Striving to comply with the May 17 Supreme Court decision which outlawed public school bias the board adopted a three step plan without dissent.

The first step in the program will be put into effect in September when Harris and Stowe Teachers' colleges and special schools for handicapped will be merged.

In February 1955, the public high schools will be integrated, with the exception of technical schools which would be integrated by September, 1955, along with elementary schools.

The board said that it would be "possible" to end segregation here entirely by September, but declared that such a move would be "educationally undesirable for many children."

It defended its plan to space the three-step program through a full year, claiming that there would be fewer mistakes and misunderstandings.

NEW BOUNDARIES

A main problem facing the board is the revision of school district boundary lines. They will be drawn up and made public by next Nov. 15 and Feb. 1.

Under the board's plan students must attend school in the district in which they live, with two exceptions:

One will allow authorities to transfer students from one district to another to relieve overcrowding. The other will allow a student already enrolled at school to continue there through graduation, even if the new boundaries place him in another district.

According to the board, teachers and non-teaching employes will remain in their present assignments "whenever possible." They will be transferred only to meet the needs of the service. Future appointments of teachers, said the board, will be made from a single list compiled from examination scores without regard to race or color.

St. Louis has the second largest segregated school system in the country. It has 26,507 Negro grade school pupils, 5,313 High school and 355 college students. Thirty-six of the city's 121 grade schools are maintained for negroes.

Baltimore has the largest segregated school system and has announced plans to integrate its facilities this year. Washington, D. C., like St. Louis, will end segregation in a year's time.

Segregation in Catholic Schools in the St. Louis archdiocese was ended in 1947 on order of Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter.

Mixed Schools By '55

(By Courier Press Service)

Segregation will end in St. Louis high schools on Feb. 1, 1955.

The St. Louis Board of Education announced that the program for integration will be completed in September, 1955. St. Louis is the second large "border" city to wipe out segregated schools. Baltimore was the first.

The St. Louis program begins with the merger of the city's two teachers' colleges, Harris and Stowe, and its special schools for handicapped children.

The integration of the high schools, step two, will be completed early next year, and the grade schools program will be completed in the fall of 1955.

* * *

ST. LOUIS had been the second largest city in the nation with a segregated school system.

Meanwhile, the Deep South, still in a state of panic over the high court's ruling on segregated schools, indicated that it was ready to take a definite stand on the issue in Virginia and Florida.

In Virginia, Gov. Thomas B. Stanley pledged, "I shall use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

In Florida, county school superintendents were warned by Attorney General Richard Ervin not to admit any Negro pupils to white schools and to resist "pressure" by the NAACP "or any other group."

However, Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel revealed in New Orleans that twenty-three members of his legal staff will hold planning sessions to oppose any diversionary attempts to sidestep the High Court's edict.

* * *

THE NAACP also turned down an invitation in Atlanta to appear at the Georgia Education Commission hearing of last Friday on the grounds that the meeting was to be segregated.

The Soviet Union also had something to say about the school situation. The newspaper Izvestia declared last Wednesday that the High Court ruling was an effort to "lull" American public opinion while segregation continues.

Izvestia said that even if the decision were implemented "powerful American racists will find thousands of loopholes and thousands of ways, starting with legislative acts and finishing with direct terror, to preserve the inviolability of segregation . . . The Supreme Court decision was purely of a camouflaging character and has been undertaken with propagandist aims alone."

The Mississippi Legislature is slated to go into special session before Christmas to consider ways to preserve segregation.

St. Louis to mix schools by Feb. 1

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—St. Louis will end segregation in high schools next Feb. 1, the board of education announced last week.

The process of integrating colored and white students will start this fall with integration of Harris and Stowe Teachers' College and special schools for handicapped children, the board said.

The overall integration program is expected to be completed by the fall of 1955. The decision to mix the schools is in line with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

Court Rules Against Own Decision

ST. LOIUS —(ANP)— Another lower court reversed itself last week in the wake of the U. S. Supreme court ruling outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools.

The U. S. District court reversed a ruling rendered in 1952 which said that Negro students in Kirkwood R7 district were not deprived of educational opportunities equal to those of white students by virtue of segregation.

In a brief reversing itself, the District court cited the recent high court ruling which said that segregation was a denial of rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution.

"That question is now most as to whether separate schools constitue equal facilities," the appellate court ruled of the Supreme court's opinion.

New School Districts For Integration Listed

The St Louis Board of Education has announced nine new high school districts beginning February 1, and high school students must attend the school in their district.

Greatest changes were made in the Vashon and Sumner districts which were considerably reduced in size. Boundaries of the new districts are as follows:

BEAUMONT: From the City Limits on the River to East Grand Avenue to Grand Boulevard to North Market Street to Prairie Avenue to St. Ferdinand Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue to St. Louis Avenue to Sarah Street to Ashland Avenue to Ashland Court to Shreve Avenue to Ashland Avenue to Euclid Avenue to St. Louis Avenue and its extension to the City Limits to the River, the point of beginning.

CENTRAL: From East Grand Avenue on the River to Franklin Avenue to Ninth Street to Cass Avenue to Grand Boulevard to East Grand Avenue to the River, the point of beginning.

CLEVELAND: From Osage Street on the River to the City Limits to Gravois Avenue to Hampton Avenue to Sunshine Drive to January Avenue to Lisette Avenue to Macklind Avenue to Goethe Avenue to Kingshighway Boulevard to Tholozan Avenue east to the first alley to Oleatha Avenue to Maury Avenue to Flyer Avenue to Morganford Road south of the Railroad Tracks to Oleatha Avenue to Oak Hill Avenue to Miami Street to Gustine Avenue to Alberta Street to Louisiana Avenue to Osage Street to Nebraska Avenue to Keokuk Street to Broadway to Osage Street to the River, the point of beginning.

McKINLEY: From Gratiot Street on the River to Arsenal Street to McNair Avenue to Crittenden Street to Missouri Avenue to Pstalozzi Street to Indiana Avenue to Lynch Street to Ohio Avenue to Sidney Street to California Avenue to Accomac Street to Nebraska Avenue to Russell Boulevard to Compton Avenue to Caroline Street to Virginia Avenue to Rutger Street to Ranken Avenue to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Tracks to the Wabash Railroad Tracks to Cerre Street to Ninth Street to Gratiot Street to the River, the point of beginning.

ROOSEVELT: From Arsenal Street on the River to Osage Street to Broadway to Keokuk Street to Nebraska Avenue to Osage to Louisiana Avenue to Alberta Street to Gustine Avenue to Miami Street to Oak Hill Avenue to Oleatha Avenue to the Railroad Tracks to Morganford Road to Arsenal Street to a continuation of Tower Grove Avenue to Tower Grove Avenue to Shaw Boulevard to Newstead Avenue to DeTony Street to Vandeventer Avenue to the Railroad Tracks to Kingshighway Boulevard to Clayton Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue to Market Street to Grand Boulevard to the Railroad Tracks to Ranken Avenue to Rutger Street to Virginia Avenue to Caroline Street to Compton Avenue to Russell Boulevard to Nebraska Avenue to Accomac Street to California Avenue to Sidney Street to Ohio Avenue to Lynch Street to Indiana Avenue to Pestalozzi Street to Missouri Avenue to Crittenden Street to McNair Avenue to Arsenal Street to the River, the point of beginning.

SOLDAN-BLEWETT: From Washington Boulevard on Grand Boulevard to Market Street to Vandeventer Avenue to Clayton Avenue to the City Limits to an extension of St. Louis Avenue to St. Louis Avenue to Euclid Avenue to Washington Boulevard to Grand Boulevard, the point of beginning.

SOUTHWEST: From Oakland Avenue on Kingshighway Boulevard to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Tracks to Vandeventer Avenue to DeTonty Street to Newstead Avenue to Shaw Boulevard to Tower Grove Avenue and extension to Arsenal Street to Morganford Road to Flyer Avenue to Maury Avenue to Oleatha Avenue east to alley to Tholozan Avenue to Kingshighway Boulevard to Goethe Avenue to Macklind Avenue to Gravois Avenue, to the City Limits to Clayton Avenue to Oakland Avenue to Kingshighway Boulevard, the point of beginning.

SUMNER: From North Market Street on Grand Boulevard to Washington Boulevard to Euclid Avenue to Ashland Avenue to Shreve Avenue to Ashland Court to Ashland Avenue to Sarah Street to St. Louis Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue to St. Ferdinand Avenue to Prairie Avenue to North Market Street to Grand Boulevard, the point of beginning.

VASHON: From Franklin Avenue on the River to Gratiot Street to Ninth Street to Cerre Street to the Wabash Railroad Tracks to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Tracks to Grand Boulevard to Cass Avenue to Ninth Street to Franklin Avenue to the River, the point of beginning.

ST. LOUIS BOARD RETURNS NEGRO STUDENTS TO NEGRO SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS —Parents of 17 Negro pupils who have been attending Maryland Heights School are keeping them at home for approximately 14 days in protest against the School Board's decision to return them to Carver School for Negroes because of overcrowding.

Superintendent G. E. Dille said the two teachers at Carver have classes of 13 and 17 pupils involved in the protest were among 50 at Carver last year who were transferred to the previously all white school with the board's permission as a consequence of the Supreme Court decision ending segregation.

Dille noted that Negroes are attending Maryland Heights High School and said "they are being accepted and will treated by the white students." A new building is being erected to relieve overcrowding at the grade school and the board plans to integrate the Negro pupils as soon as posible Dille said.

School Bias In St. Louis Ends in '55

ST. LOUIS, June 23 (AP).—The St. Louis Board of Education has adopted a plan to complete the integration of white and Negro public schools by September, 1955.

The program was approved without dissent at a special meeting of the board last night. The board said the plan was drafted "in agreement with the spirit" of the recent Supreme Court decision and without "direction from our state authorities."

Merger of Harris and Stowe Teachers and Junior colleges would be the first step in the program, along with integration of schools for the handicapped. The merged teachers college would be housed on the Harris campus in September.

In February, 1955, the public high schools would be integrated with the exception of technical schools. New boundary lines for the high schools would be announced Nov. 15, 1954.

All regular elementary schools would be integrated by September, 1955, with new boundary lines announced by Feb. 1, 1955. Technical schools would be integrated by this time also.

The board said wherever possible teaching and non-teaching employees would retain their present assignments and would be transferred only to meet the needs of the school system. Future appointment of teachers would be made from a single list compiled from examination scores without regard to race or color.

Plan Florida Suits

TAMPA, Fla., June 23 (AP).—Florida members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plan to bring lawsuits if necessary to gain admission to every tax-supported junior college and university in the state.

The Florida conference of the N. A. A. C. P. also said Florida school officials, both on the county and state levels, should proceed at once to carry out the "orderly implementation" of the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation in the public schools.

William A. Fordham, Tampa attorney, is president of the conference which adopted a policy containing these stands yesterday.

St. Louis Court Falls In Line With High Court

ST. LOUIS -- (ANP)Another lower court reversed itself last week in the wake of the U. S. Supreme court ruling outlawing segregation in the nations public schools.

The U. S. District court reversed a ruling rendered in 1952 which said that Negro students in Kirkwood R-7 district were not deprived of educational opportunities equal to those of white students by virtue of segregation.

In a brief reversing itself, the District court cited the recent high court ruling which said that segregation was a denial of rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution.

St. Louis Educator Wants Civic Groups To 'Sell' Integration

ST. LOUIS (ANP) — A Negro principal of a local high school last week said integration must be sold to St. Louis.

He is Clifford Basfield, head of Attucks school who says to do this it would be necessary to enlist support of civic [illegible] behind a well planned progr[illegible]

Basfield made his statement in an address before a meeting of the St. Louis Association of Elementary Educators here.

Negroes To Lose Cotton Vacations In White Schools

KENNETT, Mo., July 22 (AP) — Some Negro children in southeastern Missouri public schools are facing a difficult choice between integration and cotton vacations.

It came as a strange outgrowth of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Many schools of this cotton-growing section have for years declared a cotton vacation of about six weeks in the fall to permit the pupils to earn money.

The Kennett school board meets tonight with 18 Negro high school pupils and their parents to offer them admission in September to the previously all-white Kennett high school, which has no cotton vacation.

Lawrence E. Brazier, president of the board, said the Negroes will be given their choice of attending the Kennett school or continuing in the all-Negro high school at nearby Hayti, which does have cotton vacation.

Segergation Outvoted

In Kennett, Mo. 12 Negro children voted to by-pass cotton picking time where they could earn extra vacation money and instead applied for admission to the all-white Kennett High school. Three other children decided to continue on at the Negro school at Hayti, Mo. which gives a six weeks fall vacation to permit pupils to earn extra money picking cotton.

The Presbyterian church with 740,000 members in the South last week voted against segregation.

A federal district court ordered Southwestern university at Lafayette, La. to admit Negroes and in Memphis, Tenn. the newly chartered American university invited both white and Negro students to enroll. The school will open a law division in downtown Memphis.

Pupils Vote To Attend White School In Southland

KENNETT, Mo. — (ANP) — Some 12 pupils applied last week for admittance to once all-white Kennett high school here.

In doing so, they passed up an opportunity to earn money in the fall from picking cotton.

School officials met with the Negro children and their parents and gave them their choice of schools. The 14 children first voted 11-3 in favor of continuing at Hayti high school for Negroes. But most of them reconsidered and decided to cast their lot with integration.

The three who continued at Hayti will be given six weeks vacation this fall to permit them to pick cotton. The 11 who go to Kenneth high school, however, will attend school continuously throughout the year.

Small Missouri Towns Take Integration Lead

By JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —(INS) —Smaller cities are leading the way as Missouri starts integrating more than 60,000 Negro students into its public schools

Although integration is not mandatory, at least ten communities have acted to end segregation in all or some of their classrooms for the fall semester starting shortly.

St. Louis and Kansas City—where about two-thirds of the Negro students are located—have established time-tables providing complete integration by next year.

This fall St. Louis will merge its teacher colleges and integrate special classes for handicapped youngsters. Kansas City will admit Negroes to its junior college and to the Manual Vocational high school.

Hubert Wheeler, state commissioner of education, told International News Service that his department has no idea of the action planned by the different school districts and cities in the state. However, he said a survey of the situation is going into the mails late this month.

State officials have made it clear they will strictly enforce the Supreme Court segregation ruling which affects 267 schools in 69 of Missouri's 114 counties.

Gov. Phil M. Donnelly flatly states "the citizens of Missouri are law abiding and I am confident they will always endeavor to uphold the Constitution."

Attorney General John Dalton has ruled that Missouri Constitution provisions requiring separate schools for white and Negro students "are superseded...and unenforceable." He said integration is legal, but not mandatory until a final decree is entered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

There has been no expressed concern over the experience at rural Clarkton in Southeast Missouri where integration was tried last month but lasted only a week.

The board of education reversed itself and reverted to segregation following a parent protest meeting and petition when 12 Negro children were admitted to classes. The parents, described as mostly cotton farmers who had migrated from the South, were told by school officials they must accept the Supreme Court ruling "sooner or later."

A variety of integration plans will be in effect this fall. Some cities are ending segregation only in junior and senior high schools, others are giving students a choice of attending either integrated or separate schools.

Areas which have completely eliminated segregation include New Haven, Fredericktown, District R-III in Lincoln and Piue counties, Kirksville and Springfield.

High school level integration is planned in Fulton, Macon, Jefferson City, Mexico and Carthage.

High school students will have a choice in Kennett and Brentwood.

Segregation also has been abandoned completely at Missouri university, Joplin Junior college, Southwest Missouri State college, Kansas City Junior college and Central Missouri State college.

The St. Louis timetable provides for integration of high schools at the start of the spring term early next year and for grade schools next September. The St. Louis area had 32,870 Negro students last year.

Kansas City will also effect complete integration next year following the junior college start this fall. There were 10,481 Negro students in the city and Jackson County in the last school year.

Clarkton School Experiment In Non-Segregation Dropped

By DONALD RIDINGS
Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLARKTON, Mo., Aug. 4.—Integration of white and Negro students has failed in the Clarkton High School after one week of having the two races attending together. The Clarkton School Board announced Wednesday their efforts at racial non-segregation ended Monday.

Last week 12 Negro students entered school at Clarkton. Eleven of these enrolled in grade school while a single girl entered High School. The board has decided to send the 11 elementary students to Malden, as they have done in the past, but is undecided as to what should be done in the case of the girl.

Considerable sentiment which has been built up against intergration resulted in a mass meeting at the Clarkton Gym Monday night which was attended by 250 people. Charles B. James, president of the Clarkton School Board, presided.

New Chief Speaks

Some attending expressed the desire for separate but equal education for the Negroes.

Clarkton's new school superintendent, R. H. Henson, said "We in the South have been more reluctant (about non-segregation) because we have more of a problem (than in other areas of our nation).

Following the two-hour meeting, Clarkton School Board officials were presented with a petition, signed by a number of patrons, asking that the district return to segregated schools.

Mr. Henson branded recent rumors false about incidents which were supposed to have taken place between white and Negro children.

This statement was issued by Clarkton school officials before the action was taken Monday.

"The members of the Clarkton School Board and the superintendent would like to make their position clear in regard to the matter of non-segregation in our school.

'Nothing We Can Do'

"First, we wish to state that we do not like this arrangement any more than many of you do. The Supreme Court of the United States made the decision to abolish segregation in our schools, and it appears there is nothing we can do about it.

"We are supposed to be law-abiding citizens, and should honor the decisions of the highest court in our land whether we like it or not. We wrote to our state attorney, John M. Dalton, for his advice on the matter, and were told that we could not legally deny the Negro pupils admission to our schools, should they choose

"After discussing the matter at length, the members of the board reluctantly decided to accept the Negro pupils until some better arrangement could be made, or to see what action the rest of the school districts of the county would take. We note that many of the other districts have agreed to accept the Negro students.

Can't Defy Order

"For many years we have been transporting our Negro students to a Negro school near Malden. It cost the district something near $2,000 each year to care for these students. We are not quitting this arrangement of our own choice, but because the Supreme Court has ordered an end to all segregation in our public schools.

"We do not feel that we can afford to defy an order of our highest tribunal. We might jeopardize the matter of our state aid, without which our school could not operate.

"We, the members of the school board, are urging you to go along with us in this matter until some satisfactory solution can be found. We realize that we are probably a little too far south to readily agree to the present arrangement yet awhile.

"We gladly invite your cooperation and suggestions in regard to this problem. We, the members of this board, are your selected representatives, and we want to do what is best for the majority of our school patrons.

"Remember, the Supreme Court made this decision, not us."

Brentwood Ends Segregation In Public Schools

Racial segregation in grades nine through twelve at Brentwood High School was ended last Tuesday night by a plan adopted by the Board of Education after study by a committee of school adminnstrators. Under the plan which will go into effect this fall, all Negro students in the Brentwood district who have completed the eighth grade will have the option of attending either Brentwood High School or Douglass High School in Webster Groves.

Decision to make the attendance at BHS optional rather than mandatory was made after a conference in Jefferson City during which it was revealed that the State Department of Education and the Office of the Attorney-General would "go along" with any decisions made by local boards of education. Legal experts at the Jefferson City conference stated that the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision is to allow local districts to take any steps toward racial integration which they feel are reasonable and wise.

Under the state law prohibiting integration of white and Negro, the Brentwood district has in the past paid tuition and transportation for its Negro high school students to colored high schools in St. Louis and Webster Groves. However, in recent years St. Louis schools have refused to take any Negro students from outside their district because of crowded conditions.

STATE RULED

State authorities have ruled that the Supreme Court decision does not yet make integration mandatory where it is prohibited by state law, but that it is forthcoming within a few years. Accordingly, the Brentwood Board of Education made its decision on the theory that entering ninth grade Negro students might wish to make the change now rather than to risk loss of credits and a harder adjustment next year if other districts now maintaining Negro high schools should abolish segregation.

Since some Brentwood Negro students are now in their senior year at Douglass High School the optional nature of the policy would allow them to complete their courses of study there with their classmates of the past three years if they wish. Those in grades nine, ten and eleven during the coming year may choose Brentwood High School this fall rather than postpone the necessary adjustment if the Webster Groves district should abandon segregation next year.

FOR ONE YEAR

The Board adopted the plan for only the 1954-55 school year, with further decisions to await the outcome of proposed hearings before the Supreme Court and the reaction of other nearby districts which now maintain Negro high schools to which local students might be sent. L'Ouverture Elementary School, the lone Negro school in Brentwood, will continue for at the least the next school year to maintain its present eight grades for Negro pupils only.

L'Ouverture Principal, James P. Smith, Jr., has revealed that most local Negro pupils below the senior level will elect to attend Brentwood High this fall. Seniors will likely decide to continue at Douglass High for their final year.

Present figures indicate that about 12 Negro pupils will be involved in the integration move at Brentwood High this fall. Of these, six will be entering freshmen.

Final state of the board of education's integration plan, announced in June following the U. S. Supreme court decision, will be integrating elementary schools next September. Boundaries for these schools are to be announced Feb. 1.

Hickey said that beginning then, students entering high school for the first time will attend the school in the district where they live. Students now in high school, he said, have an option.

Tey may choose to remain in their present high schools, regardless of district until graduation, or they may transfer to the school of their new district. This policy will hold unless serious overcrowding exists, it was explained.

St. Louis Plans Full School Integration

BY R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS —(ANP)— With the elimination of segregation in St. Louis public high schools, new districts have been set up under the plan to integrate high school students Feb. 1, witout regard to race, Supt. of Instruction Phillip J. Hickey announced last week.

With some exceptions, Hickey said, students will attend high schools within their new districts when the second semester of the school year opens in February There are nine districts.

Both Negro high schools, Vashon and Sumner, will be much smaller in area, comparable in size with other school districts.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Georgia's Attorney General Fires Blast At Supreme Court On Segregation Issue

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.Va., Dec. 8 (AP)—A national conference of state legal officers opened today with a blast from Georgia's attorney general at the Supreme Court's ban on race segregation in public schools.

Atty.-Gen. Eugene Cook, who also heads the National Association of Attorneys General, described the high court decision as "judicial usurpation of legislative power and abridgement of state sovereignty in utter disregard of precedent and stable constitutional government."

Cook didn't read aloud, however, a portion of his prepared address in which he declared "the fires of racial tension" have been rekindled by the decision and called on Congress to curb the Supreme Court's powers.

Similarly he skipped—though he put the whole speech into the conference record — a forecast that "totalitariansim" will result if the court continues on its present course.

"If the Supreme Court has the authority to invade the fields of conservation, taxation and education," Cox's prepared speech said, "then it has the authority to set up a police state which will regulate every phase of our lives and every facet of our existence."

The Georgia official told newsmen lack of time kept him from delivering the whole address to attorneys general from most of the states and territories.

He and others at the conference showed a disposition, however, to gloss over the segregation issue at the beginning, at least, of the three-day meeting. But there are other opportunities for it to arise. One will come Friday when the conference gets around to passing resolutions. Atty.-Gen. Harold R Fatzer of Kansas has been appointed chairman of the resolutions committee.

The current meeting originally was set for Biloxi, Miss. The site was shifted to Arizona when Cook and other Southerners vetoed a conference speech by U.S. Atty.-Gen. Brownell, whose stand against segregation they don't like. It was changed again to the Greenbrier Hotel here when it became known Brownell wouldn't attend a meeting at the Arizona resort, which has a "restricted clientele" policy.

Cook told a reporter today he expects to attend the closing dinner Friday night, when Brownell is to be the main speaker. He said he never objected to Brownell's being invited to the conference but only to his addressing it.

A committee of the association called today for cautious consideration of the 50 million dollar highway program proposed by President Eisenhower.

The group, headed by Florida Atty.-Gen. Richard W. Ervin, said in its report:

"Such an expenditure of federal funds for highway purposes, amounting to more than has been spent by all levels of government in the past decade, will undoubtedly result in various problems of federal-state relations and must be carefully considered by all concerned."

Recently a presidential advisory group recommended that the federal program be cut to about 25 billion dollars over 10 years.

Attys.-Gen'l Change Site Of Meeting

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Anti-Semitism has caused a second switch in site for the Dec. 8-10 convention of the National Association of Attorneys General.

The meeting, scheduled originally for Biloxi, Miss., was switched to Phoenix, Ariz. when Mississippi Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, and Eugene Cook of Georgia, association president, made it clear that U. S. Atty-Gen. Herbert Brownell would not be welcome because he "intervened in segregation."

The site now has been changed to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to avoid what a spokesman for the association termed, "restrictions."

"Restrictions" is a long standing policy of the Camelback Inn in Phoenix, where the meetings of the convention were to be held, of accepting only "carefully selected" members of the Jewish religion during conventions and the regular guest season.

Cook, in Atlanta, said the second move was taken after a phone conference among the 10 members of the executive committee brought an 8-to-2 vote for the move.

Attys. Gen. Nathaniel Goldstein of New York, George Feingold of Massachusetts and Edmund G. Brown of California said they would not stay at the Camelback Inn in view of its policy.

Jack Stewart, manager of the Inn said:

"We are happy to abide by the decision of the attorneys general to cancel their meeting at Camelback Inn. The attorneys general as late as Monday night would have been willing to come to Camelback Inn had I submitted to extreme pressure from the Anti-Defamation League (a largely Jewish civil rights organization) to change our policy of guest selection."

The policy of "selection," he said has been followed since 1936.

Meeting in White Sulphur Springs, however, will not remove the convention away from discrimination sorespots. White Sulphur Springs received notoriety early in September when the school board there reversed its decision to integrate local schools in line with the Supreme court decision, when angry white parents and students demonstrated against the entrance of Negroes into a formerly all-white high school.

Attorneys General Hear Georgian Blast Integration Ruling

By the Associated Press

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 9.—Georgia's attorney general, Eugene Cook, charged yesterday the Supreme Court has invaded the rights of States and rekindled "the fires of racial tension" by its ban on school segregation.

Mr. Cook, president of the National Association of Attorneys General, made the statement in his prepared address opening the association's 48th annual convention.

Calling for legislation by Congress to curb the powers of the Supreme Court, which has ruled public school segregation unconstitutional, Mr. Cook said the court's present course will lead the Nation into totalitarianism.

Sees Possible Perils.

"If the Supreme Court has the authority to invade the fields of conservation, taxation and education . . . then it has the authority to set up a police state which will regulate every phase of our lives and every facet of our existence," Mr. Cook said.

Mr. Cook gave newsmen copies of his address and put it all into conference's public record. He did not actually read, however, the bulk of his blast at the Supreme Court. He said time prevented his reading the 3,500-word address in full.

In the portion he delivered, Mr. Cook said the court is moving in a direction which threatens to imperil "the delicate balance of Federal-State relations," and he called the segregation decision an "example of judicial usurpation of legislative power and abridgement of State sovereignty in utter disregard of precedent and stable constitutional government."

The segregation question was a big one at this three-day conference, although it didn't play any substantial part in the association's agenda.

Brownell to Speak.

Originally the group was to meet at Biloxi, Miss., but Mr. Cook's objection to Attorney General Brownell as speaker blocked that plan. Then the meeting was shifted to an Arizona resort, but the plan was changed again when word got around Mr. Brownell would not attend on the ground of the resort's "restricted clientele" policy.

Finally the State attorneys general came together at this resort and Mr. Brownell—whose stand in favor of school integration has antagonized many Southern officials—agreed to address the windup dinner tomorrow night.

Mr. Cook told a reporter yesterday he will attend the dinner He said he never had objected to Mr. Brownell's being invited to attend the conference, but said he personally would not have been a party to asking the Attorney General to speak. The choice of speakers is left to the conference host, in this case Attorney General John G. Fox of West Virginia.

RIGHTS OF STATES UPHELD AT PARLEY

Attorneys General Score U.S. Encroachment in Fields of Writs and Subversion

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 9—States' rights in the fields of subversive activities control and habeas corpus proceedings were asserted here today at the conference of the National Association of Attorneys General.

In the area of subversive activities the Attorneys General asked partnership with the Federal Government. They heard strong protests against expanded use of habeas corpus by the Federal judiciary to review final judgments of the state courts.

The association is comprised of the Attorneys General of all the states and territories. It convened here yesterday for its forty-eighth annual meeting.

Louis C. Wyman, Attorney General of New Hampshire, told the gathering that the states had a place in the fight against communism and subversion alongside the Federal Government. He said that the idea that a state cannot investigate and prosecute Communists and subversives because that was exclusively the function of the Federal Government was not supported by the Constitution.

A test of this concept is pending in the Federal Supreme Court. The conviction of Steve Nelson, a Pennsylvania labor leader, under that state's anti-subversion laws was set aside by its own Supreme Court on the grounds that the Smith Act, a Federal statute, superseded the state law. Pennsylvania has asked the Federal Supreme Court to reverse that decision.

The Smith Act is the statute under which the Federal Government has convicted a large number of leaders of the Communist party. It makes it a Federal offense to teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

Mr. Wyman asserted the right of state governments to operate in the field of subversive control.

He said that a state investigation, properly conducted, would supplement the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Federal agencies engaged in the enforcement of security statutes.

New Hampshire has such a law. Mr. Wyman said, and its witnesses and persons served and they were not publicly branded for past errors or indiscretions.

At a time when a conflict with world communism might be "around the corner," Mr. Wyman said, the information that could be obtained from such witnesses was of inestimable value in keeping watch on potential saboteurs.

Mr. Wyman described the procedures used in New Hampshire's experience have held in five cases courts have not conflict with that it does not vestigation from be tized. He said that even persons being would cooperate if th constitutional right

a major source of trouble in anti-subversive investigations. New Hampshire avoided this, he said, by closed hearings and no public announcement of proceedings until cases were taken to court.

A committee headed by George Fingold, Attorney General of Massachusetts, presented a report recommending that the association, in its fight against subversion, set up a standing committee to interchange information and ideas with the legislative and Executive branches of the Federal Government.

Mr. Fingold said that Federal and state cooperation were more essential than ever because of state laws that had outlawed the Communist party and had driven its leaders and membership "underground."

Harold L. Sebring, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, told the conference that Federal encroachment on state powers by use of habeas corpus had gravely undermined public confidence in the courts.

Justice Sebring spoke in support of legislation that was expected to be presented to the next session of Congress. The Conference of Chief Justices of the States and the Judicial Conference of the United States, embracing the Federal judiciary, has approved the proposal.

Under the suggested change in the law, Federal judges would not be permitted to entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus in state cases except where a substantial Federal question was presented. This would only apply if that question had not been raised and decided in state court proceedings or could not be raised in post-conviction proceedings in the state courts.

The effect of this would be to deprive the lower Federal courts, in most circumstances, of power to review final judgments of the state courts by use of habeas corpus.

H. Albert Young, Attorney General of Delaware, asserted that the Federal courts had expanded the scope of habeas corpus to the extent that serious infringement of state powers had resulted. He cautioned, however, that states should put their judicial procedure in order so that Federal courts could not raise the question of whether constitutional rights had been denied defendants in state trials.

Brownell ducks school issue in West Virginia

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. — Public school segregation drew but little attention from U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell here Friday night.

It was fear of Mr. Brownell's remarks on this subject which caused the meeting place of the State Attorneys General Association to be shifted twice.

In only one instance did Mr. Brownell come close to touching on the subject. That was when he said:

"In the fields which involve fundamental rights and human obligations in a civilized society, it is the Federal government's cardinal duty to assure the equal protection of laws to all its citizens."

The comment drew a deep frown from Eugene Cook of Georgia, the association's president, who had originally refused to invite Mr. Brownell to address the group.

The refusal resulted in cancellation of the convention from its original site at Biloxi, Miss. Moved to Phoenix, Ariz., it had to be shifted again when the host hotel disclosed it had a restrictive policy against Jews.

Georgia's Atty. Gen. Lashes Out At Segregation Ban At Conference

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. — (ANP) — Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook, who heads the National Association of Attorneys General, opened the group's annual conference by lashing out at the Supreme court for what he termed "judicial usurpation of legislative power."

The meeting of the attorneys-general from the 48 states was postponed twice. It was originally to be held in Mississippi, but Gov. Hugh White made it plain U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell would not be welcomed there.

It was moved again from a hotel in Arizona which discriminated against Jews.

Cook said the high court decision was an abridgement of state sovereignty in utter disregard of precedent and stable constitutional government."

He failed to read aloud, however, a portion of his prepared address in which he declared "the fires of racial tension" have been rekindled by the decision and called on congress to curb the Supreme court's powers.

Similarly he skipped, despite the fact he put the whole speech into the conference record, a forecast that "totalitarianism" will result if the court continues its present course.

"If the Supreme court has the authority to invade the fields of conservation, taxation and education," the prepared speech said, "then it has the authority to set up a police state which will regulate every phase of our lives and ever fact of our existence."

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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDUCATION BODY TO WAGE FIGHT FOR FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS

Will Request One Billion Dollars To Boost Program

BY RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The National Education Association said Saturday it will make an all-out effort next year for a multi-million dollar Federal Aid Program to construct badly-needed schools.

Congressional supporters are expected to ask the House and Senate to authorize from 500 million to one billion dollars annually for such a program over a period of years.

The U. S. Office of Education estimates that at the beginning of the present school year in September there was a shortage of 370,000 elementary and secondary classrooms. The estimated cost of construction would be 11 billion dollars.

Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the NEA, said his organization believes Congress "should act and act promptly on legislation to provide substantial federal assistance to states for the construction of public elementary and secondary schools."

A big question mark is the attitude of Rep. Graham Barden (D) N. C., who will become chairman of the House group. Rep. Barden has not yet indicated whether he will support a general construction aid bill.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D) Pa., another key member of the House committee, believes the chances are good for committee approval of a construction bill.

In the past, Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of schools in what are known as "impacted areas.' These are districts where the school population has become swollen because of atomic, military and other nearby federal installations.

In 1953, Congress authorized a 174 million dollar program in these areas.

The purpose of the new legislation is to provide funds for the construction of school buildings in other areas with regard only to their needs.

Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, predicted Thursday that the matter will be fought out in the next Congress. He said the dire needs of public schools have become "a national scandal."

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TIME, TACT BUILT JERSEY'S BIAS BAN

Segregation Ended in State With Little Trouble Despite Southern Area's Customs

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 22—New Jersey residents this week took a keen interest in the Supreme Court decision that outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

It is just two years since segregation was eliminated in this state, the southernmost part of which lies below Mason and Dixon's line. Many familiar southern customs, including segregation, had long been widely practiced in this area.

New Jersey successfully integrated thousands of school children and their teachers with a minimum of resistance. It took five years, despite some hostility and threats of resistance.

So successful was the experiment that it led to voluntary integration of white and Negro parent-teacher groups.

First Law in 1881

In 1881 the State Legislature enacted a law forbidding the exclusion of a child from any public school because of nationality, religion or color. But this law was respected only in north Jersey.

There were two major test cases under this law. They involved Trenton and Asbury Park and led Trenton to end segregation in 1944 and Asbury Park in 1945.

Little trouble was encountered in the State Capital. There segregation had been confined to the assigning of all Negro children to one junior high school, which had an elementary school attached to it.

In most New Jersey communities segregation was not practiced above the junior high level. Trenton merely reassigned all children in the city, white and Negro, to the schools nearest their homes.

Teachers provided the primary problem here, in Asbury Park and later in other communities forced to integrate. This was due to the State Teacher Tenure Law, which had been supplemented with a seniority clause. The act prevented the removal of any colored teachers or principals and in many instances resulted in their superseding white teachers and principals.

In Asbury Park a similar program was carried out but with considerable opposition. Many disgruntled white parents immediately transferred their children to parochial and other private schools.

State Unit Set Up

The next step in eliminating segregation came in 1945 when the Legislature adopted an act setting up the Division Against Discrimination within the State Department of Education. This division sent representatives into areas where segregation was still practiced to try to convince local officials that this was not in keeping with the American way of life.

As a result of their visits, Long Branch and Salem began a program of integration. Then in 1947 a state constitutional convention, with but one dissenting vote, adopted a new State Constitution outlawing segregation in public schools.

A survey that year disclosed

The New York Times May 23, 1954

IN THE SOUTH: The southern portion of New Jersey falls below a projection of Mason and Dixon's Line (broken line) from the west.

that fifty-two of the state's 550 school districts still practiced segregation. Nine of these were found to be districts wholly populated by Negroes.

State officials feared to move too rapidly because Jersey boards of education enjoy much more autonomy than boards in most states. And they are jealous of outside interference.

State financial aid might have been withheld from districts failing to comply with the constitutional provisions, but it was realized that this might provoke litigation that would delay the program, perhaps for years.

Therefore, the policy adopted by state officials was the spirit of the Fair Employment Practices Law, which was adopted in 1945, and gradual education on the local level. It worked.

By September, 1948, thirty districts had complied with the law and a year later eight others did so. By 1952 the remaining five districts took similar steps.

New Buildings Needed

In at least two or three of these districts the program could not have been effected until new buildings had been erected. In some instances this was necessary because of the deplorable conditions of school structures to which Negro pupils were assigned.

One device used quite frequently was as follows: In a building which housed two first grades, two second and two third grades, a white and colored teacher were teamed up. Thus, the children would be taught one year by a white teacher and the next by a colored teacher.

Another device was to place all Negro teachers in a given grade throughout the entire school system.

Shore Parley Hails Bias Rule

Special to The Inquirer

ATLANTIC CITY, May 23.—Supporting the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers today urged its more than 9,000,000 members to "study and pursue effective means in working toward integrated education for all children."

The appeal was made in a policy statement preceding the organization's 58th annual convention.

More than 1000 delegates appeared for sessions which will be held in Convention Hall and the Ambassador, beginning tomorrow and ending Friday. Today many of the delegates attended an afternoon vesper service in St. Paul's Methodist Church.

Highlights of the convention will include addresses by Nelson A. Rockefeller and Benjamin A. Cohen, assistant secretary general of the United Nations.

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD FACES SCHOOL BIAS CASE

Trenton Hearing to Examine Negroes' Charges Against Board of Education

FIRST INSTANCE IN JERSEY

Southern Institutions Refuse to Take Non-White Students Despite High Court Ruling

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 3—Charges that the Englewood Board of Education discriminated against Negroes in revising school district boundaries will be aired at a public hearing in Trenton on Sept. 28.

The State Education Department's Division Against Discrimination, which made the announcement today, said its agents had spent the summer investigating the allegations.

John Mulligan, director of the division, said the Englewood case was the first in New Jersey in which a public school board would appear as defendant on charges of discrimination.

The complaints were filed by Mrs. Susan Anderson of 34 Armory Street and Mrs. Mary Walker of 300 Franklin Road, both Negroes. They are being represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Rev. Walter Taylor of Englewood, president of its Bergen County branch, said that the association "is in this fight to the finish."

The complaints followed the United States Supreme Court decision on segregation and the Englewood board's changes in school district lines to relieve overcrowding in two schools. The board maintains that there is nothing discriminatory in its action, that white as well as Negro children, all of kindergarten age, are affected, and that the action was essential.

Englewood schools open next Wednesday. One junior high school and one elementary school are in the Fourth Ward, which is predominantly Negro. The boundary lines have been pushed out to enclose most of this ward and the board has ruled that all new kindergarten children must go to the school in this ward.

Texas Negro to Appeal Ban

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 3 (UP)—A 17-year-old Houston Negro, whose enrollment application was accepted and then rejected by the University of Texas, planned an appeal today to the school's Board of Regents.

Marion G. Ford Jr., who was accepted as a freshman for the fall semester at the Austin school on July 23, was notified yesterday, "Your acceptance notice is hereby canceled.'

H. W. McCown, dean of missions, wrote Mr. Ford, who plans to study chemical engineering, that he should take his freshman work at Prairie View, a state-supported Negro college in Houston.

Mr. Ford disagreed with Mr. McCown's contention that freshman courses leading to a chemical engineering degree were available at Prairie View.

A university spokesman said the rejection of Mr. Ford's application was a strict interpretation of an old policy, rather than a new rule.

Louisiana School Bars Negroes

ATLANTA, Sept. 3 (UP)—Baton Rouge, La., officials refused today to admit thirty Negro children to an all-white school a block from Negro homes as an apparent South-wide drive got under way to break down public school segregation.

It was the second march in two days by Negroes on a segregated school. Formal petitions have also been filed in Texas, North Carolina and Mississippi for admission of Negro children to all-white schools.

The Supreme Court banned segregation last May 17 but announced it would hear arguments this fall on just how the ruling should be put into effect. With the opening of Southern schools this week, however, Negro leaders apparently are seeking immediate obedience to the ruling.

A group of Negro children sought yesterday to enroll in a white school at Montgomery, Ala., but were also turned down.

Supreme Courrt Awaits Ideas

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The Supreme Court has not yet set a deadline on when public schools across the country must open their doors to allcomers, regardless of race.

Last May, in outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, the court recognized the "considerable complexity" of putting its decision in effect. For that reason, it called for rearguments, after it returns this October, on precisely how and when segregation should end.

In short, while the court has said segregation in the schools was illegal, it has not said at what precise time the practice becomes illegal.

When it reconvenes Oct. 4 the court will set a date for oral arguments on the points it wants reviewed. By Oct. 1, however, it wants briefs filed by various attorneys general on how the decision should be put into effect.

For example, the court wants opinions on whether it should formulate detailed decrees in the matter, whether it should appoint a special master to hear evidence and make recommendations, or whether it should direct lower courts to draft the decrees.

Moreover, the court wants reargued the question whether it should permit a gradual adjustment or whether it should order immediate integration.

Parents bare school bias in Englewood

Segregation damages pupils' personalities, expert warns

BULLETIN

TRENTON, N.J. — The first public hearing on school discrimination in the state against the Englewood School Board closed here Monday.

William Fitzpatrick, president of the board of education, testified that he had made no effort to determine whether the enrollment of all colored pupils in Lincoln School violated the anti-segregation law under the new consitution.

Superintendent of Schools Harry L. Stearns testified that in the new rezoning of school districts population and traffic safety were the only factors considered.

TRENTON — A public hearing on charges of discrimination and segregation against the Board of Education in Englewood, first of its kind in the state, was resumed here Monday in the State House Annex for the third day.

The hearing began on Oct. 2(and continued to Tuesday, Oct. 26.

It was ordered by the Division Against Discrimination following its on-the-spot investigation and unsuccessful conferences with the Englewood School Board after complaints were filed by two parents of pupils:

Mrs. Susan Anderson, 34 Arnory St., and Mrs. Mary Walker, 300 Franklin Rd., Englewood.

— o O o —

TESTIMONY IS being taken before Dr. Frederick M. Raubinger, state commissioner of education.

Deputy Attorney General Thomas Cook is presenting the complaints on behalf of the DAD.

At the hearing on Oct. 20, Mr. Cook pointed out that the state's anti-discrimination laws require school boards to set up district zones so as to achieve the maximum in integration.

He argued that since new school lines adopted in Englewood at the beginning o the 1954-55 school in Septembe would make segregation perma nent in the Lincoln School, the school board was in violation o the laws.

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AT THE HEARING on Oct. 26, Mrs. Anderson, one of the complainants, testified that her son, James, is compelled to go to the segregated Lincoln School, while white children on the same side of the street attend the all white Liberty School.

Mrs. Walker, the other complainant, testified that she registered her son, Theodore, in the Liberty School kindergarten in May, 1954.

But when she took him there on the opening day of school in September, she was told that he would have to go to Lincoln School, because the boundary lines had been changed.

The mother said she had received no notice of the change from school officials.

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DR. JOHN MILLIGAN, assistant state commissioner of education, and director of the DAD, testified when the hearing opened that, in his opinion, the new school zone lines did not comply with the state laws prohibiting segregation in public schools.

And Mr. Cook cited excerpts from the historic Supreme Court's decision last May that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

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TESTIFYING AGAIN last week, Dr. Milligan reiterated, as he did on Oct. 20, that the Englewood School Board refused to postpone the effective date of the new school lines, Sept. 1, last, until the DAD could study their effect.

Mrs. Anderson testified further that the segregation of colored children in Englewood is not new.

She pointed out that she tried to send her son, then five, to the all - white Liberty School in 1949.

But he was permitted to remain at the Liberty School for only a month. Thereafter he was transferred to the Lincoln School without notice.

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FOUR OTHER COLORED mothers all testified last week that they were forced to enroll their children in the segregated Lincoln School after they were denied enrollment in the Liberty School.

Testifying as an expert witness for the colored parents was Mrs. Helen G. Trager, a faculty member of Brooklyn College, Education Department.

She said that the personalities of colored children who attend segregated schools are irreparably damaged.

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"THEY HAVE the feeling," she added, "of not being wanted not good enough to mix.

"The hurt to personality is very definite. They (colored children in segregated schools) do not feel they are accepted—they feel they are second - class citizens."

Mrs. Trager was one of the expert witnesses who testified in the historic South Carolina school segregation case — one of the five cases which formed the basis for the Supreme Court's momentous decision last May.

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FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE Thomas J. Brogan is counsel for the Englewood School Board at the hearing.

He insisted that the board drew up the new school lines without thought of racial discrimination, but to ease overcrowding at the Cleveland School and to eliminate certain traffic hazards to pupils.

The parents are represented by:

Leonard Williams of Trenton, a member of the legal redress committee of the State Conference of NAACP Branches; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund staff, NYC.

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FIVE NEW COMPLAINTS were filed with the DAD on Sept. 23 on behalf of these parents:

Mrs. Hattie Harper, Mrs. Florie Scott, Mrs. Julia Hannibal, Mrs. Edith Ward and Mrs. Lorrine Clark.

Their complaints have not yet been processed, but they are appearing as witnesses for Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Walker.

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BESIDES SUPPORTING the parents' complaints, the state also seeks to prove that the Englewood School Board has carried out a consistent plan of discrimination against colored children since 1950 to the present time.

When the hearing closes, Dr. Raubinger will decide, on the basis of the testimony, whether the charges against the board have been proven.

If he finds for the parents, he has the authority to order the School Board to draw new lines to insure maximum integration as is required by the laws.

Desegregation May Close Negro School In N. Jersey

TRENTON — (ANP) — Desegregation has hit a Negro school here in New Jersey.

Bordentown, a state supported institution with an enrollment of 250 boys and girls from all parts of the state, will be closed on June 30, if Gov. Mayner's recommendation is accepted by the state legislature.

Fifty of the present student body at Bordentown are seniors who graduate in June.

The rest of the students will be integrated into high schools or vocational schools in their home district. Enrollment is far below the school's capacity of 400.

Situated on a 400-acre tract on the Delaware River, seven miles south of Trenton, the school was founded in 1888 as a private institution by a Negro minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The state took it over in 1894.

The aim of the school, which has 28 teachers and a maintenance staff of 30, is to give vocational training and the equivalent of a four year high school education to youths from 13 up.

There is no tuition fee, but board, laundry and medical attention are charged at a rate of $145 a year. This year, the school's budget was $420,000. There are eight main buildings and the entire plant has an estimated value of $2 million.

The board of education resolution to close the institution provided that a caretaker staff be left at the school after it is closed. It is believed the state may put it up for sale.

Reassigning the 28 teachers will contstitute another problem.

Segregated School In N. J. Closes

TRENTON, N. J.—(SNS)— The state of New Jersey Friday ordered the closing of the all-Negro State Manual Training and Industrial School for Youths at Bordentown because it was unable to induce white students to enroll at the institution.

Gov. Robert B. Mayner made the announcement on behalf of the State Board of Education. The board declared that the failure of white students to enroll there makes the school a violation of the spirit of the constitutional provision against segregation.

As a direct result of the closing, 500 pupils will be transferred to other New Jersey schools in nearby counties, and the faculty of 60 will be dismissed. Many of the pupils will have to travel 20 or 30 miles daily to continue their studies.

Defending the board's action Gov. Meyner said "despite efforts to integrate pupils at the school there has in fact remained a separation of Negro children." Therefore, "the institution is a segregated school in its practical operation," he added.

The Governor pointed out that the Supreme Court had emphasized such separation tends to

...ard the development of the ...ldren. Moreover, it deprives ...hem of some of the benefits that could be received in an integrated system.

Gov. Meyner said the Bordentown school is the only segregated public institution in the state. The State Board of Education's contemplated action would be sought from the legislature.

Decision on segregation in schools affects education units for handicapped

NEWARK, N.J. — State-supported institutions for the education and training of handicapped persons must also subscribe to the desegregation order as laid down in the historic Supreme Court ruling of May 17, on segregation in public schools.

This was the assurance given recently to Miss Bessie Blount, an authority on the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons and a resident of Newark.

The statement regarding institutions for the handicapped came from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in a letter written to Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (Rep., N.J.).

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MISS BLOUNT also received statements from Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep., N.J.), and Congressman Peter W. Rodino Jr., also of New Jersey. She had queried the three legislators about the fate of institutions for the handicapped after the Supreme Court decrees (subsequent to the decision), are handed down.

Senator Smith wrote: " . . . when sufficient time has elapsed in which to have this ruling put into effect, I assume that if the individual states have not done so, the matter (of private institutions) is one which will be handled by the Department of Justice of the United States Government."

Congressman Rodino wrote: "...it will not be possible for me at this time to hazard a guess as to what the (Supreme Court) order will contain.

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"BUT ASSUMING that it would be in the affirmative, I feel sure that it will include the state-supported institutions mentioned in the news article."

Mr. Rodino referred to an article published in the AFRO in which Miss Blount posed the question of state supported institutions. She sent a copy of the article to the legislators.

The letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was addressed to Senator Hendrickson. It was signed by Russell R. Larmon, then acting secretary of the department.

IT SAID, in part: "Miss Blount's letter inquires specifically about 'state - supported schools . . . in the South.'

"A reply would point out that all public schools are subject to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. In the normal course of events these will conform to the pattern of desegregation which develops."

Miss Blount, who was in the South demonstrating and lecturing on the education of handicapped persons at the time the all public schools are subject handed down, said, at that time, that handicapped people are wondering how the decision affects them.

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HER TOPICS of discussion dealt with the ending of segregation in these institutions for the handicapped as well as in public schools.

The classes conducted by her in her home at 19 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, are managed on an integrated basis for all handicapped persons regardless of Supreme Court decision was race, creed or color.

She is a pioneer in her field and feels that the public is interested in knowing the extent of the high court decision relative to every branch of general public education.

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IN A LETTER to the AFRO, Mrs. Blount stated:

"It is the consensus of several senators and congressmen that desegregation is to be a thorough job including all state-supported hospital schools, training centers and specialized education for handicapped children as classed under the term of public school education."

N. J. Board Votes End of School Bias Would Shut Last Segregated Unit

Special to the Herald Tribune

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 17.— Gov. Robert B. Meyner said today that the State Board of Education has recommended the closing by June 30, 1955, of New Jersey's last state-supported segregated school, the Manual Training and Industrial School for Youths, at Bordentown. The school has 250 Negro boys and girls from all parts of the state.

The Governor said he approved of the recommendation. The State Legislature also must approve.

In announcing the Board of Education's action, which was embodied in a resolution adopted this morning, the Governor said that efforts had been made to desegregate the school after the adoption of the state's new constitution in 1947, but that no white children ever entered, though two made application. The 1947 Constitution forbade segregation in the state's public schools.

Cites Resolution

At a press conference in the State House, Gov. Meyner called attention to the Board of Education's resolution which said that the United States Supreme Court had declared that school segregation "has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially-integrated school system."

Fifty of the present student body at the school are seniors who will graduate in June, Dr. Frederick M. Raubinger, State Education Commissioner, said. The rest will be integrated into high schools or vocational schools in their home districts, he said. The capacity of the school is 400.

Situated on a 400-acre tract on the Delaware River seven miles south of Trenton, the school was founded in 1888 as a private institution by a Negro minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. New Jersey took it over in 1894 as a school for Negro youth.

Vocational School

The aim of the school, which has twenty-eight teachers and a maintenance staff of thirty-eight, is to give vocational training and the equivalent of a four-year high-school education to youths from thirteen up. There is no tuition fee but there is a board, laundry and medical attention fee of $145 a year. The school's budget this year was $420,000. There are eight main buildings. The value of the plant is estimated at $2,000,000.

The Board of Education resolution provided that a caretaker staff be left at the school after it is closed. It is believed the state may put it up for sale.

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NEW MEXICO

Local officials' attitude help or block integration

New American p. 8

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex. — Local authorities can make or break the efforts of their community to conform with the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools, a NAACP official asserted here last week.

Gloster B. Current, director of branches, said experiences in the court's decision has shown that "where the authorities take a positive approach to integration and affirmatively state their policy, integration can be successfully accomplished without too much friction."

Mr. Current praised New Mexico school officials for their successful integration this fall and noted that "reports from Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, Delaware and other states where desegregation is taking place clearly indicate that most people are accepting the change gracefully."

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ADDRESSING A meeting on NAACP program and action sponsored by the local branch of the association, he referred to efforts of Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to stop school integration by promoting school strikes and other agitation, a "crack-pot" idea.

"Bowles' activities and those of others like him," Mr. Current declared, "are but a dying gasp of those who would circumvent the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court by violent means."

He called for an "all-out effort by NAACP branches in the South to give greater support to raising the necessary funds to end segregation and discrimination in every phase of American life."

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NEW MEXICO

Uneasy New Mexico Town Prepares for Mixed Schools

By the Associated Press

HOBBS, N. Mex., Aug. 27.—There was unrest in this Southeast New Mexico oil town last night as parents prepared to register their children in newly desegregated schools.

For the first time, Negro and white children register today to attend class side by side.

As preparations went on, a Baptist preacher, William Carter, who heads a group fighting the end of segregation, stood by a warning of violence if desegregated schooling begins.

School Supt. Charles L. Mills said he expected no trouble. "We are going to open our schools Monday—desegregated," he said.

Meanwhile, one Texas high school canceled a football game with Hobbs because of the possibility of Negro players on the Hobbs team. Officials in Andrews, Tex., notified this town they would not play a scheduled October 1 game.

Honahans, Tex., High School also has indicated it may cancel a football game, scheduled at Monahans, for the same reason, Hobbs School officials said.

Kermit, Tex., High School notified Hobbs yesterday it would play a scheduled September 10 game under limited segregation rules applying to spectators but not players.

Duncan, Okla., the only other out-of-State team on the Hobbs schedule, wrote: "Any boy good enough to make your team is good enough to play against us."

Several Negro athletes are working out with the Hobbs team and some are expected to make the varsity.

Other New Mexico schools, formerly segregated, at Artesia, Clovis, Las Cruces and Carlsbad have not had the furor over desegregation which has existed in this Texas border town.

Desegregation action halts work on center

SANTA FE, N.M. (ANP) — Classes opened calmly in newly-integrated schools in the cities of Las Cruces, Clovis, Artesia, Carlsbad and Hobbs, where the school boards had voted to end segregation in line with the United States Supreme Court's recent ruling.

Only the Roswell, N.M., system, which, while it has desegregated the higher grades, still has segregated classes in the lower grades. However, segregation in the lower grades is expected to end shortly.

At Hobbs, the Rev. William Carter, a Baptist minister, had publicly predicted that this New Mexico community would "explode into violence" if segregation ended.

"There was no trouble whatsoever," said Charles L. Miller, superintendent of the seven-school system.

"I thought the people would abide by the law."

Hobbs Peacefully Ends Segregation in Schools

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

HOBBS, N.M., Aug. 30—White and Negro children went to school together in harmony today in the first community in the nation where racial desegregation had aroused talk of possible violence.

The peaceful opening of the school year was a triumph of civic stability over the inflammatory activities of a single individual—a shouting, pulpit-pounding preacher who contends that desegregation runs counter to the Bible.

Hobbs is a sprawling, dusty frontier oil town in the southeast corner of New Mexico, only four miles from the Texas line. Its 15,000 inhabitants, about 1,500 of them Negroes, are mostly transplanted Texans and Oklahomans accustomed to segregation.

HAD OPTIONAL LAW

Hobbs was one of a half-dozen New Mexico towns which maintain school segregation under an optional state law. Up to today, the 400 Negro children of Hobbs and environs had been concentrated in the Booker T. Washington School which covered all grades.

However, within a few days of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision last May, the five-member Hobbs school board voted to comply fully this fall.

The decision evoked no immediate criticism. But in the intervening months, a campaign of mounting stridency against the move has been staged by the Rev. William Thomas (Bill) Carter, pastor of the Rock Chapel Baptist Church.

FILED ABORTIVE SUIT

Carter organized a "segregation committee," circulated petitions espousing segregation—on which he claims to have 8,000 signatures—and filed an abortive suit for a district court injunction against desegregation of the schools.

In recent weeks he has made repeated public predictions that violence would occur if the school board order were carried out.

The town's citizenry were somewhat apprehensive, but in the last few days Carter's alarms had become a subject of some joking.

This morning, the schools reopened for the fall term desegregated. The Washington school, in a Negro residential district, reopened as a grade school with an all-Negro student body. Three of its 14 Negro teachers were installed in new mixed schools. About 160 Negro students were deployed among two elementary schools, two junior high schools and a high school.

Most of both groups are transplanted Texans and Oklahomans accustomed to segregation.

Carter commented later, "I can't do anything now to stop my people. They'd think I was scared. My hide is stretched on a fence."

The committee statement quoted Hanagan that "if any Negro child was kept from going to the school of his choice Bill T. Carter would be liable for prosecution."

Hanagan brought two deputy sheriffs, a state policeman and a Hobbs police officer to a stormy session with Carter and his committee. Hanagan said he wanted law enforcement officers to know what was going on.

Meantime Negro and white children in this Southeast New Mexico oil town went to school today together to register and no incidents were reported.

The Hobbs school board last May ordered desegregation of public schools in line with a U.S. Supreme Court decision. Carter's group has sought court action to keep the schools segregated.

Peaceful Desegregation Refutes 'Riot' Forecast

HOBBS, N. M. — (SNS) — White and Negro children Monday disproved forecasts of violence by attending school here in peace and harmony.

Their conduct was a quiet rebuke to a shouting, bible-beating Baptist church, leader of a crusade to maintain segregation on the grounds that the practice was upheld by the Bible.

Rev. William Thomas (Bill) Carter, pastor of the Rock Chapel Baptist Church, organized a "segregation committee," circulated petitions on which he said contained 8,000 signatures, and filed an abortive suit in a district court asking for an injunction against integrating public schools.

PREDICTED VIOLENCE

In recent weeks he made repeated public predictions that violence would occur if the school board carried out plans for desegregation.

Hobbs was one of some six New Mexico towns maintaining Jim-Crow schools under an optional state law. Until Monday, the 400 Negro children of the city had been concentrated in the Booker T Washington School serving all grades.

After the United States Supreme Court declared school segregation as unconstitutional, Hobbs moved immediately to comply with the decision. The five-mmember school board voted to integrate pupils this fall.

FANNED EMOTIONS

The action caused no immediate criticism. But during the intervening months, Rev. Carles mounted pulpit and soap-box to shout for the continuance of segregation.

For the fall term the school opened on an integrated basis. The Washington school in the Negro community reopened as a grade school with an all-Negro student body. Approximately 160 Negro students were enrolled in two elementary schools, two junior high schools and a high school.

Hobbs is a dusty frontier oil town in the southeast of the state with a population of about 15,000, of whom some 1,500 are Negroes.

DESEGREGATION FOES ACCUSE DA

Official Warns on Interfering with Schools

HOBBS, N. M., Aug. 27 (AP)—A citizens committee fighting a last-ditch stand against desegregation of Hobbs schools accused authorities today of holding one of the group's leaders as "hostage."

The statement was issued today by the Hobbs Segregation Committee after Dist. Atty. Pat Hanagan warned the Rev. Bill T. Carter that interference with school attendance was unlawful.

The Baptist minister has led the attempt to keep Hobbs schools from being opened to Negroes. He declared he feared "rioting" when the schools open Monday.

Hanagan recited to the clergymen and eight other members of the segregation committee the New Mexico laws dealing with unlawful assembly, conspiracy and other violence.

New Mexico Town Quietly Ends Pupil Segregation Despite a Cleric

By GLADWIN HILL
Special to The New York Times.

HOBBS, N. M., Aug. 30—White and Negro children went to school together in harmony today in one of the first communities in the nation where racial desegregation had aroused talk of possible violence.

The peaceful opening of the school year was a triumph of civic stability over the activities of a Baptist preacher who contended that desegregation ran counter to the Bible.

Hobbs is a sprawling, dusty frontier oil town in the southeast corner of New Mexico, only four miles from the Texas line. Its 15,000 inhabitants, about 1,500 of them Negroes, are mostly transplanted Texans and Oklahomans accustomed to segregation. Hobbs was one of half a dozen New Mexico towns that maintained school segregation under an optional state law. Up to today, the 400 Negro children of Hobbs and environs had been concentrated in the Booker T. Washington School, which covered all grades.

However, within a few days of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision last May, the five-member Hobbs School Board voted to comply fully this fall.

The decision evoked no immediate criticism. But in the intervening months, a campaign against the move had been staged by the Rev. William Thomas (Bill) Carter, pastor of the Rock Chapel Baptist Church.

Mr. Carter is a chunky, gray-haired man of 49, born in Texas. For twenty years he was an old field laborer. He served a term on a Texas chain gang.

He was "saved," he says, by the death of a young son in 1937, and became a part time lay preacher and missionary in the Southeastern Baptist Association, attaining ordination, without further formal education, in 1941. He had not gone beyond the sixth grade in school. Five years later he organized the Rock Chapel congregation, which has several hundred members.

In defense of segregation, Mr. Carter said:

"God segregated the three children of Noah. He did it, not me. There is no place in the Bible where Jesus Christ nullified the law."

This interpretation has been contradicted by the new Mexico Baptist Convention, an affiliate of the Southern Baptist branch of the faith, which voted for desegregation at a convention in St. Louis last June. The convention has no administrative authority over individual congregations.

Court Orders Negro Teacher Reinstated

Sante Fe, New Mexico, Nov. 29—Mrs. Mary Alice Swisher, a Negro teacher, nearly lost her job as her town of Las Cruces went ahead with desegregation. At the beginning of the school year, white children moved into the formerly all-Negro high school but the contract of Mrs. Swisher was not renewed for her to teach.

She took her complaint to court. The New Mexico District Court has now ordered her reinstated, ruling that under tenure laws, a teacher could be dropped only for incompetence. Apparently Mrs. Swisher had been dismissed because the school board thought it was undesirable for her to teach in a desegregated school.

Hearing Held On Desegregation Of Yonkers, N. Y., Public Schools

ALBANY, N. Y. — Decision has been reserved by Dr. L. A. Wilson, New York State Commissioner of Education, following arguments pro and con on the closing of an all-Negro school in the City of Yonkers. The school was ordered closed as of June 29 by the Yonkers Board of Education and the pupils assigned to two other schools.

The Yonkers branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People endorsed the Board's action and was represented at the hearings here on July 28 by Miss Olive J. Hamilton, vice-president. Opposing the desegregation order was a group of Negro parents for whom W. Scott Davis, attorney, was spokesman. Mr. Davis and his group contended for retaining the 82-year-old school and extending the district lines to include white residential areas. They filed a petition with the State Commissioner of Education to that end. Arguing for desegregation was the corporation counsel of Yonkers, J. Raymond Hannon.

In a resolution passed on July 23, the Yonkers NAACP endorsed the action of the Board "in its decision to close School No. 1 in the City of Yonkers which has become a segregated Negro school as result of residential segregation in the community."

Further, the branch offered "its cooperation in helping the board to implement its decision" and called "upon all citizens and residents of Yonkers" to support and cooperate with the Board in "the elimination of racial segregation in the public schools."

Albany For 'Bias' School Closing

ALBANY, Aug. 18 (AP).—Lewis A. Wilson, State Education Commissioner, has upheld the action of the Yonkers Board of Education in closing a school alleged to have been, in effect, a segregated school for Negro children.

The department disclosed today that Dr. Wilson had rejected an appeal by six parents who wanted School 1 to remain open with an expanded attendance zone that would take in areas not inhabited wholly by Negroes.

In their appeal, the parents said the School 1 attendance zone had been designed for the specific purpose of demarking and dividing the Negro community and its children from the rest of the city."

Dr. Wilson, in his ruling Monday, said he could not overrule a local board of education unless its action were arbitrary or capricious. He said the Yonkers branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had passed a resolution terming the school closing the "most realistic solution."

Dr. Wilson said the parents had conceded that Schools 5 and 24, to which the children from School 1 would be sent, would not be segregated schools.

STATE'S DICTATION TO SCHOOLS DENIED

Dr. Wilson Replies to Critics of Proposal for Greater Use of Regents' Tests

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Sept. 28—Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, State Education Commissioner, defended his department today against charges of attempting to dictate local school policies.

The assertions were an outgrowth of criticism originally directed by some superintendents against a recent department recommendation that local school systems make greater use of state Regents' examinations.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the State Council of City and Village School Superintendents, Dr. Wilson declared that the criticisms concerning excessive state mandates in education was "not valid." On the contrary, he asserted, the department has resisted many attempts by persons in various school fields to get the state to issue mandates covering additional school subjects.

However, he said, the state has a constitutional interest in education and is determined that every pupil shall receive the education to which he is entitled. He added that the state contributed nearly 40 per cent of the cost of local education.

Sources of Some Criticism

The original criticism that the state-wide Regents' examinations were not suited to measure pupil achievement in some communities, and the broader charges against the department, were made by a few Nassau County and up-state school superintendents.

At another meeting of the council, Dr. Charles A. Brind Jr., counsel for the State Education Department, told the superintendents that it was illegal for schools to sell general accident insurance to pupils, even though it could be argued that the insurance would offer protection for the children.

It is also illegal, he said, for schools to permit photographers to come in to take and try to sell pictures to pupils, except when the photographs were taken for official purposes, such as school year books and graduation albums.

A proposed resolution that the council petition the Selective Service System to exempt "young men who are qualified and desire to teach in our public schools" during the present teacher shortage, was overwhelmingly voted down by the council members. Such a measure, speakers said, would set teachers apart from other citizens and would handicap attempts to teach effective citizenship in the schools.

At the final session of the conference Dr. Neal Gross of Harvard University, declared that educators must translate school needs into meaningful and personal terms instead of just pointing up general statistics and repeating catchy slogans.

For 'Human Relations Know-how'

Dr. Gross, who is director of Harvard's School Executive Studies, said that along with educational know-how school administrators school administrators should have "human relations know-how." This means, he asserted, that superintendents must "know how to work with and through people to secure the best educational programs for children."

Some vitally needed new school building programs have been rejected in various communities, he continued, because supporters of the programs failed to show why 'Mr. Jones, with his two children, and Mr. Smith, with his factory, could not afford to support new schools.

"Mr. Jones would not get very excited when he is told that the community has not built a new school in years. But he will get excited if he is told that his daughter, Mary, and his son, John, are going to schools that are fire traps.

"And Mr. Smith, the factory owner, may become a supporter for new schools when he is shown that young engineers ask 'what are the schools like in this community?' before they take a job."

Despite the tremendous problems and pressures most superintendents face, and the challenges that lie ahead, Dr. Gross declared that many of them were doing outstanding jobs of educational leadership. Few of them, he added, receive the appreciation that their efforts deserve.

John T. Kaemmerlen, Superintendent of Schools at Hudson, was elected president of the council for 1954-55. He succeeds T. James Ahern of Mamaroneck.

See Real Integration, D. C. Students Pleased

NEW ROCHELLE, N .Y. — Six students of Washington, D. C. schools were very pleased after making a three day observation of the integrated New Rochelle High School according to International News Service.

The students were happy over the chance to see how well the Negro and white students worked together at the long integrated school. They said the visit had given them a chance to see the real situation, unmuddled by propaganda.

The report quoted Richard Caulk, a 17-year-old student of McKinley High School as saying that the confusion at the rioting schools was so general "that after the first week I began to wonder whether I was right or not".

It was also reported that a Washington student asked one of the New Rochelle football players if he tackled Negroes harder than whites and that the latter answered, "I look at the color of the uniform, not the skin."

It reported another student, Betty Harris, 18, of Anacostia High School as commenting, "I've enjoyed it very much. I have a better outlook. I wouldn't say different because no one can change his entire attitude. I gained a lot by coming here."

Another McKinley High student, Alan Gross, 16-year-old son of Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Ia.), said, from his classroom observations: "I'm impressed that the students could speak their minds openly, Negro and white, without fear of discrimination."

Ann Hooton, 17, of Eastern High School said she had made many friends at Rochelle High among members of both races, according to the report.

The Washington students will make reports to their various schools.

Four other students from Southern High School in Baltimore, Md. No comments from them were reported.

Integration 'seed' sown in North grow in Dixie

New Rochelle visit 'converts' Baltimore, Washington pupils

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.—The Baltimore and Washington high school pupils who studied integrated education in New Rochelle High School are reported back in their schools with reaction "about 100 to 1 in favor of the experiment."

According to Robert Forbes, 31-year-old high school human relations instructor who conceived the idea, says he is convinced that the seeds of democracy planted in the experiment will bear fruit in southern soil.

MR. FORBES, born in the Bronx, now residing in New Rochell and a graduate of New York and Harvard Universities, based his project on the "seed" theory after white pupils demonstrated against integration in Milford, Del., Baltimore and Washington.

He said:

"I could have suggested outright that we invite southern students up here to see how racial groups get along, but I preferred to plant the seed of the idea. I encouraged my own students to discuss it until finally one of them came up with the idea of the invitation."

Mr. Forbes, who has had little experience with southern customs, although he spent much of World War II in Camp Lee, Va. (now Fort Lee), made his 100-to-1 estimate on the basis of letters and calls he has received from all over the nation.

He added:

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"BUT I WAS always interested in equal education and was very upset when I first read of the anti-colored demonstrations. I wanted to do something constructive about it and I wanted the kids to do it themselves."

While the Washington pupils spent four days at New Rochelle High, the Baltimore children spent a whole week and upon leaving invited four New Rochelle pupils to Baltimore for a week in their newly integrated school.

"The thing that impressed me about our visitors," Mr. Forbes said, "was the feeling that the youngsters wanted to do what was right.

"They could feel the ground shifting under their feet but, once up here, they were positive in trying to learn how to live with this new thing in their lives."

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EFFECTS OF the experiment were felt far beyond New Rochelle and the southern high schools, it is reported. Morris High School in the Bronx, through its English class, invited the visitors to observe integration in action there.

School officials received scores of letters from all over the nation praising the experiment, while only a few southerners wrote letters of criticism and denunciation to Willis Thomson, Rochelle principal.

PANAMANIAN ARTIST

PANAMA, RP (ANF)—Panamanian sculptor - painter Lloyd Bartley will stage the first one-man show of his work to be given by any colored artist in the Colon City Hall next week. The show is to last four days.

Robert Caulk, 17, pupil in McKinley High in Washington, confirmed last week that the seed is already bearing fruit, as Mr. Forbes predicted.

"All of us were favorably impressed, young Caulk said, "and we've been reporting on our experiences ever since we got back —to the school board, to our teachers and to our fellow students.

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"THE THING that impressed us most was the frankness of our discussions with the New Rochelle students. They asked us about our prejudices openly and we answered just as openly.

"We only went to one social function, a meeting of their Convention Club. We didn't discuss the segregation thing at all that night, but they had a pretty good subject.

"It was 'Friendship' and I guess that covered everything that we were thinking about."

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RACIAL UNITY SET FOR CITY SCHOOLS

Board to Create Commission for a Study to Develop an 'Integrated' System

PRAISED BY NEGRO CRITIC

3 Supervisory Executives Are Elected, but Choice of Vice President Is Put Off

The Board of Education authorized yesterday the creation of a special commission to examine the racial composition of the city's schools. The purpose is to provide "effective democratic education for all of the children."

Among the commission's specific responsibilities will be the problem of "segregated schools" in some sections of the city and the development of "racially integrated" schools. The commission will be composed of representatives of the school board, the school staff and the community.

The action was taken at the school board's last meeting of the year, a meeting noteworthy not only for what happened but also for what did not happen.

The board unanimously elected two associate superintendents and an assistant superintendent—items o nwhich action had been postponed since June.

But it delayed the election of a new vice president and withdrew—until the next meeting—an item giving the position of the Corporation Counsel on whether the board could legally compel employes who are former Communists to identify former party associates.

On Wednesday the item dealing with the election of a new president was dropped from the meeting calendar after Arthur Levitt said he would continue as president for a little while longer. He must resign his membership on the board before the end of the year to become State Controller.

Objections of the Inquiry

In a statement on the special commission, the board took note of last spring's Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in the schools to be unconstitutional, and asserted:

"In seeking to provide effective democratic education for all of the children of this city, the members of the board * * * are faced with many real obstacles in the form of complex social and community problems.

"Among these problems are the existence of residential segregation, which leads to schools predominantly of one race on the elementary and junior high school levels. In addition, prevailing racial attitudes and misinformation of some white and Negro parents reflect outworn patterns of segregation as well as limited educational and vocational horizons which make it difficult for them to accept school procedures contrary to their attitudes."

The commission, the board said, will be asked to recommend "whatever further action is necessary to come closer to the ideal, viz., the racially integrated school." Facts will be obtained from community groups, such as parent-teacher organizations.

"It is imperative that the members of this commission approach their responsibility with the understanding that racially homogeneous public schools are educationally undesirable," the board said. "It is now the clearly reiterated policy and program of the Board of Education of the City of New York to devise and put into operation a plan which will prevent the further development of such schools and would integrate the existing ones as quickly as practicable."

Hailed by Negro Complainant

The board's action drew praise from Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a Negro psychologist, who last summer accused the school system of permitting "Jim Crow" practices in some schools. His charges prompted the board at that time to ask the Public Education Association to make an independent study of the situation. That study is still under way. Mr. Levitt said that the commission would cover a broader field.

The two new associate superintendents are John F. Conroy and Edward J. Bernath, who will fill the respective vacancies created by the death of George F. Piggott Jr., and the retirement of Dr. Elias Lieberman. Mr. Conroy has served for six years as administrative assistant to the Superintendent of Schools and Mr. Bernath has been an assistant superintendent in charge of school districts in Manhattan.

Philip Becker was chosen assistant superintendent. A high school principal, he will take the post made vacant by the retirement of Morris Siegel.

Tributes to Mr. Levitt were expressed by Charles H. Silver and Charles J. Bensley, who are regarded as the leading candidates for the presidency of the board, and by Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools.

The board's next meeting will be Jan. 13.

NEW YORK

Mr. Levitt had acceded to the wishes of civic and educational groups who had opposed his original intention of resigning the presidency yesterday so that he could vote for his successor. He was known to support the candidacy of Charles Silver, Manhattan member, while the civic and educational groups are known to support the candidacy of Charles Bensley, Bronx member and chairman of the board's committee on buildings and sites.

Controversy among the board members was forgotten at yesterday's meeting, however, a

Mr. Silver and Mr. Bensley both praised Mr. Levitt. Mr. Silver eulogized his work as president and deplored his "loss" to the board, while Mr. Bensley said his departure to become Controller was no "loss" since the board would now have "a friend in court" when it appealed to the state for funds.

Conroy on Board

Difference between a majority of the board and Dr. Jansen were also forgotten with the board unanimously approving Dr. Jansen's two nominations for associate superintendents, a matter on which the board majority had refused to act since June. Dr. Jansen had stood upon his legal right to name his own professional staff, subject to board approval, rather than have the board members promote candidates for personal or political reasons.

John F. Conroy, sixty, of 316 E. Mosholu Parkway, Bronx, administrative assistant to Dr. Jansen for the last six years, was appointed to the nine - man Board of Superintendents to succeed the late george F. Pigott jr., in charge of special services.

Edward J. Bernath, forty-nine, of 425 Riverside Drive, assistant superintendent of Districts 5, 7 and 9 in Manhattan, was appointed to succeed Elias J. Lieberman, in charge of junior high schools, who retired on Aug 31.

Both men will undertake their new assignment on June 4.

The board withdrew from its agenda the recording of an opinion by the Corporation Counsel on whether ex - Communist teachers may be required to party associates or be dismissed. Although the ruling will not be made public until some time before the Jan. 13 meeting, it was learned that the Corporation Counsel ruled that the board can exercise such a requirement

Fact-Finders To Be Named

School Board Orders Inquiry on Segregation

By Judith Crist

The Board of Education authorized yesterday the creation of a commission to investigate racial segregation in the public schools and recommended "whatever further action is necessary to come closer to the ideal—the racially integrated school."

The commission, to be appointed by the board president and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen, is to include representatives of the board, the professional staff and community organizations.

Its primary task, under the resolution adopted by the board by its last regular meeting of the year at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, is fact-finding—to develop a plan to prevent the "further" development of "racially homogeneous" schools and "integrate the existing ones as quickly as practicable," and "address itself to the closely related and crucial problem of raising the educational and vocational aspirations of talented students from economically and socially deprived groups."

Arthur Levitt, State Controller-elect and outgoing president of the board, said the resolution stemmed from a discussion of segregation in the city schools in which he and Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College, participated at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Oct. 18. In July Mr. Levitt had asked the Public Education Association to investigate allegations by Dr. Clark that public schools in Negro neighborhoods rendered inferior services.

The P. E. A. investigation, he said yesterday, "relates to the narrow charges that there have been irregularities in our local schools in regard to the treatment of colored pupils. This commission covers a broader field and is designed to counteract the segregation which follows from residential segregation which is the result of a pattern of community thinking."

No date was set for the appointment of the commission. Mr. Levitt is slated to resign the presidency and his board membership on Tuesday and the election of a president will not take place until the board's next regular meeting on Jan. 13. By then Mayor Wagner is expected to have appointed two new board members to replace Mr. Levitt and George A. Timone, who resigned from the board Oct. 6 to become a justice of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Levitt's Work Praised

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NEW YORK

Vandals Wreck Public School

NEW YORK —(AP)— Vandals practically put an East Side high school out of business in a two-hour orgy of smashing, slashing, overturning and ink-tossing through 16 rooms.

Wall and corridors were sprayed with fire extinguisher fluid, typewriters smashed, furniture broken up, couches slashed with knives, covers ripped from books.

An anonymous phone call at 9 p.m. sent 10 policemen on the run, but the culprits had disappeared. The school, Corlears Junior High, also known as Public School 12, closed at 7 p.m.

The vandals apparently were inside the six-story building when it closed. They jimmied open the principal's office. After wrecking it, they took keys to 15 classrooms and went from one to another, destroying thousands of records beyond repair.

Union Asks Ban On School Bias

NEW YORK—Immediate abolition of segregated public schools was called for here by delegates to a national civil rights conference sponsored by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

A resolution on racial discrimination, passed unanimously by the more than 250 delegates, specified that school segregation should be forthwith abolished.

School Aid Rise Signed By Dewey

By Edward W. Bates

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Dewey signed today a bill providing a $25,000,000 increase in state aid for education and a bill creating a temporary fifteen-member commission to study the financing of public education in New York State, including a possible revision of the present state aid formula.

He also signed a bill exempting from competitive examinations the appointment of administrative assistants in high schools and assistant administrative directors in the New York City school system.

These three bills were among the first of eighteen to be acted on by the Governor since the close of the 1954 legislative session on Saturday. In addition to the three education bills, he signed thirteen others and vetoed two. He has until April 19, end of a constitutional thirty-day period, to act on the rest of the 914 bills passed within the last ten days of the session.

$13 for Each Pupil

The Governor noted that with the new $25,000,000 increase for the next school year, state aid for education will have risen from $109,000,000 in 1945, the second year of his administration, to $327,000,000 for the coming year.

Under the provisions of the bill for the $25,000,000 increase, the money will be apportioned to each school district on the basis of $13 for each pupil in average daily attendance, including kindergarten children who attend for a full day. Where the kindergarten children attend for half a day, the apportionment will be $6.50 for each child.

On the basis of present school population, New York City will receive an estimated $10,164,000. The bill makes the 1954-'55 school year the yardstick for determining average daily attendance, with some exceptions.

Will Appoint Commission

The Governor will appoint the members of the commission to study educational finances, and name its chairman and vice-chairman. One of the main duties of the commission will be to "re-examine" the "formulae by which state aid for education is apportioned." The commission also will study the immediate and long range financial requirements of the public schools, and the need for raising teachers' salaries.

Among the bills signed today was one giving New York City until July 1, 1957, to decide whether its community colleges of applied arts and sciences in Brooklyn, shall be run by the City Board of Higher Education or the City Board of Education, or by trustees alternatively appointed by the Mayor and Governor.

New Survey Returns Again Show Few Negro Teachers

Early returns of the questionnaire on employment of Negroes in the city's schools seem to bear out the general prediction that there has been no improvement in the deplorable condition exposed in the Union's 1951 survey. The survey is being conducted by the PU Committee Against Discrimination.

In the 62 schools reporting thus far, covering 3,745 teachers, there are only 102 Negro teachers, or 2.7%. Of these, only 50 are regulars.

Some of the reports show high school staffs of 93, 100 and 139, with no Negro members. A junior high in Queens with a faculty of 63 likewise has no Negroes.

Commenting on these first returns TU president Abraham Lederman declared:

"These early returns unfortunately seem to indicate that conditions with respect to the employment of Negro teachers in New York City schools have not improved since the Union's survey of three years ago covering 16,000 teachers, which showed that the number of Negro teachers is inexcusably small, an undue proportion of those employed are substitutes, and a large percentage are concentrated in areas predominantly Negro in population.

"These figures reflect the general lack of educational and employment opportunities for Negroes, a situation which represents one of the most serious challenges to our democracy. They also point up an unhealthy condition which permits scores of thousands of our white children in one of the great cosmopolitan centers of the world to go through twelve years of elementary and high school education without having had contact with a Negro teacher."

The TU Committee Against Discrimination urges that questionnaires sent out last week be returned to the Union office.

SOME CITY SCHOOLS HELD SEGREGATED

Civic Groups Ask Education Board to Act on Plight of Negroes, Puerto Ricans

The Board of Education was called upon yesterday to investigated "segregated" schools in New York City.

It was alleged that educational standards were lowered automatically when large numbers of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils entered a school. The problem arises, it was charged, largely because of segregated housing, but the situation persists and lends itself to delinquency and discriminatory educational practices.

These allegations were made at a conference of the Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools held at the New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street. The committee includes representatives of the United Parents Associations of New York City, the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League of Greater New York and forty other organizations.

The committee asked the Board of Education to cooperate with it in a thorough study of the effect of "segregated" schools on the minority groups.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Associate Professor on Psychology at City College and one of the leaders of the movement, declared that because of segregation, especially in the Harlem area, children "not only feel inferior but are inferior in academic achievement."

He held that in these schools there were not enough of teachers, inadequate counseling and guidance programs, "illegal" intelligence quotient tests—such as group instead of individual examinations—and too many of classes for retarded pupils and too few for gifted pupils.

"It is no longer necessary to have specific techniques for gerrymandering schools and excluding Negro children from academic and other specialized high schools," he said. "These children are not prepared to pass the tests for these academic and specialized schools."

"This is a most effective form of racial exclusion. It is exclusion by damming up the source of future intellectual functioning. These children by virtue of inadequate elementary education cannot compete with other children in high school."

Results of School Neglect

Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court told the group that "we are living in a ghetto" with broken-down schools and second-class academic standards.

He declared there was great lack of remedial teachers in the Harlem schools and noted that most of the delinquents coming before him in court were those who had no remedial teachers to assist them in basic reading.

A large percentage of children in the so-called segregated schools, he said, are shunted to classes for the mentally retarded because they have not been trained properly. And he cited cases of children who had been sent to institutions for the mentally defective when this procedure was unnecessary.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, honorary president of the Urban League and Professor Emeritus of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, held

that while the problem was largely one of housing, "it does not appear that the authorities [the City Government and the Board of Education] have so cooperated as to attack this evil to the best advantage."

Asserting that "there is no such thing as equal but separate school arrangements," he added: "The physical arrangements might be equal, but morally they cannot be equal so long as separation implies superiority on the one hand and inferiority on the other. This denies the spirit of the democratic way of life as it does the spirit of our best religion."

The committee headed by Dr. Clark requested the Board of Education to meet with its members to discuss the problem. It also took steps to obtain the cooperation of other municipal bodies concerned.

New York City launches school segregation probe

NEW YORK (ANP) — Stung to the quick by charges of Dr. Kenneth Clark that colored pupils are receiving an inferior education in New York City's public schools, Arthur Levitt, president, board of education, has asked the Public Education Association to make a thorough study of the situation.

Dr. Clark, first colored person to receive permanent appointment to the faculty of a New York municipal college, charged that colored children generally attended predominantly colored schools that were in effect, "segregated."

These schools, he declared, had many substitute and inexperienced teachers, and pupils received inadequate instruction and guidance.

Mr. Levitt replied to the "segregation" charges by placing the blame for large numbers of colored pupils in some schools on the failure of other organizations to provide adequate, mixed housing.

Here in Harlem where the population is 99 percent colored, the schools reflect that small percentage of non-colored residents.

Already new schools built in Harlem are overcrowded to the extent that pupils attend in two shifts. One educator said that where this prevails, a child loses an entire year's benefits because of the abbreviated classes.

For Nation-Wide Drive To End All Segregation

By Paul Tobenkin

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who presented the case which resulted in the Supreme Court's recent outlawing of segregation in education, described today a comprehensive national-wide program now getting under way to end all traces of segregation in American life.

Mr. Marshall spoke at a ceremony at the Workmen's Circle Camp at which he and Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the anti-discrimination department of the Jewish Labor Committee, received human rights awards for their fight against discrimination from the Workmen's Circle, largest Jewish labor fraternal group in the United States The awards consisted of illuminated scrolls to each man, outlining his part in the fight for human rights.

The most significant suggestion in the program enunciated by Mr. Marshall was one for creation of a "loosely drawn federation" of church, labor and minority and other groups interested in civil rights for cooperation at every level from grass roots to the White House to implement favorable court decisions and to press the fight against segregation.

In response to a reporter's question, Mr. Marshall said: "There is communication now going on with the various groups for the formal establishment of this federation which would permit each of the participating organizations to retain its complete autonomy." He declined to say specifically which groups have thus far been contacted, but he did name a number of organizations which either have been or will be approached. They included the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. and their various affiliated unions, the Jewish Labor Committee, Workmen's Circle, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Committee and various fraternal and educational groups, church groups, many of which already have adopted resolutions against discrimination, and the organizations representing national minorities in the United Sattes.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "we plan to bar only two groups —the Communist party, the Ku-Klux Klan and their collaborationists."

The other specific points in the program, some of which are now being carried on, are: putting pressure on local school boards, municipal administrations and even state governments to comply with the Supreme Court decisions by admitting Negroes to all levels of educational institutions.

Another objective is to push through the Supreme Court cases now before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning Jim Crow in transportation. In this connection, Mr. Marshall said, the fight will be carried on also against Jim Crow regulations in intra-city transportation such as local trolley and bus lines.

Another is to press local and national tests all the way to the Supreme Court in the field of recreation. Many parks and playgrounds, he said, are closed to Negroes.

Segregation in housing was Mr. Marshall's final point. Public housing under a Supreme Court decision must be made available to individuals regardless of creed or color, but this is not being properly enforced, he said. Further, he said, in private housing there is a tremendous field for breaking down the segregation principle. In private housing, he said, the fight will be carried on by asking government loan agencies to withhold money from projects whose sponsors do not assure admission of minority groups and by showing landlords that it is good business as well as Americanism to rent to all individuals.

Mr. Zimmerman, a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, A. F. L., indicated his view that all branches of the labor movement will be glad to cooperate in ending segregation. He emphasized that segregation hurts America not only internally but in the conduct of its foreign affairs.

Noting that the Communist radio waited six weeks before mentioning the decision ending segregation in education, Mr. Zimmerman said that when an instance of discrimination was noted the Communists transmitted it to the world as quickly as possible.

Harlem's 'Segregated' Schools

FOLLOWING closely upon the charges of New York's City College professor, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, that Negro children are in fact segregated in schools in the Harlem section and in consequence are receiving an inferior education, the president of the Board of Education of New York has ordered an investigation.

Several civic organizations have approved the charges of Dr. Clark that most Negro pupils attend Negro schools, that pupils therein receive inadequate instruction and guidance, and that many substitute and inexperienced teachers are sent to these schools.

The entire country should be as interested in this investigation as is the great metropolis because similar conditions exist elsewhere in scores of urban centers where there are no laws or regulations to enforce educational segregation.

Negro children generally attend public schools where there are few if any white pupils because Negroes are confined, by one means or the other, to certain areas of every city from whence whites have moved, and usually these are oldest areas where housing is obsolescent.

In order to bring about this segregation of Negro pupils it is not necessary that there be prescribed residential segregation forcing Negroes to live in certain districts nor that a state have separate-but-equal laws.

The key to the situation is the housing pattern which city, state and Federal agencies, as well as private real estate interests determine, coupled with the fact that Negroes generally "enjoy" a lower income than whites, and are thus less capable of moving out of their residential islands, even if there were no other handicaps.

All this indicates that the problem of integrating pupils in the public schools of our cities is not solved automatically by favorable court decisions and the abolition of racial segregation laws.

There is very much more to do after all these preliminary goals are won.

If New York State with its thirty-odd laws (with teeth) against racial segregation and discrimination has not been able to fully integrate its public schools, the problem will be obviously more difficult in less progressive areas, especially in the South.

Clearly this calls for a revamping of our strategy in the direction of more subtle and indirect methods on a much wider front than in the past.

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NEW YORK

ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

'Learning by Doing': A Concept That Works

All-Day Neighborhood Schools—Havens for 'Door-Key Kids'

By Judith Crist

Once again New York City's Superintendent of Schools will make a plea before the Board of Estimate for funds to expand what has been nationally—and internationally—recognized as one of the most successful school projects to combat juvenile delinquency.

For four years school officials have vainly sought funds to extend the Board of Education's All-Day Neighborhood Schools (A. D. N. S.) program to two more schools. During the April 7-14 Board of Estimate budget hearings they will renew their plea. This time, it is hoped, the current wave of concern over juvenile delinquency will provide support.

A. D. N. S. is unique in the nation. Pioneered by Miss Adele Franklin, the program's director, with the sponsorship of the Public Education Association, the program was introduced to the city schools in 1936 and is now in effect in four Manhattan schools, Public Schools 33, 194, 108 and 63, all in overcrowded and depressed areas. The hope is to extend it to two similarly situated schools in Brooklyn. But the program itself provides for what Edward C. Lindeman once described as "the great metropolitan school of the future."

Door-Key Kids

Theme of the program, in school, home and community, is basically "learning by doing," a phrase, Miss Franklin observed ruefully, that "became a target for lampooning by cartoonists as well as by conservative educators" when John Dewey introduced it in 1896—and still is one today by those who accept the educational concepts of 1896. The program's purpose is enrichment of the school curriculum: co-ordination of classroom work with after-school activities, the community and the child's personal interests; study of the individual emotional needs of children and the provision of all-day care, with creative as well as physical activities, for children who need it.

The entire school benefits from the school-day program, and the after-school program, from 3 to 5 p. m., is geared particularly for the "Door-Key Kids," children of working parents, who leave home in the morning with the door keys hung around their necks on a string, and come home to empty apartments after school.

In each school the program is conducted by a nine-member A. D. N. S. staff, six "group" teachers, an administrator, a psychiatric social worker and a clerk.

It Worked

Originally, Miss Franklin recalled, the project started on an after-school play-group basis, carrying out school-day interests in creative activities. Teachers who came to watch, "though skeptical," were prone to admit "that certain children who could not concentrate at all during the day and who were completely unco-operative, were working well in after-school groups and were acquiring skills." The boy who failed in arithmetic measured carefully and accurately the lumber he needed to build a shoe-shine box. The children who dramatized stories of pioneer days seemed to know more about American history than those who simply read the textbook in class. Success was so marked that Miss Franklin was invited to work in the day school.

"You feel the difference as soon as you step inside an All-Day Neighborhood School," one observer said. "The children move about—hurrying to get on with a project or lingering over charts and pamphlets that supplement textbooks. Mathematics, geography, literature, spelling and reading all merge as a class constructs a colonial village.

"Another part of school work emphasizes training in service groups. For example, one class has complete charge of keeping the film library and running the projectors. Younger children distribute milk and crackers and collect that money. With teacher guidance, the children work, clean up after themselves and are proud of their dependability.

"Classes go out into the neighborhood on trips to stores, banks, manufacturing plants. This is research for the young child. He uses this material to tell about, write about, illustrate and dramatize.

A Good Investment

About 180 children in each school are in the afternoon program, with a snack provided for them at 3 p. m. and a variety of "club" activities thereafter.

The All-Day Neighborhood schools have a community status, with the doors open to the public at all times, parents and teachers working together and citizens' committees helping them.

What have been the results?

Beyond the meeting of the individual child's needs, the broader development of the child's interest and personality, the preventive care given the disturbed child, the sheer friendliness that contribute so vastly to a child's growth and adjustment, all of which cannot be measured, A. D. N. S. holds up a practical record of achievement. In its schools, truancy—the first step toward delinquency—has been virtually eliminated, and delinquency has been sharply cut. Even more concretely, there is very little destruction of school property at these schools.

The cost of the A. D. N. S. program in each school is about $50,000 for the ten-month school year, including staff salaries and the "snack" and extra materials for after-school activities. The Board of Education needs $100,000 to extend it to two more schools.

"Compare the cost of this program with the cost of institutional care for youths who have become delinquent," Mrs. Broadus Mitchell, chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee for A. D. N. S., said. "Annual institutional care for just one boy is estimated at $2,500—without psychiatric care which might double the cost or more. Considered only from the financial point of view, A. D. N. S. represents an economy to the taxpayer. Benefits in human values are boundless."

From baking to shopping, from painting to selling milk—here are some ways in which All-Day Neighborhood Schools work with youngsters.

SEGREGATION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DECENTRALIZATION.

The Durham Morning Herald.

Whatever merits the decentralization of the North Carolina public school system may have its effect upon any plan of desegregation which the Supreme Court puts into effect is not among them. State Senator Arthur Kirkman suggested the change from a State school system to county systems as a means of delaying the effectiveness of desegregation in the State. He told the North Carolina Associated Press News Council which met during the past week-end that decentralization of schools would require separate suits against each of the counties which maintain racial segregation in the schools and that such a situation would delay integration.

Whatever delay might be gained by such a change in school policy would make little difference. Once the United States Supreme Court issues the decrees by which its decision holding segregation unconstitutional will be implemented widespread legal action may be expected if the proper school authorities undertake to maintain a system of segregation contrary to the decrees of the court. If the county school boards are made responsible and thus become the defendants in any such suits simultaneous suits in many counties may be expected. It will then make little difference whether the State or the counties become defendants insofar as the desegregation timetable is concerned.

If there is to be a gradual desegregation in the schools it will come along the lines determined by the Supreme Court decrees. The statement of President Eisenhower and the brief of Attorney General Brownell suggest that desegregation in the schools may be a gradual process covering a period of time but there is no assurance that such will be the case. The Supreme Court is not obligated to take the advice of the President or the Attorney General.

The most advisable course to take when all the factors are considered cannot be determined until the Supreme Court decress are handed down. These do not of course apply to North Carolina; they apply only to the school districts which are defendants in the suits which have been heard by the court. [illegible] the precedent for the desegregation which takes place where segregation now is the practice. Once the decrees are made known legal action may be expected regardless of the number of suits which may have to be brought to compel compliance with those decrees throughout the section where there is segregation in the schools

ject to the control of the Federal government under the 14th Amendment. This is too revolutionary for me to accept. I prefer to think that the dean was misquoted. Were this a true statement of the duty of the state and the power of the Federal government, I would have no hesitancy in saying that we have gone the Communists one better and that we might as well abandon any contention that there is any democracy left in these parts. I think the parent still has the right to select the school to which he may send his child so long as he is willing and able to defray the expense and that public schools may be endowed or operate by private subscription, as they were when I came along. There is a little democracy (rule by the people, not nine men in Washington) left in this country.

But the most unhappy and unfortunate aspect of this desegregation of the schools issue is the confusion of our clerics, especially the Protestants. They can't be so naive as to think that the education of the Negro is the objective of the NAACP. From the day it was organized its purpose has been to remove from the picture of American life everything distinctively Negro in its character. It has not wanted the Negro institutions, many of which are tops, to be mentioned as such; communities that were distinctly Negro could not be so designated; and the activities, sports and otherwise, that are strictly Negro could not be indicated as Negro. This all adds up to the fact that the NAACP has no race pride and that its purpose is amalgamation of the white and Negro races, which should be prevented if humanly possible.

JOHN W. HESTER.

Pittsboro.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor: In a feature article by Ben Price on the subject of desegregation of the public schools there appears this quotation from John T. Fey, Dean of the School of Law of George Washington University: "Even if there is no discernable state aid to privately organized public schools, they may be attacked on the theory of the performance of a state function."

If I interpret the foregoing statement correctly, it means that the Federal government has the power to tell the parent where he may send his child to school, for that, it is a nondelegable duty or function of the State to educate the child, which function is sub-

Non-Segregation School Planned

Catholic Bishop Announces Plans For Greensboro Facility

GREENSBORO, Nov. 14 (AP) —An inter-racial parochial high school for both white and Negro children of the Catholic faith will be established in Greensboro next year, the Rt. Rev. Vincent Waters, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Raleigh, announced last night.

Earlier in the day, Msgr. Arthur Freeman, pastor of Greensboro's Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church had announced the site of the new school: St. Leo's Hospital, which closed here nine months ago for lack of business.

The news of the parochial school for Greensboro was announced from the pulpits of the city's Catholic churches at mass. Bishop Waters, who is attending a meeting in New Bern, confirmed the fact that the new school will be operated on an integrated basis.

"We are going to integrate Catholics," the bishop added in explanation. "We are not going to integrate non-Catholics." He pointed out that in the past year he has already ordered integration of other Catholic high schools in ths state.

Catholic parochial high schools in the State are presently located in Raleigh, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Asheville and Southern Pines.

It is the parochial high school at Southern Pines, the Notre Dame Academy for girls, which will be moved to Greensboro. Here it will operate as Notre Dame High School. Girls now attending the academy may transfer to the school's new operation in Greensboro, Msgr. Freeman explained.

The school is operated by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The school will move to Greensboro in the summer and will open for classes in September.

COUNTY BOARDS OK SEGREGATION

The governor of North Carolina was petitioned to recommend legislation as may be necessary to maintain the present system of segregated but equal schools in the state at a joint session of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Education.

The action was taken following the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The resolution that was passed unanimously stated that the action was taken for the sole purpose of preventing a lowering of present standards of education for either race and of preserving the present harmonious relations existing between the two peoples.

The action was taken in view of the recent Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools in the nation.

Additionally, the resolution listed as a further reason for the the action the desire among the great majority of Negro and white citizens to retain the present system of equal but separate school facilities where students of each race may receive more attention and learn more readily and profoundly from teachers of their own race.

All members of the Board of Commissioners were present. Board of Education members not present were J. S. Craig, Jr. and J. C. Roe.

Greensboro, N.C. Acts To Comply With Decision

Greensboro, N. C. (Special) — There was no "come hell or high water" attitudes here last week when the Greensboro school board voted 6 to 1 to take official action to end public school segregation, becoming the first southern city to make the move following the Supreme Court ruling.

In casting the only dissenting vote, an insurance executive told the press that he felt the action was premature, but that he agreed it is necessary to abide by the law.

D. E. Hudgins, chairman of the board, drafted the adopted resolution, which directed the superintendent of schools to study ways and means of complying with the Supreme Court decision.

Chairman Hudgins stated that "the general feeling in the meeting was the highest court in the land has declared a fundamental principle of law.

"We intend to abide by it, besides what we might individually and personally feel. By our action, we hope to provide leadership to the community, the state, the South and the nation," he declared.

N. C. Board Acts to Obey Court Ruling

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(INS)—The superintendent of schools in Greensboro has been instructed by the city school board to begin studying "ways and means for complying" with the U. S. Supreme Court's outlawing of segregation in public schools.

By vote of 6 to 1, the board adopted a resolution upholding the decision. It is believed the first official affirmative reaction of an official school body in the state, perhaps in the South.

Chairman D. E. Hudgins said the resolution "would let the community, the state, the South, and, if necessary, the nation know that we here propose to live under the rule of law."

"We must not fight or attempt to circumvent this decision . . ." Superintendent Ben L. Smith was instructed to begin the studies.

Segregation Advisors Appointed; Governor Selects Three Negroes

Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount is to head a 19-member advisory committee chosen by Governor Umstead to help map North Carolina's program of action under the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in public schools is in violation of the U. S. Constitution.

The Governor's committee, announced yesterday, is composed of men and women from all sections of the State. It includes three Negroes, two of whom are presidents of State-supported colleges and one of whom is a county home demonstration agent.

Pearsall, chosen by Governor Umstead to be chairman of the group, climaxed a long legislative career by serving as Speaker of the House during the 1947 session of the General Assembly. He is a businessman and a farmer and in 1948 he managed Charles M. Johnson's unsuccessful campaign for Governor.

The committee is to study the problems resulting from the segregation order and help the Governor form his recommendations to the 1955 General Assembly.

Its first meeting, Governor Umstead said, will be in his office at noon on Wednesday, August 11.

The Governor said he was "greatly pleased" that Pearsall had accepted the chairmanship and that he considered the personnel of the committee to be outstanding. "I am grateful," he added, "for the willingness of these patriotic citizens to further serve the State of North Carolina."

The committee is composed of educators, lawyers, businessmen, farmer leaders and local officials.

Negro Members.

Representatives of the Negro race are Dr. F. D. Bluford of Greensboro, president of A&T College; Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, president of Fayetteville State Teachers College; and Mrs. Hazel Parker of Tarboro, Negro home demonstration agent in Edgecombe County.

Other members are:

J. H. Clark of Elizabethtown, former State Senator and now chairman of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; Ruth Current of Raleigh, State home demonstration agent; Gordon Gray of Chapel Hill, president of the Greater University of North Carolina; Fred B. Helms of Charlotte, prominent lawyer and former president of the N. C. State Bar Association and now a member of the State Judicial Council; Dallas Herring of Rose Hill, chairman of the Duplin County Board of Education.

R. O. Huffman of Morganton, prominent businessman; W. T. Joyner of Raleigh, prominent lawyer and former chairman of the State Board of Elections; Mrs. Helen S. Kafer of New Bern, administrator of the Kafer Memorial Hospital and former president of the New Bern Parent-Teacher Council; Holt McPherson of High Point, editor of the High Point Enterprise; James C. Manning of Williamston, superintendent of schools for Martin County.

Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, chairman of the board of editors of the Progressive Farmer and a leader in education and agriculture; I. E. Ready of Roanoke Rapids, superintendent of Roanoke Rapids City Schools; Paul Reid of Cullowhee, president of Western Carolina College and former controller of the State Board of Education; Judge L. R. Varser of Lumberton, lawyer and former associate justice of the State Supreme Court, now chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners; and Arthur D. Williams of Wilson, farmer, businessman and chairman of the Wilson Board of County Commissioners.

North Carolina Teachers Support Integration Move

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — One hundred and twenty of the state's Negro principals and supervisors have unanimously approved a resolution favoring "wholehearted support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

The resolution was approved without a dissenting vote at the closing session of the fifth annual Principals-Supervisors conference held here at North Carolina College last week.

Dr. W. L. Greene, executive secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association, parent organization of the principals-supervisors group, said he thought the resolution was "good index of the feeling of the membership of the North Carolina Teachers Association."

In the resolution, the principals and supervisors said, " . . . We pledge ourselves to wholehearted support of the decision and stand ready to work cooperatively and faithfully for its implementation."

The group voted to send copies o fthe resolution to the Governor's Advisory Commission an segregation and the schools and to the State Board of Education's committee that is studying the segregation problem.

In other action taken by the group at its final session, C. B. Stewart of Kinston was named chairman of the 1955 planning committee, replacing W. B. Wicker of Sanford.

And, in the South, Too

Integration: It Does Work

P. 7 Sat. 8-7-54
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro Teacher in Mixed School On Army Base in Dixie Holds Press Confab, Stumps Reporters

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—"If I had the power to push a button that would end segregation in schools immediately, I'd push it today," declared Mrs. Inez McCoy, home economics teacher for 850 interracial junior high school students at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Mrs. McCoy was the subject of a press conference held on the campus of North Carolina College for newsmen interested in hearing her experiences as a Southern Negro teaching a mixed class of youngsters between the ages of 12 and 14.

Dressed as comfortable as possible for the 100 degree heat, the little mother of a two-and-a-half-year-old son gave an air of a woman who did not consider her position unique nor especially newsworthy. In fact as soon as the pleasantries and the introductions were out of the way she made it clear that neither did she consider herself unusual nor did the other twenty-five members of the faculty make her racial difference manifest.

* * *

FEELING THAT Mrs. McCoy was attempting to be evasive or that she was trying to over simplify the fact that she is one of two Negro teachers in a mixed public school in the state, reporters asked her what type preparation did she receive in her native Harnett County that would make her adjustment as a teacher in a mixed school so easy and effortless.

At this line of questioning her interest quickened and with this interest her little frame of less than 100 pounds became pert. Her small brown eyes became more intent as she searched through the events of her past to pin-point the special training that had meant so much toward intergroup work.

"I was graduated from Shawtown Training School in Lillington, N. C., and then went to Bennett College. It was during my college days at Bennett that I became used to interracial gatherings."

She said, "When I went to Fort Bragg last year I didn't have any feeling at all about teaching in a mixed school." Obviously puzzled at the ease of the transition, the press service representatives pressed Mrs. McCoy for more details and asked her to think about her first days at the school.

* * *

ALMOST AS if to oblige the apparently disappointed interviewers, she recalled one time that she remembers having some misgivings. She said the principal invited her to the all-faculty luncheon and after some mild introspection she decided to attend. "Everyone was perfectly lovely to me and I was glad that I went," she said.

Mrs. McCoy teaches two classes in home economics. One class has twenty students of whom four are Negroes, and the other has five Negroes out of twenty-five. Aside from her teaching duties, Mrs. McCoy is dietitian for the entire school of 850.

She said that in her capacity as dietitian she is in charge of many girls of many nationalities, all children of military personnel. She was asked about the attitude of the girls who worked with her in the preparation of the lunches. "We get along fine together," she said. Once a German girl complained to her that she thought that her assignment of chores was unfair. "This had no racial implications and was remedied to the satisfaction of all after I had a little talk with her," said Mrs. McCoy.

* * *

AFTER CONVINCING her questioners that the junior high school at Fort Bragg is running smoothly with a Negro teacher on the faculty, Mrs. McCoy was pressed to state her opinion for the lack of conflict.

In essence she stated that there was no conflict, bickering, confusion or hostility because it was clearly understood by all, from the faculty to the students, that no expression of racial difference would be tolerated by the principal, Mrs. Mary Poole.

The next obvious question was asked in unison, "Where is Mrs. Poole from?" The answer was one of the most shocking revelations of the interview. "Oh, she's from right around Fayetteville," Mrs. McCoy said.

Obviously inferring that this was impossible, the reporters sought to find out where she had gone to have her Southern sensibilities tampered with. "Where did she go to college?" they asked. "She was graduated from Women's College in Greensboro," was the reply. "Are there any other Southerners on the faculty?" someone asked. Mrs. McCoy thought for a while and said, "Yes, two. One from Alabama and another from Mississippi."

"Do you feel that Negro children will be unhappy in schools with white children?"

"No," she said, "unless they are taught the difference." Mrs. McCoy said that another Negro teacher was employed to teach one of the early primary grades a year or so before she was employed in the junior high school. She said that she had been teaching for some time and without an incident until some parents were summoned to counsel about their children.

Mrs. McCoy rose and asked to be excused in order to attend a class. She is working on a master's degree in home economics with a minor in education.

Before leaving she was asked, "If you could push one of three buttons: (1) to end segregation in public school education immediately; (2) to end segregation by some gradual plan, or (3) to establish a voluntary system of integration, which one would you push?"

Time Is Now—By any yardstick the time to end segregation in public schools is now, according to Mrs. Inez McCoy, home economics teacher in the junior high school at Fort Bragg. "The job ahead is to educate the parents that all children are the same," said Mrs. McCoy.—Rivera Photo.

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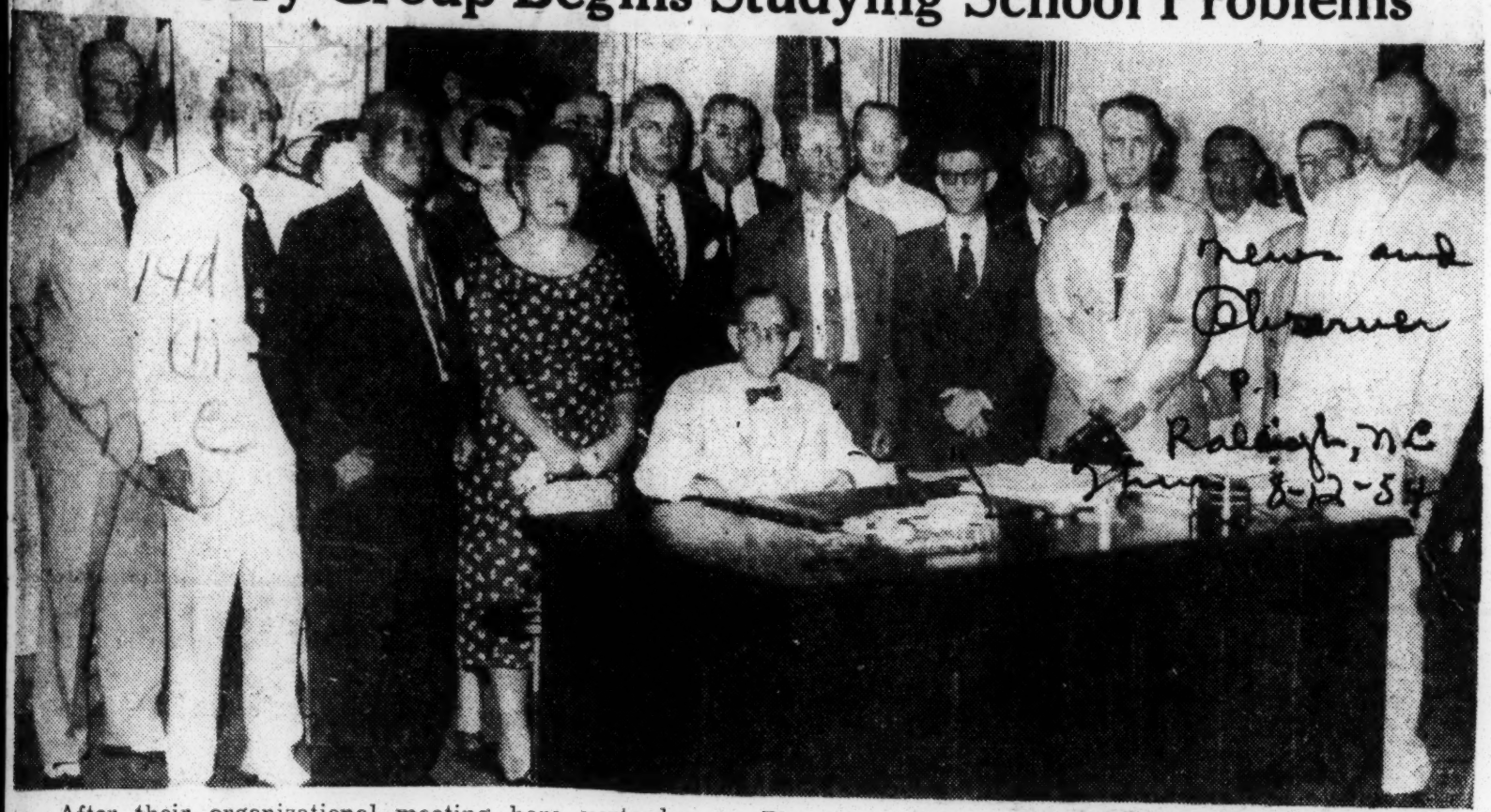
NORTH CAROLINA

Advisory Group Begins Studying School Problems



After their organizational meeting here yesterday, members of an advisory committee working on North Carolina's school program under the Supreme Court decision banning segregation gathered around Governor Umstead (seated) for the above picture. Left to right, they are: J. H. Clark of Elizabethtown, Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, Mrs. Helen S. Kafer of New Bern, Dr. F. D. Bluford of Greensboro, Ruth Current of Raleigh, Mrs. Hazel Parker of Tarboro, I. E. Ready of Roanoke Rapids, Chairman Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, Holt McPherson of High Point, R. O. Huffman of Morganton, James C. Manning of Williamston, Dallas Herring of Rose Hill, Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, Fred B. Helms of Charlotte, W. T. Joyner of Raleigh, Paul Reid of Cullowhee and Judge L. R. Varser of Lumberton. The only member not present was Gordon Gray, president of the Greater University of North Carolina, who is in Honolulu on vacation. Arthur D. Williams of Wilson is in the above group but standing so he cannot be seen. (Staff Photo by Thomas Inman.)

Preservation of Public Schools Keynote of Segregation Session

By WOODROW PRICE.

An advisory committee chosen by Governor Umstead to help develop an approach to the questions raised by the Supreme Court decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional yesterday tackled what its chairman described as "the biggest problem in North Carolina since inauguration of the public school system."

Former House Speaker Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, who was designated by the Governor to lead the 19-member advisory group, emphasized that "the problem has to be met so the public school system can be preserved."

Similar emphasis came from the Governor.

The committee met for an hour with the Governor in his office and then held a two-hour session in Room 312 of the Education Building—customary meeting place of the State Board of Education. As the committee recessed, Pearsall announced it would meet here again on Sept. 10.

"The committee," he said, "approached its problem with an open mind in the hope and belief the public school system of North Carolina can be preserved and strengthened."

The "high point" of that statement, he added to reporters, "is that the problem has to be met so the public school system can be preserved . . . we're attempting to reach such a solution."

Both of the meetings were closed but Governor Umstead disclosed afterward that he had made available to the committee members copies of a study made at his request by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. This study emphasized the "gradual approach" toward compliance with the Supreme Court opinion and suggested that the Attorney General of this State should file a brief with the court in the fall. At that time, the court begins hearings to determine how the segregation decision is to be placed in effect.

At the Governor's suggestion, Pearsall yesterday designated W. T. Joyner of Raleigh, L. R. Varser of Lumberton and Fred B. Helms of Charlotte—the three lawyers serving on the advisory committee—as a special committee to consult with Atty.-Gen. Harry McMullan on whether to file a brief in the segregation cases. McMullan said, as the meeting adjourned, that no decision yet has been made.

Governor's View.

Governor Umstead told reporters that he informed the committee, during its session with him, that "the problem as I see it is to establish a policy and a program which will preserve the State public school system by having the support of the people."

"That," he added to the reporters, "covers the broad objective."

Pearsall, talking with newsmen after the afternoon meeting, said the task appears so big that his committee probably will hold meetings right on up to January, when the 1955 session of the General Assembly begins.

"We're hoping to have some recommendation to submit to him (the Governor) by January," he said.

In addition to the Institute of Government report, Pearsall said, the committee would study a report prepared by an interim committee in South Carolina, and also try to get the benefit of similar studies i nother states.

Governor Umstead said the Institute report would be made available to any newspapers requesting it. He gave reporters studies in other states.

Three Sections.

The report is divided into three sections—a discussion of the background on the court's decision, prepared by Institute Director Albert Coates; the text of the decision; and a discussion of the legal aspects of the decision and the alternatives open to the State, prepared by James C. N. Paul, assistant director of the Institute.

In a letter accompanying the report, Coates told the Governor it was "submitted with the humility of those who know great issues are at stake on which they would throw light without heat." No one except the Supreme Court, he pointed out, could speak with authority on the proposals raised.

Coates saw at least three courses open to the State, which he described as:

"It can take the course that the Supreme Court has made its decision—let it enforce it; and meet the court's efforts to enforce it with attitudes ranging from passive resistance to open defiance. to open defiance.

"It can take the course that the Supreme Court has laid down the law, swallow it without question, and proceed in the direction of mixed schools without delay and in unthinking acquiescence.

"It can take the course of playing for time in which to study plans of action making haste slowly enough to avoid the provocative litigation and strife which might be a consequence of precipitate and unthinking acquiescence, and yet make haste fast enough to come within the law and keep the schools and keep the peace."

In connection with the letter, Paul, in pursuance of the suggestion that the Attorney General of North Carolina participate in the October proceedings before the court, said:

Attitude on Brief.

". . . assuming North Carolina does have a vital interest in securing an indefinite, or a long fixed period for slow, orderly adjustment to the court's decision, there is a strong possibility that the court will listen and that the State can win the day on this issue if it resolves to make the effort by making the appropriate arguments."

Pointing to the possibilities of harrassing litigation and damage suits if the State fails to take some steps to meet the Supreme Court ruling, Paul said that "flouting the law, especially when that law is the Constitution of the United States, is hardly a desirable course, especially in these troubled times."

His study, he noted, had cast doubt on some proposals—such as going to a system of "private" schools—which would "contemplate total, permanent segregation."

"That," he added, "does not, of course, prevent their adoption as calculated risks or as devices for delay and postponement of desegregation. But perhaps even their value in that respect must be weighed against the possibility of subjecting the operation of schools in North Carolina to litigious harrassment, damage suits and possibly considerable court supervision. And surely these alternatives must be weighed against a system of orderly, slow adjustment which might entail a minimum of court interference, and a minimum of sudden change—especially in those areas where change is particularly difficult."

North Carolina is not obliged to appear before the Supreme Court in the fall and there are "a variety of reasons (which) might impel the State to shun the court," Paul said. But, he added, the second court decision "may prove almost as important as the first . . . and it is at least questionable that North Carolina's interests would be adequately represented by other parties to the litigation. There is no guarantee that other will conceive or satisfactorily demonstrate the case for a pattern of adjustment which will best fit the needs of this State."

No 'Rule of Law.'

Paul, discussing the proposal that the public school system be abandoned and private schools established, said there is "no square precedent or 'rule of law' to settle the private school issue." However, he said, a combination of factors might result in a court decision forbidding the free private school from denying admission to qualified Negroes.

He also discussed the "tuition grant" proposal, whereby the State would advance a sum of money to the families of school-age children to be used to pay for the children's education in private schools. This plan probably would minimize a finding of "state action" in the operation of schools, he said, but at the same time it posed other questions. For instance, could public revenue be spent to finance an individual's education in a private institution operating free of state control?

Concerning gradual adjustment, Paul said, "It is quite possible that the court, because of the extraordinary nature of its decision, may be persuaded to formulate law which will (a) give the state a long — perhaps indefinite — time to adjust its school system to this principle, (b) and leave the state free to devise its own ways and means to work the adjustment without court interference, (c) and permit geographical variations within the state in ways and means and timing, (d) and permit the state to take limited but appropriate measures to prevent mixed attendance from resulting in such conditions as: (1) racial antipathies seriously impairing the proper functioning of the schools; (2) a serious impairment of the academic standards of the schools; (3) a threat to the health of psychological security of individual students who might be affected by a change in schools."

Methods Outlined.

The study also discussed ways these principles could be used to "devise methods of designating a school to be attended by each child" in the State. These included: assigning children to schools, arranging attendance by creation of new attendance districts and allowing children to elect which school to attend—in other words, a system of voluntary segregation. It said that these methods might be open to court attack if adopted statewide with the sole aim of preserving segregation.

The study included exhaustive and detailed tables showing that the State's population was 25 per cent Negro in 1950 and that, of the Negroes, 361,000 or 34 per cent lived in urban areas with "a high degree of segregation" and 685,000 or 66 per cent in rural areas "with a low degree of segregation."

By counties, the Negro population varies from 10 in Graham to 49,000 in Mecklenburg, and from less than one-fifth of one per cent in Graham to 63.9 per cent in Northampton. In nine counties—Martin, Edgecombe, Gates, Hoke, Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Warren and Northampton—Negroes make up more than half the population.

Negroes will have 29.6 per cent (282,000) of the school enrollment this year, the study showed, while in 1953 Negro schools had 19.6 per cent ($77,408,825) of the total investment in school property and in 1952 Negro schools received 26.7 per cent ($36,984,592) of operational expenditures for public school purposes.

Every member of the Governor's advisory committee attended yesterday's meeting with the exception of President Gordon Gray of the Greater University of North Carolina. Gray, who has been out of the country on vacation for some time, was represented by the University provost, Dr. J. Harris Purks.

Committee members besides Pearsall, Gray and the three lawyers named on the committee to confer with the Attorney General are: Dr. F. D. Bluford of Greensboro, J. H. Clark of Elizabethtown, Ruth Current of Raleigh, Dallas Herring of Rose Hill, R. O. Huffman of Morganton, Mrs. Helen S. Kafer of New Bern, Holt McPherson of High Point, James C. Manning of Williamston, Mrs. Hazel Parker of Tarboro, Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, I. E. Ready of Roanoke Rapids, Paul Reid of Cullowhee, Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville and Arthur D. Williams of Wilson.

Also present for the meeting were Atty.-Gen. McMullan; Lt.-Gov. Luther Hodges, who is chairman of the State Board of Education; J. A. Pritchett of Windsor, chairman of a sub-committee of the State Board working on the segregation problem; Victor Bryant of Durham, chairman of a commission on higher education; Fred Folger of Mt. Airy, chairman of a commission studying public school laws; and W. Frank Taylor of Goldsboro, the Governor's legislative assistant last year and probably next year.

N.C. College sets discussion series on school desegregation

DURHAM, N.C. — Six adult discussion programs centering around the problems of segregation and the schools will be presented by the James E. Shepard Memorial Library at North Carolina College during November, December and January as part of the library's adult education project.

The project is being financed by the Fund for Adult Education, an independent organization established by the Ford Foundation. Some $5,000 was made able to the Shepard Library in 1953 in the form of a sub-grant from an original grant made to the American Library Association.

Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, NCC librarian, who is in overall charge of the project. In the current discussions, Dr. J. C. Finney of the dept., of education, has charge of the education discussion and Prof. Stanley Hebert is the leader in the discussions on labor and related economic problems.

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AMONG THE topics scheduled in the education series for the remainder of the current cycle are: "Is Emigration the Solution to the Problem of Negro Education in the South?" Nov. 8; "Did the Arguments Against Segregation in the May 17 Suprele Court Decision Reflect the Thinking of America?" Nov. 22; "Was the 14th Amendment Authored with the Negro's Right to an Education in Mind?" Dec. 6; "Is Desegragiton Consistent with the American Way of Life?" Dec. 20; "Programs of the States in Public School Integration," Jan. 10; "What are the Next Steps for Negro Education in the South?" Jan. 24.

Equality Essential

Obviously the new junior-senior high school set-up in Raleigh can only serve the community or hope to succeed in it if the two junior high schools which feed the one senior high school are equal in the opportunities and facilities they offer their students.

This, of course, does not mean that parents and students in Hugh Morson can immediately expect the modern building which the Josephus Daniels Junior High will be when it is completed. It does mean that so far as is possible, within the limitations of space and architecture, Hugh Morson parents and students have a right to expect full equality in everything else.

Raleigh school officials do not come to the junior-senior high school system suddenly. The plan was recommended several years ago and during that time there has been ample opportunity to make plans for a good start and a fair start. Yet even considering the personnel matter involved in the choice of principal, which brought the protests of some Morson parents out into the open, there seems some basis for their feeling that at the outset of the new system Morson is not being given anything like an equal start. The very small sum allocated to repairs, etc., this summer at Hugh Morson obviously cannot begin to make Morson the best school it could be within its physical limitations. Somewhere the school board should find money to make less apparent the dramatic physical differences between the new school and the old one. And whatever else is done, there should be absolute equality between the schools in the quality and number of the teaching staffs and the equipment within the schools.

Such equality would not serve Hugh Morson alone. Clearly unless students come up from the two junior high schools from equal opportunity and with equal training the new senior high school at Needham Broughton cannot be a success. Indeed, if students from one school come up less prepared than from the other, the less well prepared students will pull down the standards set for all. Under this circumstance, it is as much the interest of parents whose children will go to the new Daniels school as of those whose children will go to the old Morson school to insist upon equal opportunity for children in both schools.

Undoubtedly it may be true that the Morson mothers who protested that that school was being discriminated against are mistaken. The school superintendent and the school board may be planning just such equality as has been demanded. The protest, however, will have served a useful purpose as it emphasizes that no such system as that upon which Raleigh is embarking can succeed or should succeed unless it is based upon fairness to all schools, all sections, and all children.

Children's Favorite at Camp Lejeune

Teacher Proves Integration Can Work in Tarheel School

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

NEW BERN, N. C.—Skeptics who doubt that Negro teachers will become integrated into the Southern educational picture need to take a close look at the classroom and work of Mrs. W. E. Daves in the Camp Lejeune Children's School near here.

Since last March 8 Mrs. Daves has been teaching at this Marine base.

Her classes have proved to be among the most popular in the school and she has rapidly become one of the most respected teachers in the system.

MRS. DAVES is the only Negro among forty-eight teachers. Some twenty-five students are Negroes in grades one through twelve. One Negro girl, Mary Helen Gray, was among the twenty-eight graduates in the 1954 graduating class.

Acceptance of Mrs. Daves was complete after the first two weeks. Her pleasing personality, as well as her competent class room performance have won the respect of parents and children alike.

Proof of Mrs. Daves' complete acceptance came last Mother's Day. On that occasion, children showered her with gifts and tokens of appreciation.

* * *

MRS. DAVES herself has taken the transition from the all-Negro classroom of her former school post in Greenville, N. C., to the integrated Marine bass situation in stride.

"It was merely a change of jobs," Mrs. Daves said.

Not only is Mrs. Daves now the only teacher in the system with a master's degree, she is the only one of the teachers thus far to conduct her class on a tour of the complete installations at the base.

MRS. W. E. DAVES
. . on Mother's Day, acceptance

N.C. Governor and Committee Want to Keep School System

Recommendations To Be Readied For Action of Next Legislature

By RAY JENKINS
Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 21—As Gov. William B. Umstead and his advisory committee came to grips with the segregation issue, they enunciated a principle: North Carolina is going to try to strengthen and preserve its public school system.

"The problem as I see it is to establish a policy and a program which will preserve the state public school system by having the support of the people," Gov. Umstead told the committee he named to help him formulate policies for submission to the 1955 General Assembly.

Committee Chairman Thomas J. Pearsall echoed the sentiment and added, "We're trying to reach such a solution." To that end, he said, the group will meet frequently in an effort to be ready for the Assembly when it convenes in January.

Institute's Report

One document which will exert considerable influence on the committee's report is a bulky compilation on the subject of segregation produced at the Governor's request by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. The report, after going into the background of the segregation decision, listed at least three courses open to the state:

1. "It (the state) can take the course that the Supreme Court has laid down the law, swallow it without question, and proceed in the direction of mixed schools without delay and in unthinking acquiescence.

2. "It can take the course that the Supreme Court has made its decision—let it enforce it, and meet the court's efforts to enforce it with attitudes ranging from passive resistance to open defiance.

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3. "It can take the course of playing for time in which to study plans of action making haste slowly enough to avoid the provocative litigation and strife which might be a consequence of precipitate and unthinking acquiescence, and yet make haste fast enough to come within the law and keep the schools and keep the peace."

In favoring the "gradual approach," the report also said indirectly that North Carolina should file a brief before the Supreme Court in October, when recommendations on implementation of the decision will be received. Attorney General Harry McMullan has indicated he is wary of appearing in October, because the state is not directly involved in the cases, yet might be bound by the second decree.

The second court decision, said the report, "may prove almost as important as the first . . . and it is at least questionable that North Carolina's interests would be adequately represented by other parties to the litigation. There is no guarantee that others will conceive or satisfactorily demonstrate the case for a pattern of adjustment which will best fit the needs of this state." It added:

". . . Assuming North Carolina does have a vital interest in securing an indefinite, or a long fixed period for slow, orderly adjustment to the court's decision, there is a strong possibility that the court will listen and that the state can win the day on this issue if it resolves to make the effort by making the appropriate arguments."

Other Proposals

Other proposals touched on by the report:

Private in lieu of public schools—"There is no square precedent or 'rule of law' to settle the private school law." But a combination of factors might lead to a court decision forbidding the free private school to deny admission to qualified Negroes.

"Tuition grants" by the state to families for private schooling for their children—This posed a question: Could public revenue be spent to finance an individual's education in a private institution operating free of state control?

Umstead Names Committee To Study Segregation Program

Three Negroes Among 19 Members Slated To 'Sift' Various Proposals

By RAY JENKINS
Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 14—Official silence in North Carolina on the school segregation decision has been broken by Gov. William B. Umstead's appointment of a 19-member advisory committee which will help him draft recommendations for the 1955 General Assembly.

The committee includes three Negroes. Two of them are presidents of state-supported colleges: Dr. F. D. Bluford, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, State Teachers College, Fayetteville. The third one is Mrs. Hazel Parker of Tarboro, Negro home demonstration agent.

As chairman, the governor named Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, farmer and businessman and 1951 speaker of the House in the General Assembly. Remaining committee members live in all sections of the state and represent a cross-section of the professions.

The committee, Gov. Umstead stressed, is a policy program developing group and not a fact-finding agency. But he added that he will not limit the scope of the committee's work. He said he hoped the group would sift and "think through" the various segregation proposals.

Await Decision on Brief

Appointment of the advisory committee is expected to bring an earlier decision on whether North Carolina will join some of the other Southern states and file a brief this fall before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Earlier, Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan indicated he was wary of filing a brief in a case involving another state for fear the findings in the case would be binding upon North Carolina. But he said he would not decide until he conferred with the three lawyers on the advisory committee.

While the Supreme Court's May 17 ruling pertained only to cases involving schools in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia, it called for additional arguments this fall on

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implementation of the decree. States not directly involved, but maintaining segregated schools, were invited to submit briefs as "friends of the court."

Meanwhile, another committee set up to study the thorny subject of segregation held its first meeting, a closed session. This one was appointed from membership on the State Board of Education by the board chairman, Lt. Gov. Luther H. Hodges. The five - member group includes Dr. Harold L. Trigg of Raleigh, president of Saint Augustine's College and sole Negro board member.

Dual Purpose Committee

This committee, said Hodges, will "study objective school laws and regulations with particular reference to the legal duties and responsibilities of the State Board of Education." Besides its fact-finding activities, the committee also will serve in a liaison capacity with other official and unofficial agencies.

At its first meeting behind closed doors, the committee heard members of the attorney general's staff discuss the legal authority possessed by the state board and local school boards. The remainder of the two-hour session was given over to a general discussion of segregation.

On another front, a more practical problem connected with segregation was posed. The State Advisory Budget Commission, touring North Carolina to hear budget requests from state institutions and agencies preparatory to drafting recommendations for the 1955 General Assembly, met in Durham, home of North Carolina College for Negroes.

Dr. Alfonso Elder, president of the college, asked the commission to approve $2,000,000 for permanent improvements. A commission member, aware of the segregation decision and of dwindling state revenues, then asked Dr. Elder if there was any need for continuing the NCC law school.

Two Law Schools Costly

That question, Dr. Elder said, awaits the answer of the "University of North Carolina, the State Legislature and the people of North Carolina." Two law schools (the other one at UNC began admitting Negroes three years ago) are more expensive to operate than one, he said.

EDUCATOR LAUDS N. C. LEADERSHIP

Dr. C. F. Carroll Says State Probably Leads Others On Racial Problems

HIGH POINT, Dec. 10 (AP) — Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction, said here today North Carolina is probably farther advanced in its approach to the segregation problem than any of the other states concerned.

Dr. Carroll was the principal speaker at the annual winter conference of the school superintendents division of the North Carolina Education Assn., which closed today.

"By abstaining from anticipatory and precipitate administrative action," Dr. Carroll said, "our leaders have not confused nor have they inflamed the minds and emotions of the people."

He also said no "responsible" person in the state has made a statement or committed an act that he had to retract or regret later.

"Instead, our governors, legislators, attorneys general, advisory commission members, school boards, educators, newspapermen and others have consciously striven to create and sustain an atmosphere in which people can think clearly and act intelligently.

"This procedure is characteristic of the manner in which North Carolinians have always approached grave problems and decisions. It is this approach that causes many people elsehwere to look to us for guidance."

Dr. Carroll also said it was in "this calm setting" that the state's brief was prepared for the Supreme Court, which must still set up the machinery to carry out its desegregation order of last May 17. Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan and his staff of assistants prepared North Carolina's brief and Dr. Carroll said "it is viewed as a model" for other states. He said the Institute of Government's legal analysis of the problem and the Governor's Advisory Committee's work had been helpful to the state in its approach.

"All of these events are integral parts of North Carolina's plan to preserve the public school system, respect community attitudes, and solve properly the manifold social, legal and economic aspects of the perplexing problem," he said.

He added that "under the calm and stable leadership of Gov. Hodges and the general assemblies of the years ahead, I am confident that this state will resolve the issue of segregation to the satisfaction of all who genuinely want it resolved."

School Bars Two Students

GREENSBORO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Two teen-age girls who attended a Negro high school here last year may still have the opportunity of studying in a rural Guilford County white school if they prove they are Indians.

Supt. E. D. Idol said tonight that the girls would probably be allowed to attend classes at Colfax School if they could produce evidence that they were of Indian origin.

Appeared At Colfax.

The teenagers, one 18 and the other 19, had appeared at Colfax Thursday to register for the new school year.

Principal W. H. Dewar told them that he was not allowed to accept transfer students from Dudley High School, a Negro school.

The girls, accompanied by their mother, protested that they were not of Negro descent, but of mixed Scotch-Irish-English-Indian extraction and consequently belonged in a white school rather than in a Negro unit.

"If the question is a question of their race," said Idol, "that puts a different face on the matter. If they are Indians, and I see no reason why they can not prove such if it is so, then they probably belong in a white school.

"But if they should be Negroes and desire to enter Colfax only on the basis of the recent Supreme Court ruling that segregation is not lawful, then we would have to say, 'No'."

Idol explained that the North Carolina law prohibiting mixing of Negro and white students in one school was still in effect and that the rule would have to be upheld locally.

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Graduates, Professional Levels Citited In Report

DURHAM, N. C. —According to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, a University of North Carolina authority on race relations, Negro students on graduate and professional levels are being integrated into various institutions in the South with little friction or tension. Dr. Johnson was speaking on a recent forum at Duke University.

He reported that some 500 to 1000 Negro students were enrolled in graduate and professional schools during the academic year of 1953-54 and estimated some 1000 to 1500 enrolled during the 1954 summer sessions.

Dr. Johnson's address was apparently tended toward opposing the stand several southern states have taken against the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling for integration in the public schools for he said. "In contrast to all of the talk about preserving segregation in public schools in spite of the Supreme Court's decision, the colleges and universities of the South have quietly undergone a revolution in the last five or six years."

He stated that at least thirty publicly - supported schools and approximately forty private and church colleges have admitted Negro students. He said some of the schools had changed on a voluntary basis while others accepted Negroes as a result of court decisions.

The race relations authority named the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi as being the only ones whose state universities have not admitted Negroes.

From his observations on a recent tour of southern institutions which are integrated, Dr. Johnson said the majority of Negro students are on the graduate and professional levels. "When the state institutions start admitting Negro undergraduates as they are bound to do in the next year or so, the undergraduates will profit by the pioneering which the older Negro students have done," Dr Johnson concluded.

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October Hearings Awaited

City Wants Final Ruling Before Dropping Race Bar

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—More evidence that the final Supreme Court decree in the school segregation cases will set the pattern for integration in all types of public facilities throughout the South was given last week by the City Council of this western North Carolina mountain city.

City Manager Weir announced the City's policy, which was decided at a Council meeting on July 19, in answer to the petition of Negro leaders to admit all citizens to Recreational Park, now reserved exclusively for whites

THE REQUEST was made by Harold T. Epps, attorney, and the Rev. L. A. Brown, who said that they and seven others had been selected by a "Citizens Committee" of 50 to 75 colored citizens.

Council also was "sitting on" an earlier request from the same group to open up Malvern Hill Park, another public recreation facility restricted exclusively to whites, or to provide equal park facilities for Negroes in the West Asheville section.

* * *

THE CITY Manager said that Council had considered the question and decided to delay making any changes in the city's racial segregation policies until after the Supreme Court renders its decree in the school cases. The high court asked counsel for both sides to present arguments in October. The rendering of the decisions may not come until months after that.

Mr. Epps, objecting to the delay, pointed out to Council at its meeting on Friday that, when rendered, the decree would apply only to public schools. He cited the Supreme Court's decision, rendered a week after the school segregation decision last May, in which it held that a city (Louisville, Ky.) could not deny equal use of its public parks to Negroes, even by leasing the facilities to private operators.

* * *

MAYOR EARL W. Eller asked that the delegation exercise "patience and level-headedness." He said that many citizens do not fully understand the decision of the Supreme Court as applied to other forms of segregation than that practiced in public schools.

A unique argument was made in support of the segregation policies of the city by Councilman Theodore D. Summer. He said that Negroes are given use of recreational facilities by the City commensurate with the percentage of taxes paid by Negroes.

* * *

MR. EPPS and Mr. Brown told Council that it hoped that they would respond favorably to their request. If it does not, they said, means of "legal redress are now open to us."

Another unique pattern of "separate but equal" public facilities exists here in Asheville The municipal golf course is open to all citizens on a non-segregated basis each Monday and Tuesday. On these two days Negroes have equal access to all club facilities available at the course.

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BUT ON Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the golf facility is restricted to white players.

City Manager Weir said that the administration has the whole question "under advisement."

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Negro Educators Favor Integration

N.C. Governor, Race Heads Battle Over School Issue

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

DURHAM, N. C.—The segregation issue in public schools remained big news in the Tar Heel State here last week as sorties were made on three important fronts.

Governor William B. Umstead commissioned his newly appointed nineteen-member committee on segregation "to find, if possible, a policy and a program which will preserve the state public school system by having the support of the people: (2) Kelly Alexander, state president of the NAACP, disclosed that his office is flooding the state with petitions demanding the immediate end to segregation, and (3) some 120 North Carolina principals and supervisors adopted a resolution here Friday at the close of the fifth annual principals-supervisors conference pledging support to the U. S. Supreme Court decision and vowing to work cooperatively and faithfully for its implementation."

DURING THE closing session of the meeting of state educators, thirty-nine participated in an independently conducted Courier poll and voted 100 per cent in favor of integration. The poll last week increased the number of teachers and school administrators questioned by this paper on their feeling toward integration to 282, representing most of the Southern and border states.

In adopting the resolution, the conference also voted to send official copies to Governor Umstead's nineteen-member committee on the segregation question and to the subcommittee on segregation of the State Board of Education.

At the Governor's mid-week press conference, copies of "A Report to the Governor of North Carolina on the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States . . . ," consisting of 200 pages, with maps and charts were issued to members of the press. The report, prepared by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina under the direction of Albert Coates, suggested alternatives that North Carolina might employ to offset the immediate effect of the decision. The volume contained nothing new and conceded little hope for escaping for long the Court's mandate.

Carolina educators back desegregation

200 principals, supervisors support high court decision

DURHAM, N.C. — (ANP)— One hundred and twenty of the state's colored principals and supervisors have unanimously approved a resolution favoring "wholehearted support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

The resolution was approved without a dissenting vote at the closing session of the fifth annual Principals-Supervisors conference held here at North Carolina College last week.

Dr. W. L. Greene, executive secretary of the North Carolina organization of the principals - supervisors group, said he thought the resolution was "good index of the feelings of the membership of the association."

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IN THE RESOLUTION, the principals and supervisors said "...We pledge ourselves to wholehearted support of the decision and stand ready to work cooperatively and faithfully for its implementation."

The group voted to send copies of the resolution to the Governor's Advisory Commission on segregation and the schools and to the State Board of Education committee that is studying the segregation problem.

In other action taken by the group at its final session, C. B. Stewart of Kinston was named chairman of the 1955 planning committee, replacing W. B. Wicker of Sanford.

N. C. HOLDS 1ST SCHOOL BIAS MEET

RALEIGH — (INS) — Gov. William B. Umstead held his first meeting here Wednesday with the newly-appointed advisory committee to study segregation in public schools.

Umstead told newsmen that it was an organizational session and that the committee's purpose was to "find and establish a policy and a program which will preserve the state public school system by having the support of the people."

He defended three Negro mem-

bers of the group as representing wide cross-sections of the Negro population. They were Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T College at Greensboro, and Mrs. Hazel Parker of Harboro, Negro Home Demonstration Agent for Edgecomb County.

Umstead said that the group will make a survey on problems arising from the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

He indicated that the recommendations of the committee may be passed on the state legislature.

Gov. selects segregation advisors

RALEIGH, N.C. — Three colored persons were among the 19 members of an advisory committee appointed last week by Gov. William B. Umstead to help map the state's program of action under the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

They are Dr. F. D. Bluford of Greensboro, president of A. and T. College; Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers College, and Mrs. Hazel Parker of Tarboro, Edgecombe County home demonstration agent.

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THOMAS J. Pearsall, veteran politician and former speaker of the state House of Representatives, chairman, and all other members of the commission are white. He is a businessman - farmer.

The commission's task will be to study the problems arising from the Supreme Court's desegregation order and aid the governor in formulating his recommendations to the 1955 General Assembly.

Its first meeting is slated to be held in the governor's offices here Wednesday.

Governor Expresses Ideas About Segregation Target

The 19-member advisory committee named to explore school segregation problems raised by the recent Supreme Court decision that segregation is unconstitutional is a policy-program developing body, not a fact-finding committee, Governor Umstead said yesterday.

The Governor emphasized that he would not attempt to limit the scope of the committee. However, as he sees it, he said, it will be "not to make a fact finding and hearing holding committee as a committee to think through the various proposals and make a study of policy and program."

The committee, headed by former House Speaker Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, is to hold its first meeting in the Governor's office at noon on Wednesday. That meeting, the Governor said, will be a closed session.

Umstead said he is not attempting to say whether future meetings will be open. However, the initial meeting will be the organizational session of the committee "and I feel it best that it not be open," the Governor said.

Meanwhile, a similar committee of the State Board of Education held its first meeting.

Umstead said that all 19 members named to the body accepted as soon as he called them about it. He contacted only one man who declined to serve, he said, "and I thoroughly understood his situation." This man was so busy, the Governor said, that he hesitated about asking him in the beginning.

Asked if the advisory committee would help determine whether the State will join some of the other southern states in filing briefs before the Supreme Court in the segregation cases, the Governor said Attorney General Harry McMullan has indicated he would like to confer with lawyers on the committee about that. Practicing attorneys who were named to the advisory group are W. T. Joyner of Raleigh, Judge I. R. Varser of Lumberton and Fred B. Helms of Charlotte.

Members of the committee will not receive per diem. But the Governor said that if clerical assistance is needed he will ask the Council of State to make an allocation from the contingency and emergency fund.

Meanwhole, the State Board of Education's segregation committee held a meeting, its first, that lasted almost two hours.

That meeting also was closed, but Schools Superintendent Charles F. Carroll said it dealt primarily with the legal authority of the State Board and local school boards.

Three members of the staff of Attorney General Harry McMullan were on hand for the discussions. The three, Assistants Attorneys General Claude Love, Ralph Moody and Beverly Lake, outlined the legal limits of the authority held by the school boards. Outside of that question, said Carroll, the segregation issue was discussed in a general way. The session lasted for an hour and 45 minutes.

The committee was set up recently by Lt. Gov. Luther Hodges, the board's chairman, to study school segregation laws and regulations. Hodges said it will deal particularly with "the legal duties and responsibilities" of the State Board. The committee will serve as a liaison body with other official and unofficial agencies and groups, but is not intended to conflict with Governor Umstead's commission on segregation.

Members of the committee include J. A. Pritchett of Windsor, chairman; Dr. Carroll; and board

N. C. may ask for mercy in desegregation

RALEIGH, N.C. — Instead of trying to defy the U. S. Supreme Court, North Carolina may ask for mercy in enforcement of the court's desegregation orders.

That indication was given here last week when the 19-member desegregation study commission appointed by Gov. William B. Umstead held its first meeting in the governor's office.

The commission, an advisory group, was chosen by the governor to help develop an approach to problems posed by the Supreme Court's decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

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AFTER A one-hour meeting in the governor's office, the commission — with 18 of the 19 members on hand — moved over to the Education Building and held a two-hour session there.

According to the body's chairman, Former State House Speaker Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, it will meet here again on Sept. 10 and expects to hold subsequent meetings frequently up until January.

He described the problem facing the committee as "the biggest that has faced North Carolina since the inauguration of the public school system."

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Both of the sessions were closed to press and public, but the governor revealed after the meetings that he had given the group copies of a study made at his request by the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill.

This study emphasized the "gradual approach" toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision and urged that the state attorney general file a brief with the court this fall, as the court has requested.

At that time, the court will begin hearings to determine how and when its segregation decision is to be put into effect.

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FOLLOWING THE meetings, the chairman of the group appointed the three lawyers on the commission—W. T. Joyner, L. R. Varser and Fred B. Helms—as a committee to discuss with the attorney general the advisability of filing a brief with the Supreme Court this fall.

In addition to the Institute of Government report, according to Mr. Pearsall, the group will study a report prepared by an interim committee in South Carolina and try to get the benefit of similar studies in other states.

The institute report is divided into three sections, including a discussion of the background of the court's decision prepared by Institute Director Albert Coates, text of the decision and alternatives open to the states.

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IN A COVERING letter, Mr. Coates told the governor that the report was submitted "with the humiliation of those who know great issues at stake on which they would throw light without heat."

No one except the Supreme Court, Coates pointed out, could speak with authority on the proposals made, but he cited three courses open to the state, as follows:

"It can take the course that the Supreme Court has made its decision—let it enforce it; and meet the court's efforts to enforce it with attitudes ranging from passive resistance to open defiance.

"**IT CAN** take the course that the Supreme Court has laid down the law, follow it without question and proceed in the direction of mixed schools without delay and in unthinking acquiescence.

"It can take the course of playing for time in which to study plans of action, making haste slowly enough to avoid strife which might be a consequence of precipitate and unthinking acquiescence and yet make haste fast enough to come within the law and keep the schools and keep the peace."

Pursuing the suggestion that the state's attorney general take part in the October conference with the Supreme Court, James C. N. Paul, assistant director of the institute, said:

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". . . **ASSUMING** that North Carolina does have a vital interest in securing an indefinite or a long, fixed period for slow, orderly adjustment to the court's decision, there is a strong possibility that the court will listen and that the state can win the day on this issue if it resolves to make the effort by making the appropriate arguments."

Mr. Paul, who assisted in preparing the institute report, pointed to the possibilities of harrassing litigation and damage suits if the state fails to take some steps to meet the Supreme Court ruling.

Flouting the law, especially when that law is the Constihardly a desirable course, especially in these troubled tution of the United States, is times," the assistant director on the institute declared.

His study, he said, had cast doubt on some proposals such as going to a system of "private" schools which would "contemplate total, permanent segregation."

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"THAT DOES not, of course, prevent their adoption as calculated risks or as devices for delay and postponement of desegregation," Mr. Paul said, but added:

"Perhaps their value even in that respect must be weighed against the possibility of subjecting the operation of schools in North Carolina to litigious harrassment, damage suits and possibly considerable court supervision.

"And surely these alternatives must be weighed against a system of orderly, slow adjustment which might entail a minimum of court interference and sudden change—especially in those areas where change is particularly difficult."

Noting that North Carolina is not obliged to appear before the Supreme Court this fall, Mr. Paul said there are "a variety of reasons" which might impel the state to shun the proceedings.

But, he pointed out, the court's second decision may be as important as the first . . . "and it is at least questionable whether North Carolina's interests would be adequately represented by other parties to the litigation."

Discussing the proposal to abandon the public school system for private schools, Paul said there is "no square precedent or rule of law to settle the private school issue."

HE ADDED that a combination of factors might result in a court decision forbidding the free private school from denying admission to qualified colored students.

Even the system of so-called "voluntary" segregation—allowing the child to choose its own

Magazine Article Cited

School Mixing Is Inspiring Anti-Integration Propaganda

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—A clever and vicious stockpile of propaganda warning of "wholesale job losses" by Negro teachers is slowly building up in several influential places in the nation.

One of the latest indications of this trend is an article appearing in the Aug. 27 issue of U. S. News and World Report called "Negro Teachers for the North?"

The illustrated article is based upon three assumptions which the publication claims are supported by original facts and figures.

THEY ARE these:

(1) "Negro teachers in the South, thousands of them, are to lose their jobs when segregation ends in public schools.

(2) "If they are to go on teaching, the North will have to give them jobs. But openings there will be scarce, if present use of Negro teachers is any criterion, and

(3) "It is a problem that causes real concern among school officials. Even in the North, objections are raised when Negroes are assigned to teach white children."

* * *

IN BIG bold headlines, the magazine piece avers, "in seventeen Southern states and the District of Columbia, one out of each five teachers is a Negro.

"In thirty-one Northern and Western states, one out of every seventy-three teachers is a Negro."

Numerically, the article points out on a chart, there are 310,319 white teachers in the "segregated states," while in the non-segregated states the number of white teachers is 722,487.

On the other hand, the number of Negro teachers listed for the segregated states is 76,390 against 10,252 for the non-segregated states.

* * *

THE ARTICLE blandly seems to assume that the disparity in teacher employment in the South is due to segregation alone, apparently ignoring the fact that the South is the home of some ten or eleven of the nation's fifteen million Negro citizens.

Moreover, the article fails to take into account the whole pattern of Southern life, which is likewise the pattern on a smaller scale of life in many of the larger cities in the North and West.

Segregation in the South is conducive to the kind of residential segregation that offers employment to the Negro teacher.

* * *

A CAPTION under the lead picture which showed Negro and white teachers taking an examination, asked the question, "competitive exam for teachers—For Negroes: More Opportunity or Less?"

The inference is an obvious and vicious suggestion that the superior certification that Negro teachers hold generally in public schools in the South, may not mean superior information.

It is common knowledge in educational circles in the South that by and large the Negro teachers' qualifications and certifications are higher than those of white teachers in similar work.

* * *

A PROMINENT educator explained this situation to the Courier recently in this manner:

(1) The position the Negro teacher holds in Negro society is one of virtually unexcelled social prestige which is not the case of the white teacher.

(2) The economic status of the Negro teacher places him in the conspicuously consuming group among his people that entitles him to considerable credit opportunities not available to white teachers.

(3) Because of the job pattern of the South, and the North too, for that matter, qualified Negroes have not been acceptable in many areas of employment open to whites, causing them to devote themselves seriously and meticulously to perfecting their professional skills and acquiring the highest symbols of achievement in the teaching profession.

(4) Southern states have inadvertently encouraged, in some states forced, the Negro teacher to migrate to northern and western universities where better educational opportunities were available to Negroes that were afforded in the South by the region's own universities for whites.

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THE US NEWS and World Report also failed to consider the nation-wide shortage of teachers which is causing unprejudiced educators throughout the country grave concern.

It likeswise omitted any discussion of ways and means of eliminating the shortage that would result by firing large numbers of Negro teachers.

The writer of the US News and World Report article would perhaps gain measurably in insight if he consulted a recent publication of the Southern Regional Council's pamphlet, "Answers for Action: Schools in the South."

Its conclusions on the subject of wholesale firing of Negro teachers were that it is unlikely because:

(1) There is the inevitable fact that many presently Negro schools will continue to serve Negro pupils, even in a framework of legal integration and presumably the facilities of the schools will continue to be staffed primarily by Negro teachers.

IT CONSIDERED the fact that the number of school children is growing by leaps and bounds and in view of the teacher shortage declared, (2) "70,000 Negro teachers in the seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia would be irreplaceable. (3) Some 43 per cent of the Negro teachers are protected by tenure laws, any violation of which would no doubt result in court action."

Schools Survey Begun Here

Without attempting to chart a policy in the wake of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation, the city of Raleigh nevertheless is taking a close look at its dual school system, it was learned yesterday.

Detailed studies are being made by the City Planning Department to provide documentation of the educational and sociological problems which may be expected to follow implementation of the court's non-segregation decision.

Jesse O. Sanderson, superintendent of city schools, said the studies were being undertaken for his office for the guidance of the Raleigh School Board. He indicated the studies would have been made even if the city were not faced with the possible integration of its schools.

"We had some money ahead," he explained, "and felt the studies would be valuable to us in long range planning."

Of the three studies contemplated, only one—a survey and forecast of school membership—has been completed. The other studies will be concerned with the distribution of school population and the location of new schools and districts.

No such studies are being undertaken on the county level, according to Randolph Benton, superintendent of Wake schools. He said, however, that "We're all concerned about the court's decision," and indicated the board of education would make no comprehensive studies of the school system until after the court's autumn hearing.

Raleigh and Wake County will run their schools this year exactly as they were run last year, and the school officials expect no segregation problems. So far as it is known, none of the Negroes in Wake will seek admission to white schools.

Supt. Benton pointed out that Wake County had completed its consolidation program of Negro schools, and added that no inadequate buildings exist. Wake has 12 Negro schools—five elementary schools, five high schools, and two junior high schools.

Studies of the Raleigh school system are being supervised by Herbert W. Stevens, director of the City Planning Department.

Estimates Given.

The membership study lists Raleigh's white and Negro population in 1950 at 73,398, as contrasted with an estimated population in 1960 of 98,900.

Of the 1950 population of 73,398, a total of 54,807 are whites, and 19,301 are Negroes. Negroes in 1950 comprised approximately 26 per cent of the city's population.

Of the estimated population of 98,900 in 1960, a total of 54,807 are whites, and 21,800 are Negroes. Negroes are expected to comprise about 22 per cent of the population.

(All population figures include institutions and colleges as well as permanent residents.)

Negroes have been moving away from Raleigh at a fairly rapid rate since the turn of the century, most of them migrating to northern industrial centers. Back in 1900, the city's non-white population was 41.9 per cent of the total population—or 13,643 whites, as compared with 5,721 Negroes.

During the 1953-54 term, Raleigh's public school population totaled 9,790. White pupils numbered 7,776, and the number of Negro pupils was 2,014.

In the elementary schools there were 4,770 white pupils and 1,928 Negro pupils. In the junior high school grades the total number of white pupils was 1,748, and the Negro pupils numbered 685. In the high schools there were 1,248 whites and 401 Negroes.

By 1960, it is estimated, there will be 15,925 white and Negro pupils in Raleigh's schools. A total of about 12,000 will be white, 3,925 Negro.

Raleigh's elementary schools will have 6,528 whites, 3,137 in junior high schools, and 2,132 in the high schools. Negro pupils will number 2,542 in the elementary schools, 914 in the junior high schools, and 469 in the high schools.

Stevens used medium birth rates for Negroes, low birth rates for whites. Other tables have been made using low and high birth rates.

Show Trends.

All forecasts were made on the basis of social and economic trends. "The chief value of the charts," explained Stevens, "is that they can be followed as the years go by, and as trends begin to show different results, different conclusions can be anticipated soon enough to take care of needs."

According to the study, no new Negro high school or junior high school buildings would have to be built, but an elementary school would be needed. Nine new elementary schools would be needed.

These building estimates, however, were made on the basis of needs under the dual school system here. They would have to be revised, of course, if the city's schools are fully or partially integrated.

Stevens said additional studies would show the residential areas occupied primarily by Negroes. He said they would also show the way white school districts overlap the Negro districts, and vice versa.

"We can," he added, "show what the school districts could be . . . and what the official policy could be in regard to schools in borderline areas."

Stevens suggested that "one problem here will be the Thompson School, which is close to a Negro area. Another problem may be the Oberlin Negro School, which is located in a mixed residential area."

It was also pointed out that Negro junior and senior high school students in the Oberlin area will find it more convenient to attend the Needham Broughton High School and the Josephus Daniels Junior High School.

The Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, in the statewide report made at the request of Governor Umstead, has advised that such local studies may be useful to State authorities attempting to chart policy following the court's decision.

"Realistic local appraisal of these problems and ways of meeting them," says the report, ". . . might inform and illuminate the deliberations of our leaders, and strengthen the arm of the attorney general in giving the court the sources of light it needs and wants and ought to have before formulating decrees affecting North Carolina."

State Supt. Charles Carroll said that no such studies have been called for. But the Institute of Government reported many local school boards and officials scattered throughout the State have started on the task.

Stevens said the school studies were requiring considerable time, and that he intended to find out this week if Supt. Sanderson and the City Planning Commission wished him to continue with the work.

Girls Claim Indian Ancestry, Seek Entrance To White School

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — A curious incident in race relations occurred here last week when two teen-age girls who attended a Negro high school in Greensboro last year sought admittance in a Guilford county white school. As Negroes, the girls can't attend the school, but if they can prove they are Indians, they will be admitted.

The upshot of the whole affair is that anybody but a Negro may attend a school used for white children. Superintendent E. D. Idol said last week that the girls would probably be allowed to attend classes at Colfax school if they could produce evidence that they were of Indian origin.

The two girls, one 18 and the other 19, appeared at Colfax Thursday to register for the new school year. The principal told them he was not allowed to accept transfer students from Dudley high school, the Negro school in Greensboro.

The girls, accompanied by their mother, protested that they were not of Negro descent, but of mixed Scotch-Irish-English-Indian extraction and consequently belonged in a white school rather than in a Negro school.

The white principal said if the question involved "is a question of their race, that puts a different face on the matter. If they are Indians, and I see no reason why they cannot prove such if it is so, then they probably belong in a white school.

"But if they should be Negroes and desire to enter Colfax only on the basis of the recent Supreme court ruling that segregation is not lawful, then we would have to say, 'No,'" the superintendent ruled. He then explained that the state ruling on segregated schools for the two races was still in effect and would have to be enforced.

Two Girls Claim Indian Ancestry In School Fight

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — A curious incident in race relations occurred here last week when two teen-age girls who attended a Negro high school in Greensboro last year sought admittance in a Guilford county white school. As Negroes, the girls can't attend the school, but if they can prove they are Indians, they will be admitted.

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Compulsory schools seen best in world

DURHAM, N.C. — "The free compulsory schools of the United States are the best schools in the world in terms of their effectiveness in developing freedom-loving people and citizens devoted to the cause of democracy."

That was a view expressed here at North Carolina College last week in an American Education Week address by Dean Arnold Perry of the school of education at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Catholic School Enrolls Negro

LENOIR, N. C.—When Robert Shade Jr. enrolled in the Catholic school here on Sept. 20, he became the first Negro pupil to ever enroll in an all-white school in this town.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shade Sr., are members of the Saint Francis Catholic Church here.

Robert Jr. is six years old and had enrolled in the public school, but a week later they received a letter over the signature of Bishop Vincent Waters of Raleigh giving his permission for little Robert to attend the Catholic school.

The boy's father works for the church and school.